SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K/A

(Mark One)

/X/ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 [FEE REQUIRED]
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 1995

OR

/ / TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 [NO FEE REQUIRED]

For the Transition period from ________ to _________________

Commission file number 1-8787

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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

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

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

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

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

Title of each class
None

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes X No ___

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

The aggregate market value of the shares of all classes of voting stock of the registrant held by non-affiliates of the registrant on January 31, 1996 was approximately $32,958,850,000 computed upon the basis of the closing sales price of the Common Stock on that date.

As of January 31, 1996, there were outstanding 474,216,248 shares of Common Stock, $2.50 par value, of the registrant.

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

The registrant's definitive proxy statement filed or to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A involving the election of directors at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the registrant scheduled to be held on May 20, 1996 is incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

American International Group, Inc. ("AIG"), a Delaware corporation, is a holding company which through its subsidiaries is primarily engaged in a broad range of insurance and insurance-related activities and financial services in the United States and abroad. AIG's primary activities include both general and life insurance operations. The principal insurance company subsidiaries are American Home Assurance Company ("American Home"), National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. ("National Union"), New Hampshire Insurance Company ("New Hampshire"), Lexington Insurance Company ("Lexington"), American International Underwriters Overseas, Ltd. ("AIUO"), American Life Insurance Company ("ALICO"), American International Assurance Company, Limited ("AIA"), Nan Shan Life Insurance Company, Ltd. ("Nan Shan"), The Philippine American Life Insurance Company ("PHILAM"), American International Reinsurance Company, Ltd. and United Guaranty Residential Insurance Company. For information on AIG's business segments, see Note 18 of Notes to Financial Statements.

All per share information herein gives retroactive effect to all stock dividends and stock splits. As of January 31, 1996, beneficial ownership of approximately 16.0 percent, 3.5 percent and 2.4 percent of AIG's Common Stock, $2.50 par value ("Common Stock"), was held by Starr International Company, Inc. ("SICO"), The Starr Foundation and C. V. Starr & Co., Inc. ("Starr"), respectively.

At December 31, 1995, AIG and its subsidiaries had approximately 34,500 employees.

The following table shows the general development of the business of AIG on a consolidated basis, the contributions made to AIG's consolidated revenues and operating income and the assets held, in the periods indicated by its general insurance, life insurance, agency and service fee and financial services operations, equity in income of minority-owned insurance companies and realized capital gains (losses). (See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Notes 1 and 18 of Notes to Financial Statements.)

(dollars in thousands)

Years Ended December 31,	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
General insurance operations:					
Gross premiums written	$ 17,895,120	$ 16,392,409	$ 14,901,255	$ 13,615,715	$ 13,336,248
Net premiums written	11,893,022	10,865,753	10,025,903	9,138,528	9,146,394
Net premiums earned	11,405,731	10,286,831	9,566,640	9,209,390	9,104,632
Adjusted underwriting profit (loss) (a)	361,583	147,517	10,391	(195,084)	(4,809)
Net investment income	1,545,717	1,435,092	1,340,480	1,252,086	1,163,461
Realized capital gains	68,075	52,487	65,264	67,134	89,275
Operating income	1,975,375	1,635,096	1,416,135	1,124,136	1,247,927
Identifiable assets (b)	56,074,024	51,372,100	46,981,720	42,416,509(b)	29,278,641
Loss ratio	75.9	77.8	79.2	81.5	78.9
Expense ratio	21.1	20.9	20.9	20.9	21.5
Combined ratio	97.0	98.7	100.1	102.4	100.4
Life insurance operations:					
Premium income	8,038,150	6,724,321	5,746,046	4,853,087	4,059,354
Net investment income	2,264,905	1,748,428	1,499,714	1,313,838	1,139,793
Realized capital gains	32,703	86,706	54,576	43,257	23,219
Operating income	1,090,605	952,484	781,611	667,453	561,839
Identifiable assets (b)	43,280,484	34,496,652	28,381,164	23,472,687(b)	19,986,909
Insurance in-force at end of year	376,097,107	333,378,811	257,162,102	210,605,862	193,226,288
Agency and service fee operations:					
Commissions, management and other fees	260,018	236,778	237,738	225,686	211,210
Net investment income	1,855	1,162	1,903	2,611	4,754
Operating income	56,909	54,129	60,247	52,570	46,202
Identifiable assets	149,392	184,310	179,297	157,280	188,638
Financial services operations:					
Commissions, transaction and other fees	2,204,090	1,783,239	1,529,079	1,404,902	1,073,553
Operating income	417,741	404,853	390,038	346,442	222,156
Identifiable assets	36,833,772	30,660,776	25,514,258	27,138,230	20,485,838
Equity in income of minority-owned insurance operations	81,722	56,005	39,589	27,929	28,806
Other realized capital losses	(28,944)	(52,340)	(12,742)	(11,293)	(14,144)
Revenues (c)	25,874,022	22,358,709	20,068,287	18,388,627	16,883,913
Total assets	134,136,398	114,346,117	101,014,848	92,722,182	69,389,468

(a) Adjusted underwriting profit (loss) is statutory underwriting income (loss) adjusted primarily for changes in deferral of acquisition costs. This adjustment is necessary to present the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

(b) The insurance assets with respect to December 31, 1992 and subsequent years conform to the requirements of FASB 113, "Accounting and Reporting for Reinsurance of Short-Duration and Long-Duration Contracts".

(c) Represents the sum of general net premiums earned, life premium income, agency commissions, management and other fees, net investment income, financial services commissions, transaction and other fees, equity in income of minority-owned insurance operations and realized capital gains.

The following table shows identifiable assets, revenues and income derived from operations in the United States and Canada and from operations in other countries for the year ended December 31, 1995. (See also Note 18 of Notes to Financial Statements.)

(dollars in thousands)

	Total	United States and Canada	Other Countries	Percent of Total: United States and Canada	Percent of Total: Other Countries
General insurance operations:					
Net premiums earned	$ 11,405,731	$ 7,322,531	$ 4,083,200	64.2%	35.8%
Adjusted underwriting profit	361,583	57,514	304,069	15.9	84.1
Net investment income	1,545,717	1,240,174	305,543	80.2	19.8
Realized capital gains (losses)	68,075	71,766	(3,691)	--	--
Operating income	1,975,375	1,369,454	605,921	69.3	30.7
Identifiable assets	56,074,024	44,046,477	12,027,547	78.6	21.4
Life insurance operations:					
Premium income	8,038,150	463,533	7,574,617	5.8	94.2
Net investment income	2,264,905	846,345	1,418,560	37.4	62.6
Realized capital gains	32,703	1,425	31,278	4.4	95.6
Operating income	1,090,605	60,439	1,030,166	5.5	94.5
Identifiable assets	43,280,484	12,061,000	31,219,484	27.9	72.1
Agency and service fee operations:					
Commissions, management and other fees	260,018	255,700	4,318	98.3	1.7
Net investment income	1,855	1,820	35	98.1	1.9
Operating income	56,909	54,038	2,871	95.0	5.0
Identifiable assets	149,392	149,392	--	100.0	--
Financial services operations:					
Commissions, transaction and other fees	2,204,090	1,864,217	339,873	84.6	15.4
Operating income	417,741	281,197	136,544	67.3	32.7
Identifiable assets	36,833,772	30,638,950	6,194,822	83.2	16.8
Equity in income of minority-owned insurance operations	81,722	58,407	23,315	71.5	28.5
Other realized capital losses	(28,944)	(28,880)	(64)	--	--
Income before income taxes and cumulative effect of accounting changes	3,465,883	1,698,606	1,767,277	49.0	51.0
Revenues	25,874,022	12,097,038	13,776,984	46.8	53.2
Total Assets	134,136,398	84,456,853	49,679,545	63.0	37.0

GENERAL INSURANCE OPERATIONS

AIG's general insurance subsidiaries are multiple line companies writing substantially all lines of property and casualty insurance. One or more of these companies is licensed to write substantially all of these lines in all states of the United States and in more than 100 foreign countries.

AIG's business derived from brokers in the United States and Canada is conducted through its domestic brokerage group, consisting of American Home, National Union, Lexington and certain other insurance company subsidiaries of AIG. The primary casualty/risk management division of this group provides insurance and risk management programs for large corporate customers. The AIG global risk division designs and implements creative risk financing alternatives using the insurance and financial services capabilities of AIG. Also included are the operations of New Hampshire and its subsidiaries, which focus specifically on providing AIG products and services through brokers to middle market companies, and regional insurance companies which service the commercial middle market.

The domestic brokerage division accepts business mainly from insurance brokers, enabling selection of specialized markets and retention of underwriting control. Any licensed broker is able to submit business to these companies without the traditional agent-company contractual relationship, but such broker usually has no authority to commit the companies to accept a risk.

In addition to writing substantially all classes of business insurance, including large commercial or industrial property insurance, excess liability, inland marine, workers' compensation and excess and umbrella coverages, the domestic brokerage division offers many specialized forms of insurance such as directors and officers liability, difference-in-conditions, kidnap-ransom, export credit and political risk, and various types of professional errors and omissions coverages. Lexington writes surplus lines, those risks for which conventional insurance companies do not readily provide insurance coverage, either because of complexity or because the coverage does not lend itself to conventional contracts.

Audubon Insurance Company and its subsidiaries ("Audubon") conduct agency marketing of personal and small commercial coverages in certain Southern and Western States.

AIG engages in mass marketing of personal lines coverages, primarily private passenger auto, through American International Insurance Company and New Hampshire Indemnity Company, Inc. as well as through its interests in the Robert Plan Corporation and 20th Century Industries.

The business of United Guaranty Corporation ("UGC") and its subsidiaries is also included in the domestic operations of AIG. The principal business of the UGC subsidiaries is the writing of residential mortgage loan insurance, which is guaranty insurance on conventional first mortgage loans on single-family dwellings and condominiums. Such insurance protects lenders against loss if borrowers default. UGC subsidiaries also write commercial mortgage loan insurance covering first mortgage loans on commercial real estate, home equity and property improvement loan insurance on loans to finance residential property improvements, alterations and repairs and for other purposes not necessarily related to real estate, and rent guaranty insurance on commercial and industrial real estate. UGC had approximately $12 billion of mortgage guarantee risk in-force at December 31, 1995.

AIG's foreign general insurance business comprises primarily risks underwritten through American International Underwriters ("AIU"), a marketing unit consisting of wholly owned agencies and insurance companies. It also includes business written by foreign-based insurance subsidiaries of AIUO for their own accounts. In general, the same types of policies and marketing methods, with certain refinements for local laws, customs and needs, are used in these foreign operations as have been described above in connection with the domestic operations.

During 1995 domestic general and foreign general insurance business accounted for 64.7 percent and 35.3 percent, respectively, of AIG's net premiums written.

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

The following table summarizes general insurance premiums written and earned:

(in thousands)

Years Ended December 31,	Written	Earned
1995		
Gross premiums	$17,895,120	$17,243,829
Ceded premiums	(6,002,098)	(5,838,098)
Net premiums	$11,893,022	$11,405,731
1994		
Gross premiums	$16,392,409	$15,665,787
Ceded premiums	(5,526,656)	(5,378,956)
Net premiums	$10,865,753	$10,286,831
1993		
Gross premiums	$14,901,255	$14,405,992
Ceded premiums	(4,875,352)	(4,839,352)
Net premiums	$10,025,903	$ 9,566,640

The utilization of reinsurance is closely monitored by an internal reinsurance security committee, consisting of members of AIG's Senior Management. No single reinsurer is a material reinsurer to AIG nor is AIG's business substantially dependent upon any reinsurance contract. (See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Note 5 of Notes to Financial Statements.)

AIG is well diversified both in terms of lines of business and geographic locations. Of the general insurance lines of business, workers' compensation was approximately 13 percent of AIG's net premiums written. This line is well diversified geographically and is generally written on a loss sensitive basis which reduces its exposure to material uncertainty or risks.

Notwithstanding the above, the majority of AIG's insurance business is in the casualty classes, which tend to involve longer periods of time for the reporting and settling of claims. This may increase the risk and uncertainty with respect to AIG's loss reserve development. (See also the Discussion and Analysis of Consolidated Net Loss and Loss Expense Reserve Development and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.)

The following table is a summary of the general insurance operations, including ratios, by major operating category for the year ended December 31, 1995. (See also Note 18(b) of Notes to Financial Statements.)

(dollars in thousands)

	Net Premiums Written	Net Premiums Earned	Ratio of Losses and Loss Expenses Incurred to Net Premiums Earned	Ratio of Underwriting Expenses Incurred to Net Premiums Written	Combined Ratio
Foreign	$ 4,202,815	$ 4,083,200	59.5	32.5	92.0
Commercial casualty (a)	5,895,757	5,645,281	82.7	13.8	96.5
Commercial property	452,323	403,037	81.4	19.0	100.4
Pools and associations (b)	400,951	394,088	152.1	15.1	167.2
Personal lines (c)	692,747	628,068	83.5	17.7	101.2
Mortgage guaranty	248,429	252,057	43.7	25.3	69.0
Total	$11,893,022	$11,405,731	75.9	21.1	97.0

(a) Including workers' compensation and retrospectively rated risks.
(b) Including involuntary pools.
(c) Including mass marketing and specialty programs.

Loss and expense ratios of AIG's consolidated general insurance operations are set forth in the following table. (See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.)

(dollars in thousands)

Years Ended December 31,	Net Premiums Written	Net Premiums Earned	Ratio of Losses and Loss Expenses Incurred to Net Premiums Earned	Ratio of Underwriting Expenses Incurred to Net Premiums Written	Combined Ratio	Underwriting Margin	Industry Combined Ratio*
1995	$11,893,022	$11,405,731	75.9	21.1	97.0	3.0	108.8
1994	10,865,753	10,286,831	77.8	20.9	98.7	1.3	108.9
1993	10,025,903	9,566,640	79.2	20.9	100.1	(0.1)	107.9
1992	9,138,528	9,209,390	81.5	20.9	102.4	(2.4)	119.1
1991	9,146,394	9,104,632	78.9	21.5	100.4	(0.4)	109.5

* Source: Best's Aggregates & Averages (Stock insurance companies, after dividends to policyholders) and the ratio for 1995 reflects estimated results provided by Conning & Company.

During 1995, of the direct general insurance premiums written (gross premiums less return premiums and cancellations, excluding reinsurance assumed and before deducting reinsurance ceded), 7.2 percent and 8.9 percent were written in California and New York, respectively (no other state accounted for more than 5 percent of such premiums).

There was no significant adverse effect on AIG's results of operations from the economic environments in any one state, country or geographic region for the year ended December 31, 1995.

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF CONSOLIDATED NET LOSS AND LOSS EXPENSE RESERVE DEVELOPMENT

The reserve for net losses and loss expenses is exclusive of applicable reinsurance and represents the accumulation of estimates for reported losses ("case basis reserves") and provisions for losses incurred but not reported ("IBNR"). AIG does not discount its loss reserves other than for minor amounts related to certain workers' compensation claims.

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

Management continually reviews the adequacy of established loss reserves through the utilization of a number of analytical reserve development techniques (discussed below). Through the use of these techniques, management is able to monitor the adequacy of its established reserves, including the appropriate assumptions for inflation. Also, through reactions to the emergence of specific development patterns, such as case reserve redundancies or deficiencies and IBNR emergence, management is able to currently determine any required adjustments. (See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.)

The "Analysis of Consolidated Net Loss and Loss Expense Reserve Development", which follows, presents the development of net loss and loss expense reserves for calendar years 1985 through 1995. The upper half of the table shows the cumulative amounts paid during successive years related to the opening loss reserves. For example, with respect to the net loss and loss expense reserve of $11,086.1 million as of December 31, 1988, by the end of 1995 (seven years later) $9,737.0 million had actually been paid in settlement of these net loss reserves. In addition, as reflected in the lower section of the table, the original reserve of $11,086.1 million was reestimated to be $11,301.5 million at December 31, 1995. This increase from the original estimate would generally be a combination of a number of factors, including reserves being settled for larger amounts than originally estimated. The original estimates will also be increased or decreased as more information becomes known about the individual claims and overall claim frequency and severity patterns. The redundancy (deficiency) depicted in the table, for any particular calendar year, shows the aggregate change in estimates over the period of years subsequent to the calendar year reflected at the top of the respective column heading. For example, the redundancy of $280.4 million at December 31, 1995 related to December 31, 1994 net losses and loss expense reserves of $18,418.9 million represents the cumulative amount by which reserves for 1994 and prior years have developed redundantly during 1995.

ANALYSIS OF CONSOLIDATED NET LOSSES AND
LOSS EXPENSE RESERVE DEVELOPMENT

(in millions)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Reserve for Net Losses and Loss Expenses, December 31,	$ 4,034.9	$6,199.3	$8,670.7	$11,086.1	$12,958.5
Paid (Cumulative) as of:					
One Year Later	1,576.1	2,300.1	2,619.2	3,266.9	3,940.3
Two Years Later	2,823.2	3,676.4	4,315.9	5,451.5	6,476.6
Three Years Later	3,321.1	4,340.7	5,496.6	6,904.5	8,350.8
Four Years Later	3,589.5	4,919.1	6,207.5	7,966.2	9,721.3
Five Years Later	3,886.5	5,260.3	6,757.2	8,792.1	10,764.8
Six Years Later	4,055.3	5,593.1	7,246.1	9,449.6	11,284.8
Seven Years Later	4,267.7	5,902.7	7,616.7	9,737.0	
Eight Years Later	4,464.7	6,113.2	7,771.9		
Nine Years Later	4,629.6	6,183.0			
Ten Years Later	4,683.9				
Net Liability Reestimated as of:					
End of Year	4,034.9	6,199.3	8,670.7	11,086.1	12,958.5
One Year Later	4,164.2	6,268.3	8,523.6	10,923.8	12,844.5
Two Years Later	4,404.2	6,354.3	8,492.4	10,856.9	12,843.9
Three Years Later	4,502.0	6,397.5	8,488.1	10,811.9	12,809.2
Four Years Later	4,573.4	6,491.1	8,472.3	10,774.9	12,896.4
Five Years Later	4,672.4	6,531.2	8,472.0	10,805.1	13,064.6
Six Years Later	4,728.9	6,598.0	8,470.0	10,953.6	13,426.0
Seven Years Later	4,824.5	6,681.0	8,577.4	11,301.5	
Eight Years Later	4,925.6	6,770.0	8,912.3		
Nine Years Later	5,052.0	7,074.5			
Ten Years Later	5,365.1				
Redundancy/(Deficiency)	(1,330.2)	(875.2)	(241.6)	(215.4)	(467.5)

(in millions)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Reserve for Net Losses and Loss Expenses, December 31,	$14,699.2	$15,839.9	$16,756.8	$17,557.0	$18,418.9	$19,692.8
Paid (Cumulative) as of:						
One Year Later	4,315.2	4,747.8	4,882.7	5,146.3	4,775.0	
Two Years Later	7,349.7	8,015.4	8,289.4	8,241.7		
Three Years Later	9,561.0	10,436.2	10,433.1			
Four Years Later	11,223.5	11,814.8				
Five Years Later	12,111.6					
Six Years Later						
Seven Years Later						
Eight Years Later						
Nine Years Later						
Ten Years Later						
Net Liability Reestimated as of:						
End of Year	14,699.2	15,839.9	16,756.8	17,557.0	18,418.9	19,692.8
One Year Later	14,596.2	15,828.1	16,807.0	17,434.3	18,138.5	
Two Years Later	14,595.4	15,902.9	16,603.4	17,479.1		
Three Years Later	14,723.7	15,989.7	16,778.3			
Four Years Later	14,965.4	16,254.2				
Five Years Later	15,361.2					
Six Years Later						
Seven Years Later						
Eight Years Later						
Nine Years Later						
Ten Years Later						
Redundancy/(Deficiency)	(662.0)	(414.3)	(21.5)	77.9	280.4	

The trend depicted in the latest development year in the reestimated liability portion of the "Analysis of Consolidated Net Losses and Loss Expense Reserve Development" table indicates that the overall position of AIG's 1994 and prior reserves one year later is fairly comparable to the trends reflected in recent years. The variations in development from original reserves in the later years of the table are relatively insignificant both in terms of aggregate amounts and as a percentage of the initial reserve balances.

RECONCILIATION OF NET RESERVE FOR LOSSES AND
LOSS EXPENSES

(in millions)

	1995	1994	1993
Net reserve for losses and loss expenses at beginning of year	$18,418.9	$17,557.0	$16,756.8
Losses and loss expenses incurred:			
Current year	8,935.4	8,158.4	7,530.7
Prior years*	(275.6)	(152.8)	45.3
	8,659.8	8,005.6	7,576.0
Losses and loss expenses paid:			
Current year	2,610.9	1,997.4	1,893.1
Prior years	4,775.0	5,146.3	4,882.7
	7,385.9	7,143.7	6,775.8
Net reserve for losses and loss expenses at end of year	$19,692.8	$18,418.9	$17,557.0

* Does not include the effects of foreign exchange adjustments which are reflected in the "Net Losses and Loss Expense Reserve Development" table.

Approximately 50 percent of the net losses and loss expense reserves are paid out within two years of the date incurred. The remaining net losses and loss expense reserves, particularly those associated with the casualty lines of business, may extend to 20 years or more.

For further discussion regarding net reserves for losses and loss expenses, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The reserve for losses and loss expenses as reported in AIG's Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 1995, differs from the total reserve reported in the Annual Statements filed with state insurance departments and, where appropriate, with foreign regulatory authorities. The difference at December 31, 1995 is primarily because of minor discounting on certain workers' compensation claims, estimates for unrecoverable reinsurance and additional reserves relating to certain foreign operations. (See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.)

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

The "Analysis of Consolidated Gross Losses and Loss Expense Reserve Development", which follows, presents the development of gross losses and loss expense reserves for calendar years 1992 through 1995. As with the net losses and loss expense reserve development, the redundancies of $430.0 million, $509.7 million and $676.5 million for 1992, 1993 and 1994, respectively, are relatively insignificant both in terms of an aggregate amount and as a percentage of the initial reserve balance.

ANALYSIS OF CONSOLIDATED GROSS LOSSES AND
LOSS EXPENSE RESERVE DEVELOPMENT

(in millions)

	1992	1993	1994	1995
Gross losses and loss expenses, December 31,	$28,156.8	$30,046.2	$31,435.4	$33,046.7
Paid (cumulative) as of:				
One Year Later	7,280.9	8,807.1	7,640.0	
Two Years Later	13,006.0	13,278.7		
Three Years Later	16,432.3			
Gross Liability Reestimated as of:				
End of Year	28,156.8	30,046.2	31,435.4	33,046.7
One Year Later	28,253.4	29,865.9	30,758.9	
Two Years Later	27,824.8	29,536.5		
Three Years Later	27,726.8			
Redundancy	430.0	509.7	676.5	

LIFE INSURANCE OPERATIONS

AIG's life insurance subsidiaries offer a wide range of traditional insurance and financial and investment products. One or more of these subsidiaries is licensed to write life insurance in all states in the United States and in over 70 foreign countries. Traditional products consist of individual and group life, annuity, and accident and health policies. Financial and investment products consist of single premium annuity, variable annuities, guaranteed investment contracts and universal life. (See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.)

In the United States, AIG has four domestic life subsidiaries: American International Life Assurance Company of New York, AIG Life Insurance Company, Delaware American Life Insurance Company, and Pacific Union Assurance Company. These companies utilize multiple distribution channels including brokerage and career and general agents to offer primarily financial and investment products and specialty forms of accident and health coverage for individuals and groups, including employee benefit plans. The domestic life business comprised 5.8 percent of total life premium income in 1995.

Life insurance operations in foreign countries comprised 94.2 percent of life premium income and 94.5 percent of operating income in 1995. AIG operates overseas principally through four subsidiary companies, ALICO, AIA , Nan Shan and PHILAM. Although ALICO is incorporated in Delaware, all of its business is written outside of the United States. ALICO has operations either directly or through subsidiaries in approximately 50 countries located in Europe, Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, and the Far East, with Japan being the largest territory. AIA operates primarily in Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. Nan Shan operates primarily in Taiwan while PHILAM operates in the Philippines.

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

In addition to the above, AIG also has subsidiary operations in Switzerland (Ticino Societa d'Assicurazioni Sulla Vita), Puerto Rico (AIG Life Insurance Company of Puerto Rico) and conducts life insurance business through AIUO subsidiary companies in certain countries in Central and South America.

The foreign life companies have approximately 105,000 career agents and sell their products largely to indigenous persons in local currencies. In addition to the agency outlets, these companies also distribute their products through direct marketing channels, such as mass marketing, and through brokers and other distribution outlets such as financial institutions.

The following table summarizes the life insurance operating results for the year ended December 31, 1995. (See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.)

(dollars in thousands)

	Premium Income	Net Investment Income	Operating Income(a)	Direct Insurance In-Force	Average Termination Rate Lapse	Average Termination Rate Other
Individual:						
Life	$5,990,812	$1,516,975	$ 671,003	$297,763,160(b)	6.7%	2.4%
Annuity	95,112	407,148	38,134	(c)		
Accident and health	1,144,076	85,713	291,541	(c)		
Group:						
Life	367,614	24,208	30,029	78,333,947	8.8%	4.0%
Pension	51,503	216,233	18,408	(c)		
Accident and health	389,033	23,103	19,923	(c)		
Realized capital gains	--	--	32,703	(c)		
Consolidation adjustments	--	(8,475)	(11,136)	(c)		
Total	$8,038,150	$2,264,905	$1,090,605	$376,097,107		

(a) Including income related to investment type products.
(b) Including $193.2 billion of whole life insurance and endowments.
(c) Not applicable.

INSURANCE INVESTMENT OPERATIONS

A significant portion of AIG's general and life operating revenues are derived from AIG's insurance investment operations. (See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Notes 1, 2, 8 and 18 of Notes to Financial Statements.)

The following table is a summary of the composition of AIG's insurance invested assets by insurance segment, including investment income due and accrued and real estate, at December 31, 1995:

(dollars in thousands)

	General	Life	Total	Percent of Total	Percent Distribution Domestic	Percent Distribution Foreign
Fixed maturities:						
Available for sale, at market value(a)	$ 9,068,133	$22,168,672	$31,236,805	50.9%	37.5%	62.5%
Held to maturity, at amortized cost(b)	11,545,530	--	11,545,530	18.8	100.0	--
Equity securities, at market value(c)	3,011,249	2,131,897	5,143,146	8.4	35.8	64.2
Mortgage loans on real estate, policy and collateral loans	54,852	6,887,329	6,942,181	11.3	52.8	47.2
Short-term investments, including time deposits, and cash	636,709	1,231,817	1,868,526	3.0	25.6	74.4
Real estate	345,336	660,954	1,006,290	1.6	17.3	82.7
Investment income due and accrued	466,744	732,380	1,199,124	2.0	55.3	44.7
Other invested assets	1,421,878	1,055,991	2,477,869	4.0	50.6	49.4
Total	$26,550,431	$34,869,040	$61,419,471	100.0%	51.0%	49.0%

(a) Includes $428,296 of bonds trading securities, at market value.
(b) Includes $459,505 of preferred stocks, at amortized cost.
(c) Includes $38,989 of preferred stocks, at market value.

The following table summarizes the investment results of the general insurance operations. (See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Note 8 of Notes to Financial Statements.)

(dollars in thousands)

Years Ended December 31,	Annual Average Cash and Invested Assets: Cash (including short-term investments)	Invested Assets(a)	Total	Net Investment Income(b)	Rate of Return Total(c)	Rate of Return Invested Assets(d)	Realized Capital Gains
1995	$ 795,805	$24,415,940	$25,211,745	$1,545,717	6.1%	6.3%	$68,075
1994	1,387,704	21,836,228	23,223,932	1,435,092	6.2	6.6	52,487
1993	1,779,647	19,766,959	21,546,606	1,340,480	6.2	6.8	65,264
1992	1,766,031	18,285,417	20,051,448	1,252,086	6.2	6.8	67,134
1991	1,828,346	16,960,076	18,788,422	1,163,461	6.2	6.9	89,275

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

(b) Net investment income is after deduction of investment expenses and excludes realized capital gains.
(c) Net investment income divided by the annual average sum of cash and invested assets.
(d) Net investment income divided by the annual average invested assets.

The following table summarizes the investment results of the life insurance operations. (See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Note 8 of Notes to Financial Statements.)

(dollars in thousands)

Years Ended December 31,	Annual Average Cash and Invested Assets: Cash (including short-term investments)	Invested Assets(a)	Total	Net Investment Income(b)	Rate of Return: Total(c)	Invested Assets(d)	Realized Capital Gains
1995	$1,222,375	$29,557,181	$30,779,556	$2,264,905	7.4%	7.7%	$32,703
1994	2,045,747	22,317,914	24,363,661	1,748,428	7.2	7.8	86,706
1993	2,697,282	17,286,171	19,983,453	1,499,714	7.5	8.7	54,576
1992	2,304,043	14,190,868	16,494,911	1,313,838	8.0	9.3	43,257
1991	1,940,738	11,785,325	13,726,063	1,139,793	8.3	9.7	23,219

(a) Including investment income due and accrued and real estate.
(b) Net investment income is after deduction of investment expenses and excludes realized capital gains.
(c) Net investment income divided by the annual average sum of cash and invested assets.
(d) Net investment income divided by the annual average invested assets.

AIG's worldwide insurance investment policy places primary emphasis on investments in high quality, fixed income securities in all of its portfolios and, to a lesser extent, investments in marketable common stocks in order to preserve policyholders' surplus and generate net investment income. The ability to implement this policy is somewhat limited in certain territories as there may be a lack of qualified long term investments or investment restrictions may be imposed by the local regulatory authorities. (See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.)

AGENCY AND SERVICE FEE OPERATIONS

AIG's agency and service fee operations contribute to AIG earnings through fees as agents and managers, the premiums they generate for AIG's insurance companies and the revenues they produce from technical and support service activities.

Several AIG companies act as managing general agents for both AIG subsidiaries and non-affiliated insurance companies, accepting liability on risks and actively managing the business produced. These general agencies deal directly with the producing agents and brokers, exercise full underwriting control, issue policies, collect premiums, arrange reinsurance, perform accounting, actuarial and safety and loss control services, adjust and pay losses and claims, and settle net balances with the represented companies. In some cases, they also maintain their own and the represented companies' authority to do business in the jurisdictions in which they operate.

Agency and service fee operations are conducted primarily through AIG Risk Management, Inc., which provides risk management services to independent insurance agents, brokers and their customers on a worldwide basis and AIG Aviation Inc., which sells aviation insurance.

FINANCIAL SERVICES OPERATIONS

AIG operations which contribute to financial services income include primarily A.I. Credit Corp. ("AICCO"), AIG Financial Products Corp. and its subsidiary companies ("AIGFP"), AIG Trading Group Inc. and its subsidiaries ("AIGTG"), International Lease Finance Corporation ("ILFC") and UeberseeBank AG. AICCO's business is principally in premium financing. AIGFP engages in financial transactions, including long-dated interest rate and currency swaps and structures borrowings through guaranteed investment agreements. AIGTG engages in various commodities trading, foreign exchange trading and market making activities. ILFC is engaged primarily in the acquisition of new and used commercial jet aircraft and the leasing and remarketing of such aircraft to airlines around the world. UeberseeBank AG operates as a Swiss bank. Other financial services operations are AIG Global Investment Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries, which manage the investment portfolios of various AIG subsidiaries, as well as third-party assets. AIG Asset Management Services, Inc. and AIG Capital Partners, Inc. are responsible for product design and origination, as well as marketing and distribution of third-party asset management products, including retail mutual funds and direct investment products. (See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Notes 1, 9 and 11 of Notes to Financial Statements.)

The following table is a summary of the composition of AIG's financial services invested assets and liabilities at December 31, 1995. (See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Note 1 of Notes to Financial Statements.)

(in thousands)	
Financial services invested assets:	
Flight equipment primarily under operating leases, net of accumulated depreciation	$12,442,010
Securities available for sale, at market value	3,931,100
Trading securities, at market value	2,641,436
Spot commodities, at market value	1,079,124
Unrealized gain on interest rate and currency swaps, options and forward transactions	7,250,954
Securities purchased under agreements to resell, at contract value	2,022,056
Trade receivables	3,321,985
Other, including short-term investments	1,780,296
Total financial services invested assets	$34,468,961
Financial services liabilities:	
Borrowings under obligations of guaranteed investment agreements	$ 5,423,555
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase, at contract value	1,379,872
Trade payables	2,810,947
Securities sold but not yet purchased, principally obligations of the U.S. Government and Government agencies, at market value	1,204,386
Spot commodities sold but not yet purchased, at market value	783,302
Unrealized loss on interest rate and currency swaps, options and forward transactions	6,405,045
Deposits due to banks and other depositors	957,441
Commercial paper	1,834,882
Notes, bonds and loans payable	8,932,743
Total financial services liabilities	$29,732,173

The following table is a summary of the revenues and operating income of AIG's financial services operations for the year ended December 31, 1995. (See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Note 1 of Notes to Financial Statements.)

(in thousands)	Revenues	Operating Income
ILFC	$1,378,353	$ 263,790
AIGFP*	289,020	140,245
AIGTG*	317,207	68,765
Other	219,510	(55,059)
Total financial service revenues	$2,204,090	$ 417,741

* Represents net trading revenues.

Other financial services activities include AIG's 30 percent interest in AB Asesores CFMB, S.L., a Spanish brokerage, investment banking and private investment management firm, and certain investment management and venture capital operations in various overseas financial services sectors.

OTHER OPERATIONS

Small AIG subsidiaries provide insurance-related services such as adjusting claims and marketing specialized products. AIG has several other relatively minor subsidiaries which carry on various businesses. Mt. Mansfield Company, Inc. owns and operates the ski slopes, lifts, school and an inn located at Stowe, Vermont.

ADDITIONAL INVESTMENTS

As of March 15, 1996, AIG holds a 48.3 percent interest in Transatlantic Holdings, Inc., a reinsurance holding company, and a 19.9 percent interest in Richmond Insurance Company, Ltd., a reinsurer. (See also Note 1(n) of Notes to Financial Statements.) AIG holds a 23.9 percent interest in SELIC Holdings, Ltd., an insurance holding company and a 24.4 percent interest in IPC Holding, Ltd., a reinsurance holding company. Other significant investments include minority positions in the Robert Plan Corporation, Kroll Holdings, Inc., Alexander and Alexander Services, Inc. and 20th Century Industries.

LOCATIONS OF CERTAIN ASSETS

As of December 31, 1995, approximately 37 percent of the consolidated assets of AIG were located in foreign countries (other than Canada), including $1.07 billion of cash and securities on deposit with foreign regulatory authorities. Foreign operations and assets held abroad may be adversely affected by political developments in foreign countries, including such possibilities as tax changes, nationalization and changes in regulatory policy, as well as by consequence of hostilities and unrest. The risks of such occurrences and their overall effect upon AIG vary from country to country and cannot easily be predicted. If expropriation or nationalization does occur, AIG's policy is to take all appropriate measures to seek recovery of such assets. Certain of the countries in which AIG's business is conducted have currency restrictions which generally cause a delay in a company's ability to repatriate assets and profits. (See also Notes 1(t), 2 and 18(d) of Notes to Financial Statements.)

INSURANCE REGULATION AND COMPETITION

Certain states require registration and periodic reporting by insurance companies which are licensed in such states and are controlled by other corporations. Applicable legislation typically requires periodic disclosure concerning the corporation which controls the registered insurer and the other companies in the holding company system and prior approval of intercorporate transfers of assets (including in some instances payment of dividends by the insurance subsidiary) within the holding company system. AIG's subsidiaries are registered under such legislation in those states which have such requirements. (See also Note 10(b) of Notes to Financial Statements.)

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

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

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

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

The statutory surplus of each of AIG's domestic general and life insurance subsidiaries exceeded their RBC standards by considerable margins as of December 31, 1995.

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

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

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

The insurance industry is highly competitive. Within the United States, AIG's general insurance subsidiaries compete with approximately 4,300 other stock companies, specialty insurance organizations, mutual companies and other underwriting organizations. AIG's life insurance companies compete in the United States with some 1,600 life insurance companies and other participants in related financial service fields. Overseas, AIG subsidiaries compete for business with foreign insurance operations of the larger U.S. insurers and local companies in particular areas in which they are active.

AIG's financial services subsidiaries, particularly AIGTG and AIGFP, operate in a highly competitive environment, both domestically and overseas. Principal sources of competition are banks, investment banks and other non-bank financial institutions.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

AIG and its subsidiaries operate from approximately 250 offices in the United States, 5 offices in Canada and numerous offices in other foreign countries. The offices in Manchester, New Hampshire; Springfield, Illinois; Houston, Texas; Atlanta, Georgia; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Wilmington, Delaware; Hato Rey, Puerto Rico; San Diego, California; Greensboro, North Carolina; Livingston, New Jersey; 70 Pine Street and 72 Wall Street in New York City; and offices in approximately 30 foreign countries including Bermuda, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Japan, England, Singapore, Taiwan and Thailand are located in buildings owned by AIG and its subsidiaries. The remainder of the office space utilized by AIG subsidiaries is leased.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

AIG and its subsidiaries, in common with the insurance industry in general, are subject to litigation, including claims for punitive damages, in the normal course of their business. AIG does not believe that such litigation will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, future operating results or liquidity. (See also the Discussion and Analysis of Consolidated Net Loss and Loss Expense Reserve Development and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.)

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A
VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

There were no matters submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of 1995.

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

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

Name	Title	Age	Served as Director or Officer Since
M. Bernard Aidinoff*	Director	67	1984
Lloyd M. Bentsen	Director	75	1995
Marshall A. Cohen	Director	60	1992
Barber B. Conable, Jr	Director	73	1991
Martin S. Feldstein	Director	56	1987
Houghton Freeman	Director	74	1967
Leslie L. Gonda	Director	76	1990
M. R. Greenberg*	Director, Chairman, and Chief Executive Officer	70	1967
Carla A. Hills	Director	62	1993
Frank J. Hoenemeyer	Director	76	1985
John I. Howell*	Director	79	1969
Edward E. Matthews	Director and Vice Chairman-Finance	64	1973
Dean P. Phypers	Director	67	1979
John J. Roberts*	Director and Vice Chairman-External Affairs	73	1967
Ernest E. Stempel*	Director and Vice Chairman-Life Insurance	79	1967
Thomas R. Tizzio*	Director and President	58	1982
Edwin E. Manton	Senior Adviser	87	1967
Evan G. Greenberg	Executive Vice President-Foreign General Insurance	41	1995
Robert M. Sandler	Executive Vice President, Senior Casualty Actuary and Senior Claims Officer	53	1980
Howard I. Smith	Executive Vice President and Comptroller	51	1984
Edmund S. W. Tse	Executive Vice President-Life Insurance	58	1991
Lawrence W. English	Senior Vice President-Administration	54	1985
Axel I. Freudmann	Senior Vice President-Human Resources	49	1986
Win J. Neuger	Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer	46	1995
Petros K. Sabatacakis	Senior Vice President-Financial Services	49	1992
William D. Smith	Senior Vice President-Domestic General Insurance	51	1995
Florence A. Davis	Vice President-General Counsel	41	1995
Robert E. Lewis	Vice President and Chief Credit Officer	45	1993
Frank Petralito II	Vice President and Director of Taxes	59	1978
Kathleen E. Shannon	Vice President and Secretary	46	1986
John T. Wooster, Jr	Vice President-Communications	56	1989
William N. Dooley	Treasurer	42	1992

* Member of Executive Committee.

Except as hereinafter noted, each of the directors who is also an executive officer of AIG and each of the other executive officers has, for more than five years, occupied an executive position with AIG or companies that are now its subsidiaries, or with Starr. Evan G. Greenberg is the son of M.R. Greenberg. There are no other arrangements or understandings between any director or officer and any other person pursuant to which the director or officer was elected to such position. Ms. Davis was a Principal in the legal department and Worldwide Director of Compliance at Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated prior to joining AIG in April, 1995. Mr. Lewis was Assistant General Manager for North America, Chief Credit Officer, and senior executive responsible for risk and exposure management of ING Bank in New York, the bank division of Internationale Nederlanden Group, from 1988 until joining AIG in October, 1993. Mr. Sabatacakis was Managing Director and head of the Capital Markets and Treasury Group of Chemical Banking Corporation prior to joining AIG in February, 1992. Mr. Neuger was Managing Director, Global Investment Management-Equity at Bankers Trust Company prior to joining AIG in February, 1995.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON STOCK AND RELATED SECURITY HOLDER MATTERS

(a) The table below shows the high and low closing sales prices per share of AIG's common stock, as reported on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Tape, for each quarter of 1995 and 1994, as adjusted for the common stock split in the form of a 50 percent common stock dividend paid July 28, 1995. All prices are as reported by the National Quotation Bureau, Incorporated.

	1995		1994	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	71 7/8	64 5/8	61 3/4	55
Second Quarter	79 1/4	68 7/8	64 3/8	56
Third Quarter	86 1/2	71 5/8	63 7/8	58 3/4
Fourth Quarter	94 7/8	82 5/8	66 1/2	58 3/8

(b) In 1995, AIG paid a quarterly dividend of 7.7 cents in March and June and 8.5 cents in September and December for a total cash payment of 32.4 cents per share of common stock. In 1994, AIG paid a quarterly dividend of 6.7 cents in March and June and 7.7 cents in September and December for a total cash payment of 28.8 cents per share of common stock. These amounts reflect the adjustment for a common stock split in the form of a 50 percent common stock dividend paid July 28, 1995. Subject to the dividend preference of any of AIG's serial preferred stock which may be outstanding, the holders of shares of common stock are entitled to receive such dividends as may be declared by the Board of Directors from funds legally available therefor.

See Note 10(b) of Notes to Financial Statements for a discussion of certain restrictions on the payment of dividends to AIG by some of its insurance subsidiaries.

(c) The approximate number of holders of Common Stock as of January 31, 1996, based upon the number of record holders, was 17,600.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA
AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following Selected Consolidated Financial Data is presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. This data should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and accompanying notes included elsewhere herein.

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

Years Ended December 31,	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
Revenues (a)	$ 25,874,022	$ 22,358,709	$ 20,068,287	$18,388,627	$16,883,913
General insurance:					
Net premiums written	11,893,022	10,865,753	10,025,903	9,138,528	9,146,394
Net premiums earned	11,405,731	10,286,831	9,566,640	9,209,390	9,104,632
Adjusted underwriting profit (loss)	361,583	147,517	10,391	(195,084)	(4,809)
Net investment income	1,545,717	1,435,092	1,340,480	1,252,086	1,163,461
Realized capital gains	68,075	52,487	65,264	67,134	89,275
Operating income	1,975,375	1,635,096	1,416,135	1,124,136	1,247,927
Life insurance:					
Premium income	8,038,150	6,724,321	5,746,046	4,853,087	4,059,354
Net investment income	2,264,905	1,748,428	1,499,714	1,313,838	1,139,793
Realized capital gains	32,703	86,706	54,576	43,257	23,219
Operating income	1,090,605	952,484	781,611	667,453	561,839
Agency and service fee operating income	56,909	54,129	60,247	52,570	46,202
Financial services operating income	417,741	404,853	390,038	346,442	222,156
Equity in income of minority-owned insurance operations	81,722	56,005	39,589	27,929	28,806
Other realized capital losses	(28,944)	(52,340)	(12,742)	(11,293)	(14,144)
Income before income taxes and cumulative effect of accounting changes	3,465,883	2,951,979	2,601,081	2,137,048	2,022,575
Income taxes	955,500	776,464	683,003	512,033	469,566
Income before cumulative effect of accounting changes	2,510,383	2,175,515	1,918,078	1,625,015	1,553,009
Cumulative effect of accounting changes, net of tax:					
AIG	--	--	--	31,941	--
Minority-owned insurance operations	--	--	20,695	--	--
Net income	2,510,383	2,175,515	1,938,773	1,656,956	1,553,009
Earnings per common share:					
Income before cumulative effect of accounting changes	5.30	4.58	4.03	3.40	3.24
Cumulative effect of accounting changes, net of tax:					
AIG	--	--	--	.07	--
Minority-owned insurance operations	--	--	.04	--	--
Net income	5.30	4.58	4.07	3.47	3.24
Cash dividends per common share	.32	.29	.26	.23	.21
Total assets (b)	134,136,398	114,346,117	101,014,848	92,722,182	69,389,468
Long-term debt (c)	13,938,095	12,613,907	10,955,963	9,517,595	7,591,385
Capital funds (shareholders' equity)	19,827,103	16,421,661	15,224,195	12,782,152	11,463,454

(a) Represents the sum of general net premiums earned, life premium income, agency commissions, management and other fees, net investment income, financial services commissions, transaction and other fees, equity in income of minority-owned insurance operations and realized capital gains. (See also tables under Item 1, "Business".)

(b) The assets with respect to December 31, 1992 and subsequent years conform to the requirements of FASB 113, "Accounting and Reporting for Reinsurance of Short-Duration and Long-Duration Contracts."

(c) Including commercial paper and excluding that portion of long-term debt maturing in less than one year.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

GENERAL INSURANCE OPERATIONS

General insurance operations for the twelve month periods ending December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993 were as follows:

(in thousands)

	1995	1994	1993
Net premiums written:			
Domestic	$ 7,690,207	$ 7,132,367	$ 6,979,913
Foreign	4,202,815	3,733,386	3,045,990
Total	$11,893,022	$10,865,753	$10,025,903
Net premiums earned:			
Domestic	$ 7,322,531	$ 6,683,656	$ 6,648,472
Foreign	4,083,200	3,603,175	2,918,168
Total	$11,405,731	$10,286,831	$ 9,566,640
Adjusted underwriting profit (loss):			
Domestic	$ 57,514	$ (56,190)	$ (122,008)
Foreign	304,069	203,707	132,399
Total	$ 361,583	$ 147,517	$ 10,391
Net investment income:			
Domestic	$ 1,240,174	$ 1,147,595	$ 1,085,953
Foreign	305,543	287,497	254,527
Total	$ 1,545,717	$ 1,435,092	$ 1,340,480
Operating income before realized capital gains:			
Domestic	$ 1,297,688	$ 1,091,405	$ 963,945
Foreign	609,612	491,204	386,926
Total	1,907,300	1,582,609	1,350,871
Realized capital gains	68,075	52,487	65,264
Operating income	$ 1,975,375	$ 1,635,096	$ 1,416,135

In AIG's general insurance operations, 1995 net premiums written and net premiums earned increased 9.5 percent and 10.9 percent, respectively, from those of 1994. In 1994, net premiums written increased 8.4 percent and net premiums earned increased 7.5 percent when compared to 1993.

The growth in net premiums written in 1995 and 1994 resulted from a combination of several factors. Domestically, AIG continued to achieve some general price increases in certain commercial property and specialty casualty markets, as well as volume growth in personal lines. Overseas, the primary reasons for growth were price and volume increases. Foreign general insurance operations produced 35.3 percent of the general insurance net premiums written in 1995, 34.4 percent in 1994 and 30.4 percent in 1993.

In comparing the foreign exchange rates used to translate AIG's foreign general operations during 1995 to those foreign exchange rates used to translate AIG's foreign general operations during 1994, the U.S. dollar declined in value in relation to most major foreign currencies in which AIG transacts business. Accordingly, when foreign net premiums written were translated into U.S. dollars for the purposes of consolidation, total general insurance net premiums written were approximately 2.3 percentage points greater than they would have been if translated utilizing those exchange rates which prevailed during 1994.

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

The statutory general insurance ratios were as follows:

	1995	1994	1993
Domestic:			
Loss Ratio	85.11	86.83	87.19
Expense Ratio	14.88	14.59	15.05

Combined Ratio	99.99	101.42	102.24
Foreign:			
Loss Ratio	59.46	61.12	60.97
Expense Ratio	32.51	33.04	34.26
Combined Ratio	91.97	94.16	95.23
Consolidated:			
Loss Ratio	75.93	77.82	79.19
Expense Ratio	21.11	20.93	20.88
Combined Ratio	97.04	98.75	100.07

Adjusted underwriting profit or loss (operating income less net investment income and realized capital gains) represents statutory underwriting profit or loss adjusted primarily for changes in deferred acquisition costs. The adjusted underwriting profits were $361.6 million in 1995, $147.5 million in 1994 and $10.4 million in 1993. (See also Notes 4 and 18 of Notes to Financial Statements.)

AIG's results reflect the net impact with respect to incurred losses of catastrophes approximating $100 million in 1995, $55 million in 1994 and $70 million in 1993. AIG's gross incurred losses from catastrophes approximated $190 million in 1995, $174 million in 1994 and $134 million in 1993. The Kobe Japan earthquake which struck in early 1995 resulted in gross and net incurred losses to AIG of approximately $73 million and $30 million, respectively. A substantial portion of the remaining balances resulted from storms which struck portions of the United States and the Caribbean. The Northridge earthquake which struck the Los Angeles area of California in January, 1994, resulted in gross and net incurred losses of approximately $174 million and $55 million, respectively. If these catastrophes were excluded from the losses incurred in each period, the pro forma consolidated statutory general insurance ratios would be as follows:

	1995	1994	1993
Loss Ratio	75.05	77.29	78.46
Expense Ratio	21.11	20.93	20.88
Combined Ratio	96.16	98.22	99.34

Excluding the effects of the aforementioned catastrophes, the general insurance operation has improved significantly over the three year period. AIG's ability to maintain the pro forma combined ratio below 100 is primarily attributable to the profitability of AIG's foreign general insurance operations and AIG's emphasis on maintaining its disciplined underwriting, especially in the domestic specialty markets. In addition, AIG does not seek net premium growth where rates do not adequately reflect its assessment of exposures.

General insurance net investment income in 1995 increased 7.7 percent when compared to 1994. In 1994, net investment income increased 7.1 percent over 1993. The growth in net investment income in each of the three years was primarily attributable to new cash flow for investment. The new cash flow was generated from net general insurance operating cash flow and included the compounding of previously earned and reinvested net investment income. (See also the discussion under "Liquidity" herein.)

General insurance realized capital gains were $68.1 million in 1995, $52.5 million in 1994 and $65.3 million in 1993. These realized gains resulted from the ongoing management of the general insurance investment portfolios within the overall objectives of the general insurance operations and arose primarily from the disposition of equity securities and available for sale and trading fixed maturities as well as redemptions of fixed maturities.

General insurance operating income in 1995 increased 20.8 percent when compared to 1994. The 1994 results reflect an increase of 15.5 percent from 1993. The contribution of general insurance operating income to income before income taxes and the cumulative effect of accounting changes was 57.0 percent in 1995 compared to 55.4 percent in 1994 and 54.4 percent in 1993.

A year to year comparison of operating income is significantly influenced by the catastrophe losses in any one year as well as the volatility from one year to the next in realized capital gains. Adjusting each year to exclude the effects of both catastrophe losses and realized capital gains, operating income would have increased by 22.6 percent in 1995 and 15.3 percent in 1994. The increase in the growth rate of 1995 over 1994 and 1994 over 1993 after the aforementioned adjustments was a result of the increased net investment income and improvement in underwriting results.

AIG is a major purchaser of reinsurance for its general insurance operations. AIG is cognizant of the need to exercise good judgment in the selection and approval of both domestic and foreign companies participating in its reinsurance programs. AIG insures risks in over 100 countries and its reinsurance programs must be coordinated in order to provide AIG the level of reinsurance protection that AIG desires. These reinsurance arrangements do not relieve AIG from its direct obligations to its insureds.

AIG's general reinsurance assets amounted to $16.88 billion and resulted from AIG's reinsurance arrangements. Thus, a credit exposure existed at December 31, 1995 with respect to reinsurance recoverable to the extent that any reinsurer may not be able to reimburse AIG under the terms of these reinsurance arrangements. AIG manages its credit risk in its reinsurance relationships by transacting with reinsurers that it considers financially sound, and when necessary AIG holds substantial collateral in the form of funds, securities and/or irrevocable letters of credit. This collateral can be drawn on for amounts that remain unpaid beyond specified time periods. The application of this collateral against balances due or any changes to the amount of collateral are based on the development of losses recoverable on an individual reinsurer basis. This development includes losses incurred but not reported (IBNR). Approximately 50 percent of the general reinsurance asset is from unauthorized reinsurers. In order to obtain statutory recognition, nearly all of these balances are collateralized. The remaining 50 percent of the general reinsurance asset is from authorized reinsurers and over 96 percent of such balances are from reinsurers rated A-(excellent) or better, as rated by A.M. Best. This rating is a measure of financial strength. The terms authorized and unauthorized pertain to regulatory categories, not creditworthiness.

AIG maintains a provision for estimated unrecoverable reinsurance and has been largely successful in its previous recovery efforts. At December 31, 1995, AIG had allowances for unrecoverable reinsurance approximating $125 million. At that date, and prior to this allowance, AIG had no significant reinsurance recoverables from any individual reinsurer which is financially troubled (e.g., liquidated, insolvent, in receivership or otherwise subject to formal or informal regulatory restriction).

AIG's Reinsurance Security Department conducts ongoing detailed assessments of the reinsurance markets and current and potential reinsurers both foreign and domestic. Such assessments include, but are not limited to, identifying if a reinsurer is appropriately licensed, and has sufficient financial capacity, and the local economic environment in which a foreign reinsurer operates. This department also reviews the nature of the risks ceded and the need for collateral. In addition, AIG's Credit Risk Committee reviews the credit limits for and concentrations with any one reinsurer.

AIG enters into certain intercompany reinsurance transactions for its general and life operations. AIG enters these transactions as a sound and prudent business practice in order to maintain underwriting control and spread insurance risk among various legal entities. These reinsurance agreements have been approved by the appropriate regulatory authorities. All material intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The consolidated general reinsurance assets of $16.88 billion include reinsurance recoverables for (i) paid losses and loss expenses of $1.74 billion and (ii) $13.35 billion with respect to the ceded reserve for losses and loss expenses, including ceded IBNR (ceded reserves). The ceded reserves represent the accumulation of estimates of ultimate ceded losses including provisions for ceded IBNR and loss expenses. The methods used to determine such estimates and to establish the resulting ceded reserves are continually reviewed and updated. Any adjustments therefrom are reflected in income currently. It is AIG's belief that the ceded reserves at December 31, 1995 were representative of the ultimate losses recoverable. In the future, as the ceded reserves continue to develop to ultimate amounts, the ultimate loss recoverable may be greater or less than the reserves currently ceded.

At December 31, 1995, general insurance reserves for losses and loss expenses (loss reserves) amounted to $33.05 billion, an increase of $1.61 billion or 5.1 percent over the prior year end and represent the accumulation of estimates of ultimate losses, including IBNR, and loss expenses and minor amounts of discounting related to certain workers' compensation claims. General insurance net loss reserves increased $1.27 billion or 6.9 percent to $19.69 billion and represent loss reserves reduced by reinsurance recoverable, net of an allowance for unrecoverable reinsurance. The methods used to determine such estimates and to establish the resulting reserves are continually reviewed and updated. Any adjustments resulting therefrom are reflected in operating income currently. It is management's belief that the general insurance net loss reserves are adequate to cover all general insurance net losses and loss expenses as at December 31, 1995. In the future, if the general insurance net loss reserves develop deficiently, such deficiency would have an adverse impact on such future results of operations.

In a very broad sense, the general loss reserves can be categorized into two distinct groups: one group being long tail casualty lines of business; the other being short tail lines of business consisting principally of property lines and including certain classes of casualty lines.

Estimation of ultimate net losses and loss expenses (net losses) for long tail casualty lines of business is a complex process and depends on a number of factors, including the line and volume of the business involved. In the more recent accident years of long tail casualty lines there is limited statistical credibility in reported net losses. That is, a relatively low proportion of net losses would be reported claims and expenses and an even smaller proportion would be net losses paid. A relatively high proportion of net losses would therefore be IBNR.

A variety of actuarial methods and assumptions are normally employed to estimate net losses for long tail casualty lines. These methods ordinarily involve the use of loss trend factors intended to reflect the estimated annual growth in loss costs from one accident year to the next. Loss trend factors reflect many items including changes in claims handling, exposure and policy forms and current and future estimates of monetary inflation and social inflation. Thus, many factors are implicitly considered in estimating the year to year growth in loss costs. Therefore, AIG's carried net long tail loss reserves are judgmentally set as well as tested for reasonableness using the most appropriate loss trend factors for each class of business. In the evaluation of AIG's net loss reserves, loss trend factors vary slightly, depending on the particular class and nature of the business involved. For the majority of long tail casualty lines, net loss trend factors approximating nine percent were employed. These factors are periodically reviewed and subsequently adjusted, as appropriate, to reflect emerging trends which are based upon past loss experience.

Estimation of net losses for short tail business is less complex than for long tail casualty lines. Loss cost trends for many property lines can generally be assumed to be similar to the growth in exposure of such lines. For example, if the fire insurance coverage remained proportional to the actual value of the property, the growth in property's exposure to fire loss can be approximated by the amount of insurance purchased.

For other property and short tail casualty lines, the loss trend is implicitly assumed to grow at the rate that reported net losses grow from one year to the next. The concerns noted above for longer tail casualty lines with respect to the limited statistical credibility of reported net losses generally do not apply to shorter tail lines.

AIG continues to receive indemnity claims asserting injuries from toxic waste, hazardous substances, and other environmental pollutants and alleged damages to cover the cleanup costs of hazardous waste dump sites (hereinafter collectively referred to as environmental claims) and indemnity claims asserting injuries from asbestos. The vast majority of these asbestos and environmental claims emanate from policies written in 1984 and prior years. Commencing in 1985, standard policies contained an absolute exclusion for pollution related damage. However, AIG currently underwrites pollution impairment liability insurance on a claims made basis and excluded such claims from the analyses included herein. AIG has established a specialized claims unit which investigates and adjusts all such asbestos and environmental claims.

Estimation of asbestos and environmental claims loss reserves is a difficult process. These asbestos and environmental claims cannot be estimated by conventional reserving techniques as previously described. Quantitative techniques frequently have to be supplemented by subjective considerations including managerial judgment. Significant factors which affect the trends which influence the development of asbestos and environmental claims are the inconsistent court resolutions, judicial interpretations which broaden the intent of the policies and scope of coverage and the increasing number of new claims. The case law that has emerged can be characterized as still being in its infancy and the likelihood of any firm direction in the near future is very small. Additionally, the exposure for cleanup costs of hazardous waste dump sites involves issues such as allocation of responsibility among potentially responsible parties and the government's refusal to release parties. The cleanup cost exposure may significantly change if the Congressional reauthorization of Superfund expected in 1996 dramatically changes, thereby reducing or increasing litigation and cleanup costs.

In the interim, AIG and other industry members have and will continue to litigate the broadening judicial interpretation of the policy coverage and the liability issues. At the current time, it is not possible to determine the future development of asbestos and environmental claims. Such development will be affected by the extent to which courts continue to expand the intent of the policies and the scope of the coverage, as they have in the past, as well as by changes in Superfund and waste dump site coverage issues. Additional liabilities could emerge for amounts in excess of the current reserves held. Although this emergence cannot now be reasonably estimated, it could have a material adverse impact on AIG's future operating results. The reserves carried for these claims at December 31, 1995 are believed to be adequate as these reserves are based on the known facts and current law. Furthermore, as AIG's net exposure retained relative to the gross exposure written was lower in 1984 and prior years, the potential impact of these claims is much smaller on the net loss reserves than on the gross loss reserves. (See the previous discussion on reinsurance collectibility herein.)

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

A summary of reserve activity, including estimates for applicable IBNR, relating to asbestos and environmental claims separately and combined at December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993 was as follows:

(in millions)

	1995		1994		1993	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Asbestos:						
Reserve for losses and loss expenses at beginning of year	$ 686.0	$130.2	$ 656.0	$116.7	$ 558.4	$ 86.9
Losses and loss expenses incurred	197.7	20.5	149.2	45.8	242.9	65.1
Losses and loss expenses paid	(138.9)	(22.8)	(119.2)	(32.3)	(145.3)	(35.3)
Reserve for losses and loss expenses at end of year	$ 744.8	$127.9	$ 686.0	$130.2	$ 656.0	$ 116.7
Environmental:						
Reserve for losses and loss expenses at beginning of year	$ 728.1	$200.1	$ 684.8	$191.5	$ 566.4	$ 166.6
Losses and loss expenses incurred	684.9	231.7	187.5	61.8	278.6	106.5
Losses and loss expenses paid	(215.1)	(52.5)	(144.2)	(53.2)	(160.2)	(81.6)
Reserve for losses and loss expenses at end of year	$1,197.9	$379.3	$ 728.1	$200.1	$ 684.8	$ 191.5
Combined:						
Reserve for losses and loss expenses at beginning of year	$1,414.1	$330.3	$1,340.8	$308.2	$1,124.8	$ 253.5
Losses and loss expenses incurred	882.6	252.2	336.7	107.6	521.5	171.6
Losses and loss expenses paid	(354.0)	(75.3)	(263.4)	(85.5)	(305.5)	(116.9)
Reserve for losses and loss expenses at end of year	$1,942.7	$507.2	$1,414.1	$330.3	$1,340.8	$ 308.2

The gross and net IBNR included in the aforementioned reserve for losses and loss expenses at December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993 were estimated as follows:

(in thousands)

	1995		1994		1993	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Combined	$665,000	$218,000	$150,000	$30,000	$150,000	$30,000

A summary of asbestos and environmental claims count activity for the years ended December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993 were as follows:

	1995			1994			1993		
	Asbestos	Environmental	Combined	Asbestos	Environmental	Combined	Asbestos	Environmental	Combined
Claims at beginning of year	5,947	16,223	22,170	5,522	16,661	22,183	5,490	14,169	19,659
Claims during year:									
Opened	1,026	5,045	6,071	1,626	3,178	4,804	1,381	4,875	6,256
Settled	(93)	(663)	(756)	(106)	(501)	(607)	(144)	(455)	(599)
Dismissed or otherwise resolved	(1,636)	(2,747)	(4,383)	(1,095)	(3,115)	(4,210)	(1,205)	(1,928)	(3,133)
Claims at end of year	5,244	17,858	23,102	5,947	16,223	22,170	5,522	16,661	22,183

The average cost per claim settled, dismissed or otherwise resolved for the years ended December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993 was as follows:

	1995		1994		1993	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Asbestos	$80,300	$13,200	$99,300	$26,900	$107,700	$26,200
Environmental	63,100	15,400	39,900	14,700	67,200	34,200
Combined	68,900	14,700	54,700	17,700	81,900	31,300

An insurance rating agency has developed a survival ratio to measure the number of years it would take a company to exhaust both its asbestos and environmental reserves for losses and loss expenses based on that company's current level of asbestos and environmental claims payments. The higher the ratio, the more years the reserves for losses and loss expenses cover these claims payments. These ratios are computed based on the respective ending reserves for losses and loss expenses over the respective claims settlements during the fiscal year. Such payments include indemnity payments and legal and loss adjustment payments. It should be noted, however, that this is an extremely simplistic approach to measuring asbestos and environmental reserve levels. Many factors, such as aggressive settlement procedures, mix of business and level of coverage provided, have significant impact on the amount of asbestos and environmental losses and loss expense reserves, ultimate payments thereof and the resultant ratio. The aforementioned insurance rating agency has recently published the findings of its current studies with respect to the ultimate aggregate costs for toxic waste cleanups for the insurance industry. This agency has significantly lowered its ultimate aggregate cost projections that were published last year. Other published studies also project lower ultimate aggregate costs for toxic waste cleanups for the insurance industry.

The developed survival ratios include both involuntary and voluntary indemnity payments. Involuntary payments include court judgments, court orders, covered claims with no coverage defenses, state mandated cleanup costs, claims where AIG's coverage defenses are minimal, and settlements made less than six months before the first trial setting. Also, AIG considers all legal and loss adjustment payments as involuntary.

AIG believes voluntary indemnity payments should be excluded from the survival ratio. The special asbestos and environmental claims unit actively manages AIG's asbestos and environmental claims and proactively pursues early settlement of environmental claims for all known and unknown sites. As a result, AIG reduces its exposure to future environmental loss contingencies.

Accordingly, AIG's survival ratios for involuntary asbestos and environmental claims, separately and combined, were estimated as follows for the years ended December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993:

	1995		1994		1993	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Involuntary survival ratios:						
Asbestos	5.4	5.6	5.8	4.0	4.5	3.3
Environmental	12.2	13.7	11.0	8.1	9.4	5.0
Combined	8.6	10.5	7.9	6.1	6.3	4.2

AIG's operations are negatively impacted under guarantee fund assessment laws which exist in most states. As a result of operating in a state which has guarantee fund assessment laws, a solvent insurance company may be assessed for certain obligations arising from the insolvencies of other insurance companies which operated in that state. AIG generally records these assessments upon notice. Additionally, certain states permit at least a portion of the assessed amount to be used as a credit against a company's future premium tax liabilities. Therefore, the ultimate net assessment cannot reasonably be estimated. The guarantee fund assessments net of credits for 1995, 1994 and 1993 were $23.5 million, $28.2 million and $32.0 million, respectively.

AIG is also required to participate in various involuntary pools (principally workers' compensation business) which provide insurance coverage for those not able to obtain such coverage in the voluntary markets. This participation is also recorded upon notification, as these amounts cannot reasonably be estimated. (See also Note 18 of Notes to Financial Statements.)

LIFE INSURANCE OPERATIONS

Life insurance operations for the twelve month periods ending December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993 were as follows:

(in thousands)

	1995	1994	1993
Premium income:			
Domestic	$ 463,533	$ 370,112	$ 268,358
Foreign	7,574,617	6,354,209	5,477,688
Total	$ 8,038,150	$ 6,724,321	$ 5,746,046
Net investment income:			
Domestic	$ 846,345	$ 600,616	$ 471,459
Foreign	1,418,560	1,147,812	1,028,255
Total	$ 2,264,905	$ 1,748,428	$ 1,499,714
Operating income before realized capital gains:			
Domestic	$ 59,014	$ 38,243	$ 19,322
Foreign	998,888	827,535	707,713
Total	1,057,902	865,778	727,035
Realized capital gains	32,703	86,706	54,576
Operating income	$ 1,090,605	$ 952,484	$ 781,611
Life insurance in-force:			
Domestic	$ 54,272,118	$ 43,849,682	$ 17,167,306
Foreign	321,824,989	289,529,129	239,994,796
Total	$376,097,107	$333,378,811	$257,162,102

AIG's life insurance operations, demonstrating the strength of its franchise, continued to show growth primarily as a result of overseas operations, particularly in Asia. AIG's life premium income in 1995 represented an 19.5 percent increase from the prior year. This compares with an increase of 17.0 percent in 1994 over 1993. Foreign life operations produced 94.2 percent, 94.5 percent and 95.3 percent of the life premium income in 1995, 1994, and 1993, respectively. (See also Notes 1, 4 and 6 of Notes to Financial Statements.)

As previously discussed, the U.S. dollar declined in value in relation to most major foreign currencies in which AIG transacts business. Accordingly, when foreign life premium income was translated into U.S. dollars for purposes of consolidation, total life premium income was approximately 3.4 percentage points greater than it would have been if translated utilizing exchange rates prevailing in 1994.

Life insurance net investment income increased 29.5 percent in 1995 compared to an increase of 16.6 percent in 1994. The growth in net investment income was primarily attributable to foreign new cash flow for investment and, to a lesser degree, growth in interest income earned on policy loans related to domestic corporate-owned life insurance products (COLI). The new cash flow was generated from life insurance operations and included the compounding of previously earned and reinvested net investment income. (See also the discussion under "Liquidity" herein.)

The growth in the premium income of the domestic life segment resulted primarily from the sales of terminal funded pension plan annuities and to a lesser extent the renewal of risk bearing premium related to COLI. Additionally, the interest income earned on the policy loans associated with the life products caused domestic investment income to increase significantly.

The traditional life products, such as whole and term life and endowments, were the major contributors to the growth in foreign premium income and investment income, particularly in Asia, and continue to be the primary source of growth in the life segment. A mixture of traditional, accident and health and financial products are being sold in Japan.

Life insurance realized capital gains were $32.7 million in 1995, $86.7 million in 1994 and $54.6 million in 1993. These realized gains resulted from the ongoing management of the life insurance investment portfolios within the overall objectives of the life insurance operations and arose primarily from the disposition of equity securities and available for sale fixed maturities and redemptions of fixed maturities.

Life insurance operating income in 1995 increased 14.5 percent to $1.09 billion compared to an increase of 21.9 percent in 1994. Excluding realized capital gains from life insurance operating income, the percent increases would be 22.2 percent and 19.1 percent in 1995 and 1994, respectively. The contribution of life insurance operating income to income before income taxes and the cumulative effect of accounting changes amounted to 31.5 percent in 1995 compared to 32.3 percent in 1994 and 30.0 percent in 1993.

The risks associated with the traditional life and accident and health products are underwriting risk and investment risk. The risk associated with the financial and investment contract products is investment risk.

Underwriting risk represents the exposure to loss resulting from the actual policy experience adversely emerging in comparison to the assumptions made in the product pricing associated with mortality, morbidity, termination and expenses. AIG's life companies limit their maximum underwriting exposure on traditional life insurance of a single life to approximately one million dollars of coverage by using yearly renewable term reinsurance. The life insurance operations have not entered into assumption reinsurance transactions or surplus relief transactions during the three year period ended December 31, 1995. (See also Note 5 of Notes to Financial Statements.)

The investment risk represents the exposure to loss resulting from the cash flows from the invested assets, primarily long-term fixed rate investments, being less than the cash flows required to meet the obligations of the expected policy and contract liabilities and the necessary return on investments.

To minimize its exposure to investment risk, AIG tests the cash flows from the invested assets and the policy and contract liabilities using various interest rate scenarios to assess whether there is a liquidity excess or deficit. If a rebalancing of the invested assets to the policy and contract claims became necessary and did not occur, a demand could be placed upon liquidity. (See also the discussion under "Liquidity" herein.)

The asset-liability relationship is appropriately managed in AIG's foreign operations, as it has been throughout AIG's history, even though certain territories lack qualified long-term investments or there are investment restrictions imposed by the local regulatory authorities. For example, in Japan and several Southeast Asia territories, the duration of the investments is often for a shorter period than the effective maturity of such policy liabilities. Therefore, there is a risk that the reinvestment of the proceeds at the maturity of the investments may be at a yield below that of the interest required for the accretion of the policy liabilities. In Japan, the average duration of the investment portfolio is 5.5 years, while the related policy liabilities are estimated to be 11.8 years. To maintain an adequate yield to match the interest required over the duration of the liabilities, constant management focus is required to reinvest the proceeds of the maturing securities without sacrificing investment quality. To the extent permitted under local regulation, AIG may invest in qualified longer-term securities outside Japan to achieve a closer matching in both duration and the required yield. AIG is able to manage any asset-liability duration difference through maintenance of sufficient global liquidity and to support any operational shortfall through its international financial network. Domestically, the asset-liability matching process is appropriately functioning as there are investments available to match the duration and the required yield. (See also the discussion under "Liquidity" herein.)

AIG uses asset-liability matching as a management tool to determine the composition of the invested assets and marketing strategies. As a part of these strategies, AIG may determine that it is economically advantageous to be temporarily in an unmatched position due to anticipated interest rate or other economic changes.

AGENCY AND SERVICE FEE OPERATIONS

Agency and service fee operating income in 1995 increased 5.1 percent to $56.9 million compared to $54.1 million in 1994 which was a decrease of 10.2 percent from 1993. The increase in operating income from 1993 resulted from the growth of risk management services. The decline in 1994 was due to reduced commission revenue in certain of AIG's managing general agencies. Agency and service fee operating income contributed 1.6 percent to AIG's income before income taxes and the cumulative effect of accounting changes in 1995 compared to 1.8 percent in 1994 and 2.3 percent in 1993.

FINANCIAL SERVICES OPERATIONS

Financial services operations for the twelve month periods ending December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993 were as follows:

(in thousands)

	1995	1994	1993
Revenues:			
International Lease Finance Corp.	$1,378,353	$1,097,599	$ 879,153
AIG Financial Products Corp.*	289,020	279,058	336,086
AIG Trading Group Inc.*	317,207	246,643	227,403
Other	219,510	159,939	86,437
Total	$2,204,090	$1,783,239	$1,529,079
Operating income:			
International Lease Finance Corp.	$ 263,790	$ 248,191	$ 220,041
AIG Financial Products Corp.	140,245	131,032	150,113
AIG Trading Group Inc.	68,765	55,249	69,803
Other, including intercompany adjustments	(55,059)	(29,619)	(49,919)
Total	$ 417,741	$ 404,853	$ 390,038

* Represents net trading revenues.

Financial services operating income increased 3.2 percent in 1995 over 1994. This compares with an increase of 3.8 percent in 1994 over 1993.

International Lease Finance Corporation (ILFC) generates its revenues primarily from leasing new and used commercial jet aircraft to domestic and foreign airlines. Revenues also result from the remarketing of commercial jets for its own account, for airlines and for financial institutions. Revenues in 1995 increased 25.6 percent from 1994 compared to a 24.8 percent increase during 1994 from 1993. The revenue increase in each year resulted primarily from the growth both in the size and relative cost of the fleet. During 1995, operating income increased 6.3 percent from 1994 and 12.8 percent during 1994 from 1993. The decline in the rate of increase of ILFC's 1995 operating income is due to the full effect of the lease margin compression resulting from the increases in interest rates that prevailed during 1994. The average borrowing cost during 1995 was 6.47 percent while 1994 was 6.41 percent. Further declines in interest rates would have a positive effect on leasing margins. (See also the discussions under "Capital Resources" and "Liquidity" herein.)

ILFC is exposed to loss through non-performance of aircraft lessees, through owning aircraft which it would be unable to lease or re-lease at acceptable rates or sell at lease expiration and through committing to purchase aircraft which it would be unable to lease. ILFC manages its lessee non-performance exposure through credit reviews and security deposit requirements. At December 31, 1995, only three of 278 aircraft owned were not leased and these three aircraft have been committed for sale. All other aircraft remain leased. Currently, 76 percent of rental revenue is from foreign carriers. (See also the discussions under "Capital Resources" and "Liquidity" herein.)

AIG Financial Products Corp. and its subsidiaries (AIGFP) participate in the derivatives dealer market conducting, primarily as principal, an interest rate, currency and equity derivative products business. AIGFP also enters into long-dated forward foreign exchange contracts, option transactions, liquidity facilities, investment agreements and other structured transactions and invests in a diversified portfolio of securities. Thus, AIGFP derives substantially all its revenues from proprietary positions entered in connection with counterparty transactions rather than for speculative transactions. Revenues in 1995 increased 3.6 percent from 1994 compared to a 17.0 percent decline during 1994 from 1993. During 1995, operating income increased 7.0 percent from 1994 and declined 12.7 percent during 1994 from 1993. As AIGFP is a transaction-oriented operation, current and past revenues and operating results may not provide a basis for predicting future performance. (See also the discussions under "Capital Resources," "Liquidity" and "Derivatives" herein.)

AIG Trading Group Inc. and its subsidiaries (AIGTG) derive a substantial portion of their revenues from market making and trading activities, as principals, in foreign exchange, interest rates, precious and base metals and natural gas and other energy products. Revenues in 1995 increased 28.6 percent from 1994 compared to an 8.5 percent increase during 1994 from 1993. During 1995, operating income increased 24.5 percent from 1994 and declined 20.9 percent during 1994 from 1993. (See also the discussions under "Capital Resources," "Liquidity" and "Derivatives" herein.)

Financial services operating income represented 12.1 percent of AIG's income before income taxes and the cumulative effect of accounting changes in 1995. This compares to 13.7 percent and 15.0 percent in 1994 and 1993, respectively.

OTHER OPERATIONS

In 1995, AIG's equity in income of minority-owned insurance operations was $81.7 million compared to $56.0 million in 1994 and $39.6 million in 1993. In 1995, the equity interest in insurance companies, which includes two equity operations which commenced business during 1993, represented 2.4 percent of income before income taxes and the cumulative effect of accounting changes compared to 1.9 percent in 1994 and 1.5 percent in 1993.

Other realized capital losses amounted to $28.9 million, $52.3 million and $12.7 million in 1995, 1994 and 1993, respectively.

Minority interest represents minority shareholders' equity in income of certain consolidated subsidiaries. In 1995, minority interest amounted to $36.3 million. In 1994 and 1993, minority interest amounted to $29.7 million and $26.9 million, respectively.

Other income (deductions)-net includes AIG's equity in certain minor majority-owned subsidiaries and certain partially-owned companies, realized foreign exchange transaction gains and losses in substantially all currencies and unrealized gains and losses in hyperinflationary currencies, as well as the income and expenses of the parent holding company and other miscellaneous income and expenses. In 1995, net deductions amounted to $91.2 million. In 1994 and 1993, net deductions amounted to $68.6 million and $46.9 million, respectively.

Income before income taxes amounted to $3.47 billion in 1995 and $2.95 billion in 1994. Income before income taxes and the cumulative effect of accounting changes was $2.60 billion in 1993.

In 1995, AIG recorded a provision for income taxes of $955.5 million compared to the provisions of $776.5 million and $683.0 million in 1994 and 1993, respectively. These provisions represent effective tax rates of 27.6 percent in 1995 and 26.3 percent in each of 1994 and 1993. The increase in the effective tax rate in 1995 over prior years is primarily due to the profitability of domestic general adjusted underwriting relative to income before income taxes and the cumulative effect of accounting changes. (See Note 3 of Notes to Financial Statements.)

Income before the cumulative effect of accounting changes amounted to $1.92 billion in 1993. At January 1, 1993, AIG's equity in income of minority-owned insurance operations was positively impacted by the cumulative effect of accounting changes on such operations from the adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 "Accounting for Income Taxes"(FASB 109), which was partially offset by the adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 106 "Employer's Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other than Pension Plans" (FASB 106). AIG's equity in the cumulative effect of such accounting changes was a net benefit of $20.7 million.

Net income amounted to $2.51 billion in 1995, $2.18 billion in 1994 and $1.94 billion in 1993. The increases in net income over the three year period resulted from those factors described above.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

At December 31, 1995, AIG had total capital funds of $19.83 billion and total borrowings of $17.99 billion. At that date, $14.32 billion of such borrowings were either not guaranteed by AIG or were matched borrowings under obligations of guaranteed investment agreements (GIAs).

Total borrowings at December 31, 1995 and 1994 were as follows:

(in thousands)

December 31,	1995	1994
GIAs -- AIGFP	$ 5,423,555	$ 5,535,318
Commercial Paper:		
Funding	687,182	1,211,280
ILFC(a)	1,834,882	1,960,545
AICCO	644,571	617,734
Total	3,166,635	3,789,559
Medium Term Notes:		
ILFC(a)	2,391,535	1,999,535
AIG	115,000	155,000
Total	2,506,535	2,154,535
Notes and Bonds Payable:		
ILFC(a)	3,550,000	2,950,000
AIGFP	1,868,943	1,048,061
AIG: Lire bonds	159,067	159,067
Zero coupon notes	73,348	65,831
Total	5,651,358	4,222,959
Loans and Mortgages Payable:		
AIGTG	--	890,800
ILFC(a)(b)	1,122,265	678,650
AIG	120,369	247,656
Total	1,242,634	1,817,106
Total Borrowings	17,990,717	17,519,477
Borrowings not guaranteed by AIG	8,898,682	7,588,730
Matched GIA borrowings	5,423,555	5,535,318
	14,322,237	13,124,048
Remaining borrowings of AIG	$ 3,668,480	$ 4,395,429

(a) AIG does not guarantee or support these borrowings.
(b) Primarily capital lease obligations.

See also Note 9 of Notes to Financial Statements.

Although financing may be obtained through other sources, GIAs serve as the primary source of proceeds for AIGFP's investments in a diversified portfolio of securities and derivative transactions. (See also the discussions under "Operational Review", "Liquidity" and "Derivatives" herein and Notes 1, 9 and 11 of Notes to Financial Statements.)

AIG Funding, Inc. (Funding), through the issuance of commercial paper, fulfills the short-term cash requirements of AIG and its subsidiaries. Funding intends to continue to meet AIG's funding requirements through the issuance of commercial paper guaranteed by AIG. This issuance of Funding's commercial paper is subject to the approval of AIG's Board of Directors. ILFC and A.I. Credit Corp. (AICCO) issue commercial paper for the funding of their own operations. AIG does not guarantee AICCO's or ILFC's commercial paper. However, AIG has entered into an agreement in support of AICCO's commercial paper. From time to time, AIGFP may issue commercial paper to fund its operations. AIG guarantees AIGFP's commercial paper. At December 31, 1995, AIGFP had no commercial paper outstanding. (See also the discussion under "Derivatives" herein and Note 9 of Notes to Financial Statements.)

AIG and Funding have entered into two syndicated revolving credit facilities (the Facilities) aggregating $1 billion. The Facilities consist of a $500 million 364 day revolving credit facility and a $500 million five year revolving credit facility. The Facilities can be used for general corporate purposes and also provide backup for AIG's commercial paper programs administered by Funding. There are currently no borrowings outstanding under either of the Facilities, nor were any borrowings outstanding as of December 31, 1995.

ILFC increased the aggregate principal amount outstanding of its medium term and term notes to $5.94 billion at December 31, 1995, a net increase of $992.0 million, and incurred a net increase in its capital lease obligations of

$783.0 million at that date. At December 31, 1995, ILFC had $1.80 billion in aggregate principal amount of debt securities registered for issuance from time to time. ILFC sold $200 million of Market Auction Preferred Stock in 1995. The cash used to purchase flight equipment, including progress payments during the construction phase, is primarily derived from the proceeds of ILFC's debt financings. The primary sources for the repayment of this debt and the interest expense thereon are the cash flow from operations, proceeds from the sale of flight equipment and the rollover of prior debt. (See also the discussions under "Operational Review" and "Liquidity" herein and Notes 1, 9 and 15 of Notes to Financial Statements.)

During 1995, AIG did not issue any medium term notes and $40.0 million of previously issued notes matured. At December 31, 1995, AIG had $247.0 million in aggregate principal amount of debt securities registered for issuance from time to time. An additional $500 million principal amount of debt securities was registered in February, 1996. (See also the discussion under "Derivatives" herein and Note 9 of Notes to Financial Statements.)

AIG's capital funds have increased $3.41 billion in 1995. Unrealized appreciation of investments, net of taxes, increased $1.21 billion, primarily resulting from the rally of the domestic equity markets and the decline in domestic interest rates and its effect on the market values of bonds worldwide. As a result of AIG's adoption of Financial Accounting Standards No. 115 "Accounting for Certain Investments on Debt and Equity Securities", unrealized appreciation of investments, net of taxes, is now subject to increased volatility resulting from the changes in the market value of bonds available for sale. During 1995, the cumulative translation adjustment loss, net of taxes, increased $168.0 million and retained earnings increased $2.36 billion, resulting from net income less dividends.

During 1995, AIG repurchased 220,000 shares of its common stock in the open market at a cost of $16.0 million. During 1994, AIG repurchased 3.14 million shares of its common stock in the open market at a cost of $177.7 million. AIG intends to continue to buy its common shares in the open market from time to time and to satisfy its obligations under various employee benefit plans through such purchases.

Payments of dividends to AIG by its insurance subsidiaries are subject to certain restrictions imposed by statutory authorities. AIG has in the past reinvested most of its unrestricted earnings in its operations and believes such continued reinvestment in the future will be adequate to meet any foreseeable capital needs. However, AIG may choose from time to time to raise additional funds through the issuance of additional securities. At December 31, 1995, there were no significant statutory or regulatory issues which would impair AIG's financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. (See also the discussion under "Liquidity" herein and Note 10 of Notes to Financial Statements.)

In 1989, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) adopted the "NAIC Solvency Policing Agenda for 1990". Included in this agenda was the development of Risk-Based Capital (RBC) requirements. RBC relates an individual insurance company's statutory surplus to the risk inherent in its overall operations.

At December 31, 1995, the adjusted capital of each of AIG's domestic general companies and of each of AIG's domestic life companies exceeded each of their RBC standards by considerable margins.

A substantial portion of AIG's general insurance business and a majority of its life insurance business is carried on in foreign countries. The degree of regulation and supervision in foreign jurisdictions varies from minimal in some to stringent in others. Generally, AIG, as well as the underwriting companies operating in such jurisdictions, must satisfy local regulatory requirements.

To AIG's knowledge, no AIG company is on any regulatory or similar "watch list".

LIQUIDITY

At December 31, 1995, AIG's consolidated invested assets included approximately $2.36 billion of cash and short-term investments. Consolidated net cash provided from operating activities in 1995 amounted to approximately $7.21 billion.

Management believes that AIG's liquid assets, its net cash provided by operations, and access to the capital markets will enable it to meet any foreseeable cash requirements.

AIG's liquidity is primarily derived from the operating cash flows of its general and life insurance operations.

The liquidity of the combined insurance operations is derived both domestically and abroad. The combined insurance pretax operating cash flow is derived from two sources, underwriting operations and investment operations. In the aggregate, AIG's insurance operations generated approximately $9.6 billion in pretax cash flow during 1995. Cash flow includes periodic premium collections, including policyholders' contract deposits, paid loss recoveries less reinsurance premiums, losses, benefits, acquisition and operating expenses paid. Generally, there is a time lag from when premiums are collected and, when as a result of the occurrence of events specified in the policy, the losses and benefits are paid. AIG's insurance investment operations generated approximately $3.5 billion in investment income cash flow during 1995. Investment income cash flow is primarily derived from interest and dividends received and includes realized capital gains.

The combined insurance pretax operating cash flow coupled with the cash and short-term investments of $1.87 billion provided the insurance operations with a significant amount of liquidity during 1995. This liquidity is available to purchase high quality and diversified fixed income securities and to a lesser extent marketable equity securities and to provide mortgage loans on real estate, policy and collateral and guaranteed loans. With this liquidity coupled with proceeds of approximately $13.8 billion from the maturities, sales and redemptions of fixed income securities and from the sales of marketable equity securities, AIG purchased approximately $19.5 billion of fixed income securities and marketable equity securities during 1995.

During 1995, AIG received approximately $1 billion from redemptions of held to maturity municipal bonds. Prior to redemption, the yield on these bonds approximated eight percent. The yield on the reinvestment of the proceeds in bonds with similar characteristics averaged nearly six percent. AIG does not anticipate that these redemptions will have a significant effect on AIG's general investment income, operations, financial condition or liquidity.

The following table is a summary of AIG's invested assets by significant segment, including investment income due and accrued and real estate, at December 31, 1995 and 1994:

(dollars in thousands)

	December 31, 1995		December 31, 1994	
	Invested Assets	Percent of Total	Invested Assets	Percent of Total

General insurance	$26,550,431	27.5%	$23,873,059	30.2%
Life insurance	34,869,040	36.2	26,690,071	33.8
Financial services	34,468,961	35.8	27,920,262	35.4
Other	449,832	0.5	491,548	0.6
Total	$96,338,264	100.0%	$78,974,940	100.0%

The following tables summarize the composition of AIG's insurance invested assets by insurance segment, including investment income due and accrued and real estate, at December 31, 1995 and 1994:

(dollars in thousands)

December 31, 1995	General	Life	Total	Percent of Total	Percent Distribution Domestic	Foreign
Fixed Maturities:						
Available for sale, at market value (a)	$ 9,068,133	$22,168,672	$31,236,805	50.9%	37.5%	62.5%
Held to maturity, at amortized cost (b)	11,545,530	--	11,545,530	18.8	100.0	--
Equity securities, at market value (c)	3,011,249	2,131,897	5,143,146	8.4	35.8	64.2
Mortgage loans on real estate, policy and collateral loans	54,852	6,887,329	6,942,181	11.3	52.8	47.2
Short-term investments, including time deposits, and cash	636,709	1,231,817	1,868,526	3.0	25.6	74.4
Real estate	345,336	660,954	1,006,290	1.6	17.3	82.7
Investment income due and accrued	466,744	732,380	1,199,124	2.0	55.3	44.7
Other invested assets	1,421,878	1,055,991	2,477,869	4.0	50.6	49.4
Total	$26,550,431	$34,869,040	$61,419,471	100.0%	51.0%	49.0%

(a) Includes $428,296 of bonds trading securities, at market value.
(b) Includes $459,505 of preferred stock, at amortized cost.
(c) Includes $38,989 of preferred stock, at market value.

(dollars in thousands)

December 31, 1994	General	Life	Total	Percent of Total	Percent Distribution Domestic	Foreign
Fixed Maturities:						
Available for sale, at market value (a)	$ 4,995,778	$16,890,709	$21,886,487	43.3%	32.2%	67.8%
Held to maturity, at amortized cost (b)	13,454,310	--	13,454,310	26.6	100.0	--
Equity securities, at market value (c)	2,799,728	2,090,421	4,890,149	9.7	30.4	69.6
Mortgage loans on real estate, policy and collateral loans	27,725	4,534,604	4,562,329	9.0	43.1	56.9
Short-term investments, including time deposits, and cash	954,901	1,212,933	2,167,834	4.3	27.6	72.4
Real estate	364,115	648,938	1,013,053	2.0	18.0	82.0
Investment income due and accrued	446,745	471,281	918,026	1.8	57.5	42.5
Other invested assets	829,757	841,185	1,670,942	3.3	50.9	49.1
Total	$23,873,059	$26,690,071	$50,563,130	100.0%	51.7%	48.3%

(a) Includes $163,956 of bonds trading securities, at market value.

(b) Includes $412,503 of preferred stock, at amortized cost.

(c) Includes $61,937 of preferred stock, at market value.

With respect to fixed maturities, AIG's strategy is to invest in high quality securities while maintaining diversification to avoid significant exposure to issuer, industry and/or country concentrations. The growth in the percentage distribution of fixed maturities available for sale, at market value is primarily attributable to the decline in domestic interest rates and the redesignation of approximately $2.8 billion of fixed maturities held to maturity to fixed maturities available for sale. This change was permitted by the transition provision for a one-time transfer of securities from held to maturity, at amortized cost as included in the Financial Accounting Standards Board's "Special Report, a Guide to the Implementation of Statement No. 115 on Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities."

At December 31, 1995, approximately 54 percent of the fixed maturity investments were domestic securities. Approximately 40 percent of such domestic securities were rated AAA, approximately two percent were below investment grade.

A significant portion of the foreign insurance fixed income portfolio is rated by Moody's, Standard & Poor's (S&P) or similar foreign services. Similar credit quality rating services are not available in all overseas locations. AIG annually reviews the credit quality of the foreign portfolio nonrated fixed income investments, including mortgages. At December 31, 1995, approximately 46 percent of the foreign fixed income investments were either rated AAA or, on the basis of AIG's internal analysis were equivalent from a credit standpoint to securities so rated. Less than one percent of these investments were deemed below investment grade and approximately four percent were not rated at that date.

Although AIG's fixed income insurance portfolios contain only minor amounts of securities below investment grade, any fixed income security may be subject to downgrade for a variety of reasons subsequent to any balance sheet date. There have been no significant downgrades as at March 1, 1996.

At December 31, 1995, approximately five percent of the fixed maturities portfolio was Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMOs). All of the CMOs were investment grade and approximately 79 percent of the CMOs were backed by various U.S. government agencies. Thus, credit risk was minimal. CMOs are exposed to interest rate risk as the duration and ultimate realized yield would be affected by the accelerated prepayments of the underlying mortgages. There were no interest only or principal only CMOs.

When permitted by regulatory authorities and when deemed necessary to protect insurance assets, including invested assets, from currency risk and interest rate risk, AIG and its insurance subsidiaries enter into derivative transactions as end users. To date, such activities have been minor. (See also the discussion under "Derivatives" herein.)

Mortgage loans on real estate, policy and collateral loans comprised 11.3 percent of AIG's insurance invested assets at December 31, 1995. AIG's insurance holdings of real estate mortgages amounted to $2.1 billion of which 32 percent was domestic. At December 31, 1995, no domestic mortgages and only a nominal amount of foreign mortgages were in default. At December 31, 1995, AIG's insurance holdings of collateral loans amounted to $845.1 million, all of which were foreign. It is AIG's practice to maintain a maximum loan to value ratio of 75 percent at loan origination. AIG's policy loans increased from $2.23 billion at December 31, 1994 to $3.95 billion at December 31, 1995, with approximately one billion dollars of this increase relating to the domestic corporate-owned life insurance product.

Short-term investments represent amounts invested in various internal and external money market funds, time deposits and cash.

AIG's real estate investment properties are primarily occupied by AIG's various operations. The current market value of these properties considerably exceeds their carrying value.

Other invested assets were primarily comprised of both foreign and domestic private placements, limited partnerships and outside managed funds.

In certain jurisdictions, significant regulatory and/or foreign governmental barriers exist which may not permit the immediate free flow of funds between insurance subsidiaries or from the insurance subsidiaries to AIG parent. These barriers generally cause only minor delays in the outward remittance of the funds.

The following table is a summary of the composition of AIG's financial services invested assets at December 31, 1995 and 1994. (See also the discussions under "Operational Review," "Capital Resources" and "Derivatives" herein.)

(dollars in thousands)

	1995		1994	
	Invested Assets	Percent of Total	Invested Assets	Percent of Total
Flight equipment primarily under operating leases, net of accumulated depreciation	$12,442,010	36.1%	$10,723,527	38.4%
Unrealized gain on interest rate and currency swaps, options and forward transactions	7,250,954	21.0	4,650,743	16.7
Securities available for sale, at market value	3,931,100	11.4	3,796,792	13.6
Trading securities, at market value	2,641,436	7.7	2,483,637	8.9
Securities purchased under agreements to resell, at contract value	2,022,056	5.9	1,209,403	4.3
Trade receivables	3,321,985	9.6	2,629,734	9.4
Spot commodities, at market value	1,079,124	3.1	916,833	3.3
Other, including short-term investments	1,780,296	5.2	1,509,593	5.4
Total	$34,468,961	100.0%	$27,920,262	100.0%

As previously discussed, the cash used for the purchase of flight equipment is derived primarily from the proceeds of ILFC's debt financings. The primary sources for the repayment of this debt and the interest expense thereon are the cash flow from operations, proceeds from the sale of flight equipment and the rollover of prior debt. During 1995, ILFC acquired flight equipment costing $3.28 billion.

At December 31, 1995, ILFC had committed to purchase or had secured positions for 292 aircraft deliverable from 1996 through 2004 at an estimated aggregate purchase price of $15.9 billion and had options to purchase an additional 34 aircraft deliverable through 2005 at an estimated aggregate purchase price of $2.5 billion. As at March 15, 1996, ILFC has entered into leases, letters of intent to lease or is in various stages of negotiation for all of the aircraft to be delivered in 1996 and 44 of 228 aircraft to be delivered subsequent to 1996. ILFC will be required to find customers for any aircraft presently on order and any aircraft to be ordered, and it must arrange financing for portions of the purchase price of such equipment. In a rising interest rate environment, ILFC negotiates higher lease rates on any new contracts. ILFC has been successful to date both in placing its new aircraft on lease or under sales contract and obtaining adequate financing.

AIGFP's derivative transactions are carried at market value or at estimated fair value when market prices are not readily available. AIGFP reduces its economic risk exposure through similarly valued offsetting transactions including swaps, trading securities, options, forwards and futures. The estimated fair values of these transactions represent assessments of the present value of expected future cash flows. These transactions are exposed to liquidity risk if AIGFP were to sell or close out the transactions prior to maturity. AIG believes that the impact of any such limited liquidity would not be significant to AIG's financial condition or its overall liquidity. (See also the discussion under "Derivatives" herein.)

Securities available for sale, at market value and securities purchased under agreements to resell are purchased with the proceeds of AIGFP's GIA financings and other long and short term borrowings. The proceeds from the disposal of securities available for sale and securities purchased under agreements to resell have been used to fund the maturing GIAs or other AIGFP financing. (See also the discussion under "Capital Resources" herein.)

Securities available for sale is mainly a portfolio of debt securities, where the individual securities have varying degrees of credit risk. At December 31, 1995, the average credit rating of this portfolio was AA or the equivalent thereto as determined through rating agencies or internal review. AIGFP has also entered into credit derivative transactions to hedge its credit risk associated with $1.1 billion of these securities. There were no securities deemed below investment grade. There have been no significant downgrades through March 1, 1996. Securities purchased under agreements to resell are treated as collateralized transactions. AIGFP generally takes possession of securities purchased under agreements to resell. AIGFP further minimizes its credit risk by monitoring counterparty credit exposure and, when AIGFP deems necessary, it requires additional collateral to be deposited. Trading securities, at market value are marked to market daily and are held to meet the short-term risk management objectives of AIGFP.

AIGTG conducts, as principal, market making and trading activities in foreign exchange, interest rates, precious and base metals and natural gas and other energy products. AIGTG owns inventories in the commodities in which it trades and may reduce the exposure to market risk through the use of swaps, forwards, futures and option contracts. AIGTG uses derivatives to manage the economic exposure of its various trading positions and transactions from adverse movements of interest rates, exchange rates and commodity prices. AIGTG supports its trading activities largely through trade payables, unrealized losses on swaps, short-term borrowings and spot commodities sold but not yet purchased. (See also the discussions under "Capital Resources" and "Derivatives" herein.)

DERIVATIVES

Derivatives are financial arrangements among two or more parties whose returns are linked to or "derived" from some underlying equity, debt, commodity or other asset, liability, or some index. Derivatives payments may be based on interest rates and exchange rates and/or prices of certain securities, certain commodities, or financial or commodity indices. The more significant types of derivative arrangements in which AIG transacts are swaps, forwards, futures, options and related instruments.

The most commonly used swaps are interest rate and currency swaps. An interest rate swap is a contract between two parties to exchange interest rate payments (typically a fixed interest rate versus a variable interest rate) calculated on a notional principal amount for a specified period of time. The notional amount is not exchanged. A currency swap is similar but the notional amounts are different currencies which are typically exchanged at the commencement and termination of the swap based upon negotiated exchange rates.

A futures or forward contract is a legal contract between two parties to purchase or sell at a specified future date a specified quantity of a commodity, security, currency, financial index or other instrument, at a specified price. A futures contract is traded on an exchange, while a forward contract is executed over the counter.

An option contract generally provides the option purchaser with the right but not the obligation to buy or sell during a period of time or at a specified date the underlying instrument at a set price. The option writer is obligated to sell or buy the underlying item if the option purchaser chooses to exercise his right. The option writer receives a nonrefundable fee or premium paid by the option purchaser.

Derivatives are generally either negotiated over the counter contracts or standardized contracts executed on an exchange. Standardized exchange traded derivatives include futures and options which can be readily bought or sold over recognized security exchanges and settled daily through such clearing houses. Negotiated over the counter derivatives include forwards, swaps and options. Over the counter derivatives are generally not traded like exchange traded securities. However, in the normal course of business, with the agreement of the original counterparty, these contracts may be terminated early or assigned to another counterparty.

All significant derivatives activities are conducted through AIGFP and AIGTG permitting AIG to participate in the derivatives dealer market acting primarily as principal. In these derivative operations, AIG structures agreements which generally allow its counterparties to enter into transactions with respect to changes in interest and exchange rates, securities' prices and certain commodities and financial or commodity indices. Generally, derivatives are used by AIG's customers such as corporations, financial institutions, multinational organizations, sovereign entities, government agencies and municipalities. For example, a futures, forward or option contract can be used to protect the customers' assets or liabilities against price fluctuations.

The senior management of AIG, with review by the Board of Directors, defines the policies and establishes general operating parameters for AIGFP and AIGTG. AIG's senior management has established various oversight committees to review the various financial market, operational and credit issues of AIGFP and AIGTG. The senior managements of AIGFP and AIGTG report the results of their respective operations to and review future strategies with AIG's senior management.

AIG actively manages the exposures to limit potential losses, while maximizing the rewards afforded by these business opportunities. In doing so, AIG must manage a variety of exposures including credit, market, liquidity, operational and legal risks.

Market risk principally arises from the uncertainty that future earnings are exposed to potential changes in volatility, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and equity and commodity prices. AIG generally controls its exposure to market risk by taking offsetting positions. AIG's philosophy with respect to its financial services operations is to minimize or set limits for open or uncovered positions that are to be carried. Credit risk exposure is separately managed. (See the discussion on the management of credit risk below).

AIGFP does not seek to manage the market risk of each of its transactions through an individual offsetting transaction. Rather, AIGFP takes a portfolio approach to the management of its market risk exposure. AIGFP values its portfolio at market value or estimated fair value when market values are not readily available. These valuations represent an assessment of the present values of expected future cash flows of AIGFP's transactions and may include reserves for such risks as are deemed appropriate by AIGFP's and AIG's management. AIGFP evaluates the portfolio's discounted cash flows with reference to current market conditions, maturities within the portfolio and other relevant factors. Based upon this evaluation, AIGFP determines what, if any, offsetting transactions are necessary to reduce the market risk exposure of the portfolio.

The aforementioned estimated fair values are based upon the use of valuation models. These models utilize, among other things, current interest, foreign exchange and volatility rates. These valuation models are integrated into the evaluation of the portfolio, as described above, in order to provide timely information for the market risk management of the portfolio.

Additionally, depending upon the nature of interest rates and market movements during the day, the system will produce reports for management's consideration for intra-day offsetting positions. Overnight, the system generates reports which recommend the types of offsets management should consider for the following day. Additionally, AIGFP operates in major business centers overseas and is essentially open for business 24 hours a day. Thus, the market exposure and offset strategies are monitored, reviewed and coordinated around the clock. Therefore, offsetting adjustments can be made as and when necessary from any AIGFP office in the world.

As part of its monitoring and controlling of its exposure to market risk, AIGFP applies various testing techniques which reflect potential market movements. These techniques vary by currency and are regularly changed to reflect factors affecting the derivatives portfolio. In addition to the daily monitoring, AIGFP's senior management and local risk managers conduct a weekly review of the derivatives portfolio and existing hedges. This review includes an examination of the portfolio's risk measures, such as aggregate option sensitivity to movements in market variables. AIGFP's management may change these measures to reflect their judgment and evaluation of the dynamics of the markets. This management group will also determine whether additional or alternative action is required in order to manage the portfolio. AIG utilizes an outside consultant to provide the managements of AIG and AIGFP with comfort that the system produces representative values.

AIGTG's approach to managing market risk is to establish an appropriate offsetting position to a particular transaction or group of transactions depending upon the extent of market risk AIGTG wishes to reduce.

AIGTG senior management has established positions and stop-loss limits for each line of business. AIGTG's traders are required to maintain positions within these limits. These positions are monitored during the day either manually or through on-line computer systems. In addition, these positions are reviewed by AIGTG management. Reports which present each trading book's position and the prior day's profit and loss are reviewed by traders, head traders and AIGTG's senior management. Based upon these and other reports, AIGTG's senior management may determine to adjust AIGTG's risk profile.

AIGTG attempts to secure reliable current market prices, such as published prices or third party quotes, to value its derivatives. Where such prices are not available, AIGTG uses an internal methodology which includes interpolation or extrapolation from verifiable prices nearest to the dates of the transactions. The methodology may reflect interest and exchange rates, commodity prices, volatility rates and other relevant factors.

A significant portion of AIGTG's business is transacted in liquid markets. Certain of AIGTG's derivative product exposures are evaluated using simulation techniques which consider such factors as changes in currency and commodity prices, interest rates, volatility levels and the effect of time. Though not indicative of the future, past volatile market scenarios have represented profit opportunities for AIGTG.

The gross unrealized gains and gross unrealized losses of AIGFP and AIGTG included in the financial services assets and liabilities at December 31, 1995 were as follows:

(in thousands)

	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Balance Sheet Amount
Securities available for sale, at market value (a)	$ 209,954	$ 209,476	$3,931,100
Unrealized gain/loss on interest rate and currency swaps, options and forward transactions (b) (c)	7,250,954	6,405,045	--
Trading securities, at market value	--	--	2,641,436
Securities sold but not yet			

purchased, principally obligations of the U.S. government and government agencies, at market value	--	--	1,204,386
Trade receivables (c)	4,335,033	2,621,935	3,321,985
Spot commodities, at market value (d)	163,673	164,949	1,079,124
Trade payables	--	1,901,569	2,810,947
Spot commodities sold but not yet purchased, at market value	176,498	179,762	783,302

(a) See also Note 8 (e) of Notes to Financial Statements.

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

(c) At December 31, 1995, AIGTG's net replacement values with respect to interest rate and currency swaps were $356.0 million and $1.71 billion with respect to futures and forward contracts.

(d) The net replacement value with respect to purchased option contracts of AIGTG at December 31, 1995 was $459.0 million.

The interest rate risk on securities available for sale, at market, is managed by taking offsetting positions on a security by security basis, thereby offsetting a significant portion of the unrealized appreciation or depreciation. At December 31, 1995, the unrealized gains and losses remaining after benefit of the offsets were $6.6 million and $6.1 million, respectively.

AIGFP carries its derivatives at market or estimated fair value, whichever is appropriate. Because of limited liquidity of certain of these instruments, the recorded estimated fair values of these derivatives may be different than the values that might be realized if AIGFP were to sell or close out the transactions prior to maturity. (See also the discussions under "Operational Review: Financial Services" and "Liquidity" herein.)

Trading securities, at market value, and securities sold but not yet purchased are marked to market daily with the unrealized gain or loss being recognized in income at that time. These securities are held to meet the short-term risk management objectives of AIGFP.

AIGTG conducts as principal, market making and trading activities in foreign exchange, interest rates, precious and base metals and natural gas and other energy products. AIGTG owns inventories in the commodities in which it trades. These inventories are carried at market and may be substantially hedged. AIGTG uses derivatives to manage the economic exposure of its various trading positions and transactions from adverse movements in interest rates, exchange rates and commodity prices. (See also the discussions under "Operational Review: Financial Services" and "Liquidity" herein.)

A counterparty may default on any obligation to AIG, including a derivative contract. Credit risk is a consequence of extending credit and/or carrying trading and investment positions. Credit risk exists for a derivative contract when that contract has an estimated positive fair value. To help manage this risk, the credit departments of AIGFP and AIGTG operate within the guidelines of the AIG Credit Risk Committee, which sets credit policy and limits for counterparties and provides limits for derivative transactions with counterparties having different credit ratings. In addition to credit ratings, this committee takes into account other factors, including the industry and country of the counterparty. Transactions which fall outside these pre-established guidelines require the approval of the AIG Credit Risk Committee. It is also AIG's policy to establish reserves for potential credit impairment when necessary.

AIGFP and AIGTG determine the credit quality of each of their counterparties taking into account credit ratings assigned by recognized statistical rating organizations. If it is determined that a counterparty requires credit enhancement, then one or more enhancement techniques will be used. Examples of such enhancement techniques include letters of credit, guarantees, collateral credit triggers and credit derivatives and margin agreements.

A significant majority of AIGFP's transactions are contracted and documented under ISDA Master Agreements that provide for legally enforceable set-off and close out netting of exposures in the event of default. Under such agreements, in connection with the early termination of a transaction, AIGFP is permitted to set-off its receivables from a counterparty against AIGFP's payables to that same counterparty arising out of all included transactions. Excluding regulated exchange transactions, AIGTG, whenever possible, enters into netting agreements with its counterparties which are similar in effect to those discussed above.

The following tables provide the notional and contractual amounts of AIGFP's derivatives portfolio at December 31, 1995. The notional amounts used to express the extent of AIGFP's involvement in swap transactions represent a standard of measurement of the volume of AIGFP's swaps business. Notional amount is not a quantification of market risk or credit risk and it may not necessarily be recorded on the balance sheet. Notional amounts represent those amounts used to calculate contractual cash flows to be exchanged and are not paid or received, except for certain contracts such as currency swaps. The timing and the amount of cash flows relating to foreign exchange forwards and exchange traded futures and options contracts are determined by each of the respective contractual agreements.

The net replacement value most closely represents the net credit risk to AIGFP or the maximum amount exposed to potential loss after the application of the aforementioned strategies, ISDA Master Agreements and collateral held.

The following table presents AIGFP's derivatives portfolio by maturity and type of derivative at December 31, 1995:

(in thousands)

	Remaining Life One Year	Two Through Five Years	Six Through Ten Years	After Ten Years	Total 1995	Total 1994
Interest rate, currency and equity/commodity swaps and swaptions:						
Notional amount:						
Interest rate swaps	$26,726,000	$61,700,000	$31,497,000	$10,518,000	$130,441,000	$105,581,000
Currency swaps	5,942,000	14,161,000	5,305,000	3,421,000	28,829,000	18,260,000
Equity/commodity swaps	247,000	48,000	--	25,000	320,000	817,000
Swaptions	417,000	1,246,000	1,939,000	772,000	4,374,000	9,060,000
Total	$33,332,000	$77,155,000	$38,741,000	$14,736,000	$163,964,000	$133,718,000
Futures and forward contracts:						
Exchange traded futures contracts contractual amount	$16,050,000	--	--	--	$ 16,050,000	$ 13,183,000
Over the counter forward contracts contractual amount	$ 2,236,000	$ 2,000	--	--	$ 2,238,000	$ 2,049,000

AIGFP determines counterparty credit quality by reference to ratings from independent rating agencies or internal analysis. At December 31, 1995, the counterparty credit quality by derivative product with respect to the net replacement value of AIGFP's derivatives portfolio was as follows:

(in thousands)

	Net Replacement Value Swaps and Swaptions	Futures and Forward Contracts	Total 1995	Total 1994
Counterparty credit quality:				
AAA	$1,994,000	$ --	$1,994,000	$1,093,000
AA	2,129,000	17,000	2,146,000	1,987,000
A	1,433,000	10,000	1,443,000	1,012,000
BBB	1,239,000	--	1,239,000	525,000
Below investment grade	49,000	--	49,000	21,000
Not externally rated--exchanges*	--	23,000	23,000	13,000
Total	$6,844,000	$50,000	$6,894,000	$4,651,000

* Exchange traded futures are not deemed to have significant credit exposure as the exchanges guarantee that every contract will be properly settled on a daily basis.

At December 31, 1995, the counterparty breakdown by industry with respect to the net replacement value of AIGFP's derivatives portfolio was as follows:

(in thousands)

	Net Replacement Value Swaps and Swaptions	Futures and Forward Contracts	Total 1995	Total 1994
Non-U.S. banks	$2,425,000	$18,000	$2,443,000	$2,101,000
Insured municipalities	880,000	--	880,000	270,000
U.S. industrials	1,025,000	--	1,025,000	494,000
Governmental	845,000	--	845,000	726,000
Non-U.S. financial service companies	40,000	--	40,000	31,000
Non-U.S. industrials	531,000	--	531,000	372,000
Special purpose	113,000	--	113,000	16,000
U.S. banks	310,000	9,000	319,000	172,000
U.S. financial service companies	424,000	--	424,000	324,000
Supranationals	251,000	--	251,000	132,000
Exchanges*	--	23,000	23,000	13,000
Total	$6,844,000	$50,000	$6,894,000	$4,651,000

*   Exchange traded futures are not deemed to have significant credit exposure as the exchanges guarantee that every contract will be properly settled on a daily basis.

The following tables provide the notional and contractual amounts of AIGTG's derivatives portfolio at December 31, 1995. In addition, the estimated positive fair values associated with the derivatives portfolio are also provided and include a maturity profile for the December 31, 1995 balances based upon the expected timing of the future cash flows.

The notional amounts used to express the extent of AIGTG's involvement in derivatives transactions represent a standard of measurement of the volume of AIGTG's swaps business. Notional amount is not a quantification of the market or credit risks of the positions and is not necessarily recorded on the balance sheet. Notional amounts represent those amounts used to calculate contractual cash flows to be exchanged and are not paid or received, except for certain contracts such as currency swaps. The timing and the amount of cash flows relating to foreign exchange forwards and exchange traded futures and options contracts are determined by the contractual agreements.

The gross replacement values presented represent the sum of the estimated positive fair values of all of AIGTG's derivatives contracts at December 31, 1995. These values do not represent the credit risk to AIGTG.

Net replacement values presented represent the net sum of estimated positive fair values after the application of legally enforceable master closeout netting agreements and collateral held. The net replacement values most closely represent the net credit risk to AIGTG or the maximum amount exposed to potential loss.

The following tables present AIGTG's derivatives portfolio and the associated credit exposure, if applicable, by maturity and type of derivative at December 31, 1995:

(in thousands)

	REMAINING LIFE					
	ONE YEAR	TWO THROUGH FIVE YEARS	SIX THROUGH TEN YEARS	AFTER TEN YEARS	TOTAL 1995	TOTAL 1994
FUTURES AND FORWARD CONTRACTS AND INTEREST RATE AND CURRENCY SWAPS:						
Exchange traded futures contracts contractual amount	$ 22,494,000	$4,131,000	$ 180,000	$ --	$ 26,805,000	$ 21,504,000
Over the counter forward contracts contractual amount	$174,487,000	$8,075,000	$1,142,000	$ 6,000	$183,710,000	$171,287,000
Interest rate and currency swaps:						
Notional amount:						
Interest rate swaps and forward rate agreements	$ 22,064,000	$6,889,000	$ 833,000	$150,000	$ 29,936,000	$ 19,891,000
Currency swaps	--	2,734,000	1,227,000	580,000	4,541,000	--
Total	$ 22,064,000	$9,623,000	$2,060,000	$730,000	$ 34,477,000	$ 19,891,000
FUTURES AND FORWARD CONTRACTS AND INTEREST RATE AND CURRENCY SWAPS:						
Credit exposure:						
Gross replacement value	$ 3,590,000	$ 838,000	$ 243,000	$ 53,000	$ 4,724,000	$ 3,531,000
Master netting arrangements	(2,097,000)	(318,000)	(74,000)	(16,000)	(2,505,000)	(1,577,000)
Collateral	(52,000)	(49,000)	(48,000)	--	(149,000)	(83,000)
NET REPLACEMENT VALUE*	$ 1,441,000	$ 471,000	$ 121,000	$ 37,000	$ 2,070,000	$ 1,871,000

* The net replacement value of $356.0 million with respect to interest rate and currency swaps is presented as a component of unrealized gain on interest rate and currency swaps, options and forward transactions.

(in thousands)

	REMAINING LIFE					
	ONE YEAR	TWO THROUGH FIVE YEARS	SIX THROUGH TEN YEARS	AFTER TEN YEARS	TOTAL 1995	TOTAL 1994
OPTION CONTRACTS:						
Contractual amounts for purchased options:						
Exchange traded	$ 1,112,000	$ 146,000	$ --	--	$ 1,258,000	$ 1,410,000
Over the counter	21,348,000	3,179,000	752,000	--	25,279,000	13,827,000
Total	$ 22,460,000	$ 3,325,000	$ 752,000	--	$ 26,537,000	$ 15,237,000
CREDIT EXPOSURE FOR PURCHASED OPTIONS:						
Gross replacement value	$ 478,000	$ 164,000	$ 64,000	--	$ 706,000	$ 370,000
Master netting arrangements	(188,000)	(41,000)	(1,000)	--	(230,000)	(72,000)
Collateral	(17,000)	--	--	--	(17,000)	(23,000)
Net replacement value(a)	$ 273,000	$ 123,000	$ 63,000	--	$ 459,000	$ 275,000
Contractual amounts for sold options(b)	$ 23,456,000	$ 3,656,000	$ 968,000	--	$ 28,080,000	$ 14,158,000

(a) The net replacement value with respect to purchased options is presented as a component of spot commodities, at market value.
(b) Options obligate AIGTG to buy or sell the underlying item if the option purchaser chooses to exercise. The amounts do not represent credit exposures.

AIGTG determines counterparty credit quality by reference to ratings from independent rating agencies or internal analysis. At December 31, 1995, the counterparty credit quality by derivative product with respect to the net replacement value of AIGTG's derivatives portfolio was as follows:

(in thousands)

	NET REPLACEMENT VALUE			
	FUTURES AND FORWARD CONTRACTS AND INTEREST RATE AND CURRENCY SWAPS	OVER THE COUNTER PURCHASED OPTIONS	TOTAL 1995	TOTAL 1994
Counterparty credit quality:				
AAA	$ 154,000	$ 60,000	$ 214,000	$ 240,000
AA	717,000	189,000	906,000	782,000
A	449,000	81,000	530,000	620,000
BBB	65,000	7,000	72,000	67,000
Below investment grade	20,000	2,000	22,000	32,000
Not externally rated, including exchange traded futures and options*	665,000	120,000	785,000	405,000
Total	$2,070,000	$459,000	$2,529,000	$2,146,000

* Exchange traded futures and options are not deemed to have significant credit exposure as the exchanges guarantee that every contract will be properly settled on a daily basis.

At December 31, 1995, the counterparty breakdown by industry with respect to the net replacement value of AIGTG's derivatives portfolio was as follows:

(in thousands)

	NET REPLACEMENT VALUE			
	FUTURES AND FORWARD CONTRACTS AND INTEREST RATE AND CURRENCY SWAPS	OVER THE COUNTER PURCHASED OPTIONS	TOTAL 1995	TOTAL 1994
Non-U.S. banks	$ 611,000	$223,000	$ 834,000	$ 818,000
U.S. industrials	332,000	8,000	340,000	322,000
Governmental	132,000	20,000	152,000	112,000
Non-U.S. financial service companies	222,000	36,000	258,000	54,000
Non-U.S. industrials	101,000	15,000	116,000	164,000
U.S. banks	288,000	37,000	325,000	426,000
U.S. financial service companies	132,000	99,000	231,000	110,000
Exchanges*	252,000	21,000	273,000	140,000
Total	$2,070,000	$459,000	$2,529,000	$2,146,000

* Exchange traded futures and options are not deemed to have significant credit

exposure as the exchanges guarantee that every contract will be properly settled on a daily basis.

Generally, AIG manages and operates its businesses in the currencies of the local operating environment. Thus, exchange gains or losses occur when AIG's foreign currency net investment is affected by changes in the foreign exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar from one reporting period to the next.

As an end user, AIG and its subsidiaries, including its insurance subsidiaries, use derivatives to aid in managing AIG's foreign exchange translation exposure. Derivatives may also be used to minimize certain exposures with respect to AIG's debt financing and insurance investment operations; to date, such activities have been minor.

AIG, through its Foreign Exchange Operating Committee, evaluates its worldwide consolidated net asset or liability positions and manages AIG's translation exposure to adverse movement in currency exchange rates. AIG may use forward exchange contracts and purchases options where the cost of such is reasonable and markets are liquid to reduce these exchange translation exposures. The exchange gain or loss with respect to these hedging instruments is recorded on an accrual basis as a component of the cumulative translation adjustment account in capital funds. AIG's largest currency net investments have had historically stable exchange rates with respect to the U.S. dollar.

Management of AIG's liquidity profile is designed to ensure that even under adverse conditions AIG is able to raise funds at the most economical cost to fund maturing liabilities and capital and liquidity requirements of its subsidiaries. Sources of funds considered in meeting these objectives include guaranteed investment agreements, issuance of long and short-term debt, maturities and sales of securities available for sale, securities sold under repurchase agreements, trade payables, securities and spot commodities sold, not yet purchased, issuance of equity, and cash provided from operations. AIG's strong capital position is integral to managing liquidity, as it enables AIG to raise funds in diverse markets worldwide. (See also the discussions under "Capital Resources" and "Liquidity" herein.)

Legal risk arises from the uncertainty of the enforceability, through legal or judicial processes, of the obligations of AIG's clients and counterparties, including contractual provisions intended to reduce credit exposure by providing for the netting of mutual obligations. (See also the discussion on master netting agreements above.) AIG seeks to eliminate or minimize such uncertainty through continuous consultation with internal and external legal advisors, both domestically and abroad, in order to understand the nature of legal risk, to improve documentation and to strengthen transaction structure.

Over the counter derivatives are not transacted in an exchange traded environment. The futures exchanges maintain considerable financial requirements and surveillance to ensure the integrity of exchange traded futures and options.

Over the counter derivatives dealers have drafted a code of conduct to provide standards for their industry. The alternative to self-regulation is federal regulation. AIG supports self-regulation and expects to adhere to promulgated standards.

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In March 1995, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 121 "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-lived Assets and for Long-lived Assets to Be Disposed Of" (FASB 121). This statement requires that long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable and an impairment loss must be recognized.

FASB 121 is effective for AIG commencing January 1, 1996. AIG believes that the adoption of this statement in 1996 will have an immaterial impact on the results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

In October 1995, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 "Accounting for Awards of Stock-Based Compensation to Employees" (FASB 123). FASB 123 establishes accounting and reporting standards for stock-based employee compensation plans. These plans include stock option and stock purchase plans. FASB 123 provides employers a choice: Adopt FASB 123 accounting standards for all stock compensation arrangements which requires the recognition of compensation expense for the fair value of virtually all stock compensation awards; or continue to account for stock options and other forms of stock compensation under the current accounting standards (APB No. 25 "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees") while also providing the disclosure required under FASB 123. AIG has adopted the disclosure requirements of FASB 123 effective for the year ended December 31, 1995 financial statements.

In December 1995, FASB issued "Special Report, a Guide to the Implementation of Statement No. 115 on Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities." Among other things, this guide provided for a transition provision permitting a one-time transfer of debt securities from the held to maturity classification to the available for sale classification. Pursuant thereto, AIG has transferred approximately $2.8 billion of bonds held to maturity, at amortized cost, having a market value of approximately $100 million in excess of such amortized cost.

In 1994, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants issued a Statement of Position (SOP) 94-6 "Disclosure of Certain Significant Risks and Uncertainties" (SOP 94-6). Pursuant to SOP 94-6, AIG has made certain disclosures as to risks and uncertainties and the nature of AIG's operations and AIG's use of estimates in the preparation of its 1995 financial statements.

ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
American International Group, Inc.

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and the financial statement schedules of American International Group, Inc. and subsidiaries listed in the index on page 33 of this Form 10-K. These financial statements and financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and the financial statement schedules based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of American International Group, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 1995 and 1994, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 1995, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedules referred to above, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information required to be included therein.

As discussed in Note 1(w) of Notes to Financial Statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for investments in certain fixed maturity securities in 1993.

COOPERS & LYBRAND L.L.P.

New York, New York
February 22, 1996.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET — American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

(in thousands)

DECEMBER 31,	1995	1994
ASSETS:		
Investments and cash:		
Fixed maturities:		
Bonds held to maturity, at amortized cost (market value: 1995-$11,822,190; 1994-$13,109,670)	$ 11,086,025	$ 13,041,807
Bonds available for sale, at market value (amortized cost: 1995-$29,417,475; 1994-$22,207,311)	30,926,771	21,812,600
Bonds trading securities, at market value (cost: 1995-$411,245; 1994-$171,993)	428,296	163,956
Preferred stocks, at amortized cost (market value: 1995-$620,217; 1994-$424,775)	459,505	412,503
Equity securities:		
Common stocks (cost: 1995-$4,555,334; 1994-$4,607,786)	5,294,867	5,002,668
Non-redeemable preferred stocks (cost: 1995-$73,497; 1994-$85,901)	74,454	96,503
Mortgage loans on real estate, policy and collateral loans-net	7,860,532	5,353,074
Financial services assets:		
Flight equipment primarily under operating leases, net of accumulated depreciation (1995-$1,182,128; 1994-$959,096)	12,442,010	10,723,527
Securities available for sale, at market value (cost: 1995-$3,930,622; 1994-$3,794,076)	3,931,100	3,796,792
Trading securities, at market value	2,641,436	2,483,637
Spot commodities, at market value	1,079,124	916,833
Unrealized gain on interest rate and currency swaps, options and forward transactions	7,250,954	4,650,743
Trade receivables	3,321,985	2,629,734
Securities purchased under agreements to resell, at contract value	2,022,056	1,209,403
Other invested assets	2,808,158	1,953,015
Short-term investments, at cost which approximates market value	2,272,528	2,467,453
Cash	88,371	76,237
Total investments and cash	93,988,172	76,790,485
Investment income due and accrued	1,212,948	927,951
Premiums and insurance balances receivable-net	9,410,185	8,802,207
Reinsurance assets	16,878,155	16,289,607
Deferred policy acquisition costs	5,767,573	5,132,245
Investments in partially-owned companies	820,781	645,167
Real estate and other fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation (1995-$1,303,693; 1994-$1,129,514)	1,822,061	1,865,244
Separate and variable accounts	2,506,791	2,297,605
Other assets	1,729,732	1,595,606
TOTAL ASSETS	$134,136,398	$114,346,117

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

(in thousands, except share amounts)

DECEMBER 31,	1995	1994
LIABILITIES:		
Reserve for losses and loss expenses	$ 33,046,717	$ 31,435,355
Reserve for unearned premiums	6,938,064	6,318,754
Future policy benefits for life and accident and health insurance contracts	20,864,635	17,432,222
Policyholders' contract deposits	9,580,983	6,487,426
Other policyholders' funds	2,092,165	1,951,358
Reserve for commissions, expenses and taxes	1,257,246	1,319,183
Insurance balances payable	1,886,403	1,462,545
Funds held by companies under reinsurance treaties	344,692	382,853
Income taxes payable:		
Current	325,113	420,569
Deferred	552,144	33,031
Financial services liabilities:		
Borrowings under obligations of guaranteed investment agreements	5,423,555	5,535,318
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase, at contract value	1,379,872	1,342,064
Trade payables	2,810,947	2,108,263
Securities sold but not yet purchased, principally obligations of the U.S. Government and Government agencies, at market value	1,204,386	192,898
Spot commodities sold but not yet purchased, at market value	783,302	369,089
Unrealized loss on interest rate and currency swaps, options and forward transactions	6,405,045	3,659,450
Deposits due to banks and other depositors	957,441	655,973
Commercial paper	1,834,882	1,960,545
Notes, bonds and loans payable	8,932,743	7,567,046
Commercial paper	1,331,753	1,829,014
Notes, bonds, loans and mortgages payable	467,784	627,554
Separate and variable accounts	2,506,791	2,297,605
Other liabilities	2,982,632	2,336,341
Total liabilities	113,909,295	97,724,456
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		
PREFERRED SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANY	400,000	200,000
CAPITAL FUNDS:		
Common stock, $2.50 par value; 1,000,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued 1995-506,084,177; 1994-337,390,984	1,265,210	843,477
Additional paid-in capital	131,828	565,410
Unrealized appreciation of investments, net of taxes	1,395,064	184,556
Cumulative translation adjustments, net of taxes	(456,072)	(288,074)
Retained earnings	17,697,739	15,340,928
Treasury stock; 1995-31,899,951; 1994-21,550,358 shares of common stock (including 27,814,386 and 18,538,925 shares, respectively, held by subsidiaries)	(206,666)	(224,636)
TOTAL CAPITAL FUNDS	19,827,103	16,421,661
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL FUNDS	$134,136,398	$114,346,117

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME — American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	1995	1994	1993
GENERAL INSURANCE OPERATIONS:			
Net premiums written	$11,893,022	$10,865,753	$10,025,903
Change in unearned premium reserve	(487,291)	(578,922)	(459,263)
Net premiums earned	11,405,731	10,286,831	9,566,640
Net investment income	1,545,717	1,435,092	1,340,480
Realized capital gains	68,075	52,487	65,264
	13,019,523	11,774,410	10,972,384
Losses incurred	7,071,238	6,645,223	6,310,099
Loss expenses incurred	1,588,597	1,360,378	1,265,917
Underwriting expenses (principally policy acquisition costs)	2,384,313	2,133,713	1,980,233
	11,044,148	10,139,314	9,556,249
OPERATING INCOME	1,975,375	1,635,096	1,416,135
LIFE INSURANCE OPERATIONS:			
Premium income	8,038,150	6,724,321	5,746,046
Net investment income	2,264,905	1,748,428	1,499,714
Realized capital gains	32,703	86,706	54,576
	10,335,758	8,559,455	7,300,336
Death and other benefits	3,348,058	2,716,093	2,374,112
Increase in future policy benefits	3,739,976	3,066,468	2,517,245
Acquisition and insurance expenses	2,157,119	1,824,410	1,627,368
	9,245,153	7,606,971	6,518,725
OPERATING INCOME	1,090,605	952,484	781,611
AGENCY AND SERVICE FEE OPERATING INCOME	56,909	54,129	60,247
FINANCIAL SERVICES OPERATING INCOME	417,741	404,853	390,038
EQUITY IN INCOME OF MINORITY-OWNED INSURANCE OPERATIONS	81,722	56,005	39,589
OTHER REALIZED CAPITAL LOSSES	(28,944)	(52,340)	(12,742)
MINORITY INTEREST	(36,317)	(29,657)	(26,938)
OTHER INCOME (DEDUCTIONS)-NET	(91,208)	(68,591)	(46,859)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF ACCOUNTING CHANGES	3,465,883	2,951,979	2,601,081
INCOME TAXES (BENEFITS):			
Current	1,025,774	836,764	772,032
Deferred	(70,274)	(60,300)	(89,029)
	955,500	776,464	683,003
INCOME BEFORE CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF ACCOUNTING CHANGES	2,510,383	2,175,515	1,918,078
CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF ACCOUNTING CHANGES, NET OF TAX MINORITY-OWNED INSURANCE OPERATIONS	-	-	20,695
NET INCOME	$ 2,510,383	$ 2,175,515	$ 1,938,773
EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE:			
INCOME BEFORE CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF ACCOUNTING CHANGES	$ 5.30	$ 4.58	$ 4.03
CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF ACCOUNTING CHANGES, NET OF TAX MINORITY-OWNED INSURANCE OPERATIONS	-	-	.04
NET INCOME	$ 5.30	$ 4.58	$ 4.07
AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING	474,022	474,879	476,192

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	1995	1994	1993
PREFERRED STOCK:			
Series M-1 and M-2, exchangeable money market cumulative serial:			
Balance at beginning of year	$ -	$ -	$ 8
Redemption of preferred stock	-	-	(8)
Balance at end of year	-	-	-
COMMON STOCK:			
Balance at beginning of year	843,477	843,477	562,324
Stock split effected as dividend	421,733	-	281,153
Balance at end of year	1,265,210	843,477	843,477
ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL:			
Balance at beginning of year	565,410	572,142	1,014,947
Excess (deficit) of proceeds over (under) cost of common stock issued under stock option and stock purchase plans	(15,097)	(6,732)	(10,131)
Stock split effected as dividend	(421,733)	-	(281,153)
Redemption of preferred stock	-	-	(149,992)
Other	3,248	-	(1,529)
Balance at end of year	131,828	565,410	572,142
UNREALIZED APPRECIATION (DEPRECIATION) OF INVESTMENTS, NET OF TAXES:			
Balance at beginning of year	184,556	922,646	129,816
Changes during year	1,809,365	(1,084,566)	719,824
Deferred income tax (expense) benefit on changes	(598,857)	346,476	(177,971)
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of taxes of $156,521	-	-	250,977
Balance at end of year	1,395,064	184,556	922,646
CUMULATIVE TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENTS, NET OF TAXES:			
Balance at beginning of year	(288,074)	(348,186)	(333,882)
Changes during year	(156,523)	37,089	8,742
Applicable income tax (expense) benefit on changes	(11,475)	23,023	(23,046)
Balance at end of year	(456,072)	(288,074)	(348,186)
RETAINED EARNINGS:			
Balance at beginning of year	15,340,928	13,301,529	11,486,615
Net income	2,510,383	2,175,515	1,938,773
Cash dividends to shareholders:			
Preferred	-	-	(1,043)
Common ($.32, $.29 and $.26 per share, respectively)	(153,572)	(136,116)	(122,816)
Balance at end of year	17,697,739	15,340,928	13,301,529
TREASURY STOCK, AT COST:			
Balance at beginning of year	(224,636)	(67,413)	(77,676)
Cost of shares acquired during year	(17,646)	(178,676)	(13,148)
Issued under stock option and stock purchase plans	35,616	21,453	23,411
Balance at end of year	(206,666)	(224,636)	(67,413)
TOTAL CAPITAL FUNDS AT END OF YEAR	$19,827,103	$16,421,661	$15,224,195

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT
OF CASH FLOWS

American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

(in thousands)

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	1995	1994	1993
SUMMARY:			
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ 7,208,381	$ 5,388,795	$ 6,467,451
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(11,218,986)	(9,139,291)	(7,998,990)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	4,022,739	3,669,252	1,552,392
CHANGE IN CASH	12,134	(81,244)	20,853
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	76,237	157,481	136,628
CASH AT END OF YEAR	$ 88,371	$ 76,237	$ 157,481
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	$ 2,510,383	$ 2,175,515	$ 1,938,773
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE NET INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Non-cash revenues, expenses, gains and losses included in income:			
Change in:			
General and life insurance reserves	5,182,203	5,426,572	4,770,443
Premiums and insurance balances receivable and payable-net	(184,120)	(433,949)	204,046
Reinsurance assets	(588,548)	(405,819)	(1,541,186)
Deferred policy acquisition costs	(635,328)	(882,836)	(591,591)
Investment income due and accrued	(284,997)	(119,683)	(25,877)
Funds held under reinsurance treaties	(38,161)	(24,049)	75,387
Other policyholders' funds	140,807	212,068	212,813
Current and deferred income taxes-net	(165,730)	2,050	141,143
Reserve for commissions, expenses and taxes	(61,937)	205,786	188,592
Other assets and liabilities-net	511,489	(123,796)	15,711
Trade receivables and payables -net	10,433	(881,227)	1,483,536
Trading securities, at market value	(157,799)	32,529	(568,946)
Spot commodities, at market value	(162,291)	(152,618)	(132,498)
Net unrealized gain on interest rate and currency swaps, options and forward transactions	145,384	(351,173)	782,580
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	(812,653)	1,528,104	1,579,805
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	37,808	(957,499)	(1,332,642)
Securities sold but not yet purchased	1,011,488	(503,556)	279,063
Spot commodities sold but not yet purchased, at market value	414,213	83,332	(1,250,918)
Realized capital gains	(71,834)	(86,853)	(107,098)
Equity in income of partially-owned companies and other invested assets	(119,116)	(108,378)	(61,934)
Depreciation expenses, principally flight equipment	734,560	581,930	472,247
Cumulative effect of accounting changes	-	-	(20,695)
Change in cumulative translation adjustments	(156,523)	37,089	8,742
Other-net	(51,350)	135,256	(52,045)
Total adjustments	4,697,998	3,213,280	4,528,678
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ 7,208,381	$ 5,388,795	$ 6,467,451

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT
OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

(in thousands)

Years Ended December 31,	1995	1994	1993
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Cost of fixed maturities, at amortized cost matured or redeemed	$ 1,111,864	$ 580,098	$ 2,202,289
Cost of fixed maturities, at amortized cost sold	-	-	1,319,187
Cost of bonds, at market sold	7,633,674	7,945,587	5,251,475
Cost of bonds, at market matured or redeemed	2,695,319	1,451,753	556,881
Cost of equity securities sold	2,517,697	2,675,545	1,885,439
Realized capital gains	71,834	86,853	107,098
Purchases of fixed maturities	(16,947,508)	(16,168,618)	(11,965,103)
Purchases of equity securities	(2,588,994)	(3,518,311)	(2,868,385)
Mortgage, policy and collateral loans granted	(3,488,856)	(2,691,600)	(1,234,780)
Repayments of mortgage, policy and collateral loans	902,378	780,406	691,284
Sales or maturities of securities held for investment	-	-	1,902,814
Sales of securities available for sale	1,896,109	4,421,682	-
Maturities of securities available for sale	1,183,742	464,301	-
Purchases of securities held for investment	-	-	(2,714,813)
Purchases of securities available for sale	(3,210,125)	(3,695,670)	-
Sales of flight equipment	1,158,151	266,262	301,353
Purchases of flight equipment	(3,279,356)	(2,726,791)	(2,410,816)
Net additions to real estate and other fixed assets	(340,563)	(469,759)	(389,390)
Sales or distributions of other invested assets	294,855	370,047	325,077
Investments in other invested assets	(970,580)	(913,346)	(436,660)
Change in short-term investments	194,925	2,081,866	(424,014)
Investments in partially-owned companies	(53,552)	(79,596)	(97,926)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	$(11,218,986)	$ (9,139,291)	$ (7,998,990)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Change in policyholders' contract deposits	$ 3,093,557	$ 2,047,587	$ (46,863)
Change in deposits due to banks and other depositors	301,468	98,601	(444,238)
Change in commercial paper	(622,924)	640,674	523,576
Proceeds from notes, bonds, loans and mortgages payable	5,600,790	4,810,073	2,479,559
Repayments on notes, bonds, loans and mortgages payable	(4,290,938)	(2,427,351)	(822,147)
Proceeds from guaranteed investment agreements	2,940,563	3,650,957	4,244,133
Maturities of guaranteed investment agreements	(3,052,326)	(4,851,218)	(4,206,373)
Proceeds from subsidiary company preferred stock issued	197,144	-	98,472
Proceeds from common stock issued	20,519	14,721	13,280
Cash dividends to shareholders	(153,572)	(136,116)	(123,859)
Acquisition of treasury stock	(17,646)	(178,676)	(13,148)
Redemption of preferred stock	-	-	(150,000)
Other-net	6,104	-	-
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	$ 4,022,739	$ 3,669,252	$ 1,552,392
TAXES PAID	$ 1,065,700	$ 741,900	$ 466,600
INTEREST PAID	$ 1,318,700	$ 1,055,500	$ 1,017,100

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Principles of Consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of American International Group, Inc. and all significant subsidiaries (AIG). All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

(b) Basis of Presentation: The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Certain accounts have been reclassified in the 1994 and 1993 financial statements to conform to their 1995 presentation.

General Insurance Operations: AIG's general insurance subsidiaries are multiple line companies writing substantially all lines of property and casualty insurance. One or more of these companies is licensed to write substantially all of these lines in all states of the United States and in more than 100 foreign countries. Premiums are earned primarily on a pro rata basis over the term of the related coverage. The reserve for unearned premiums represents the portion of net premiums written relating to the unexpired terms of coverage.

Acquisition costs are deferred and amortized over the period in which the related premiums are earned. Investment income is not anticipated in the deferral of acquisition costs (see Note 4).

Losses and loss expenses are charged to income as incurred. The reserve for losses and loss expenses represents the accumulation of estimates for reported losses and includes provisions for losses incurred but not reported. The methods of determining such estimates and establishing resulting reserves, including amounts relating to reserves for estimated unrecoverable reinsurance, are continually reviewed and updated. Adjustments resulting therefrom are reflected in income currently. AIG does not discount its loss reserves, other than for very minor amounts related to certain workers' compensation claims.

Life Insurance Operations: AIG's life insurance subsidiaries offer a wide range of traditional insurance and financial and investment products. One or more of these subsidiaries is licensed to write life insurance in all states in the United States and in over 70 foreign countries. Traditional products consist of individual and group life, annuity, and accident and health policies. Financial and investment products consist of single premium annuity, variable annuities, guaranteed investment contracts and universal life. Premiums for traditional life insurance products are generally recognized as revenues over the premium paying period of the related policies. Benefits and expenses are provided against such revenues to recognize profits over the estimated life of the policies. Revenues for universal life and investment-type products consist of policy charges for the cost of insurance, administration, and surrenders during the period. Expenses include interest credited to policy account balances and benefit payments made in excess of policy account balances. Investment income reflects certain minor amounts of realized capital gains where the gains are deemed to be an inherent element in pricing certain life products in some foreign countries.

Policy acquisition costs for traditional life insurance products are generally deferred and amortized over the premium paying period of the policy. Deferred policy acquisition costs and policy initiation costs related to universal life and investment-type products are amortized in relation to expected gross profits over the life of the policies (see Note 4).

The liabilities for future policy benefits and policyholders' contract deposits are established using assumptions described in Note 6.

Financial Services Operations: AIG participates in the derivatives dealer market conducting, primarily as principal, an interest rate, currency and equity derivative products business. AIG also enters into long-dated forward foreign exchange contracts, option transactions, liquidity facilities, investment agreements and other structured transactions and invests in a diversified portfolio of securities.

AIG engages in market making and trading activities, as principal, in foreign exchange, interest rates, precious and base metals and natural gas and other energy products. AIG owns inventories in the commodities in which it trades and may reduce the exposure to market risk through the use of swaps, forwards, futures and option contracts.

AIG, as lessor, leases flight equipment principally under operating leases. Accordingly, income is reported over the life of the lease as rentals become receivable under the provisions of the lease or, in the case of leases with varying payments, under the straight-line method over the noncancelable term of the lease. In certain cases, leases provide for additional amounts contingent on usage. AIG is also a marketer of flight equipment and marketing revenues from such operations consist of net gains on sales of flight equipment, commissions and net gains on disposition of leased flight equipment.

(c) Investments in Fixed Maturities and Equity Securities: Bonds and preferred stocks held to maturity, both of which are principally owned by the insurance subsidiaries, are carried at amortized cost where AIG has the ability and positive intent to hold these securities until maturity. Where AIG may not have the positive intent to hold these securities until maturity, those bonds are considered to be available for sale and carried at market value. Included in the bonds available for sale are collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs).

Premiums and discounts arising from the purchase of CMOs are treated as yield adjustments over their estimated life. Bond trading securities are carried at market value, as it is AIG's intention to sell these securities in the near term. Common and non-redeemable preferred stocks are carried at market value.

Unrealized gains and losses from investments in equity securities and fixed maturities available for sale are reflected in capital funds, net of any related deferred income taxes. Unrealized gains

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

and losses from investments in trading securities are reflected in income currently.

Realized capital gains and losses are determined principally by specific identification. Where declines in values of securities below cost or amortized cost are considered to be other than temporary, a charge is reflected in income for the difference between amortized cost and estimated net realizable value.

(d) Mortgage Loans on Real Estate, Policy and Collateral Loans--net: Mortgage loans on real estate, policy loans and collateral loans are carried at unpaid principal balances. Impairment of mortgage loans on real estate and collateral loans is generally measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate subject to the fair value of underlying collateral. Interest income on such loans is recognized as cash is received.

(e) Flight Equipment: Flight equipment is stated at cost. Major additions and modifications are capitalized. Normal maintenance and repairs, airframe and engine overhauls and compliance with return conditions of flight equipment on lease are provided by and paid for by the lessee. Under the provisions of most leases for certain airframe and engine overhauls, the lessee is reimbursed for costs incurred up to but not exceeding contingent rentals paid to AIG by the lessee. AIG provides a charge to income for such reimbursements based upon the hours utilized during the period and the expected reimbursement during the life of the lease. Depreciation and amortization are computed on the straight-line basis to a residual value of approximately 15 percent over the estimated useful lives of the related assets but not exceeding 25 years. This caption also includes deposits for aircraft to be purchased.

At the time the assets are retired or disposed of, the cost and associated accumulated depreciation and amortization are removed from the related accounts and the difference, net of proceeds, is recorded as a gain or loss.

(f) Securities Available for Sale, at market value: These securities are held to meet long term investment objectives and are accounted for as available for sale, carried at market value and recorded on a trade date basis. Unrealized gains and losses are reflected in capital funds, net of any related deferred income taxes.

(g) Trading Securities, at market value: Trading securities are held to meet short term investment objectives, including hedging securities. These securities are recorded on a trade date basis and marked to market. The unrealized gains and losses are reflected in income.

(h) Spot Commodities, at market value: Spot commodities, which include commodities and options, are valued at market and are recorded on a trade date basis. The unrealized gains and losses are reflected in income currently. The exposure to market risk may be reduced through the use of forwards, futures and option contracts. These contracts are valued at market and are recorded as contractual commitments on a trade date basis. The unrealized gains and losses on open contracts are reflected in income currently.

(i) Unrealized Gain and Unrealized Loss on Interest Rate and Currency Swaps, Options and Forward Transactions: Swaps, options and forward transactions are accounted for as contractual commitments recorded on a trade date basis and are carried at market or estimated fair value when market values are not available. Estimated fair values are based on the use of valuation models that utilize, among other things, current interest, foreign exchange and volatility rates with the resulting unrealized gains or losses reflected in income currently. These valuations represent an assessment of the present values of expected future cash flows of these transactions and may include reserves for market risk as deemed appropriate. The portfolio's discounted cash flows are evaluated with reference to current market conditions, maturities within the portfolio and other relevant factors. Based upon this evaluation, it is determined what, if any, offsetting transactions are necessary to reduce the market risk of the portfolio. The recorded values of these transactions may be different than the values that might be realized if AIG were to sell or close out the transactions prior to maturity. AIG manages its market risk with a variety of transactions, including swaps, trading securities, futures and forward contracts and other transactions, as appropriate.

(j) Trade Receivables and Trade Payables: Trade receivables and trade payables include balances due from and due to clearing brokers and exchanges and receivables from and payables to counterparties which relate to unrealized gains and losses on open futures and forward contracts, securities and commodities.

(k) Securities Purchased (Sold) Under Agreements to Resell (Repurchase), at contract value: Purchases of securities under agreements to resell and sales of securities under agreements to repurchase are accounted for as collateralized transactions and are recorded at their contracted resale or repurchase amounts, plus accrued interest. Generally, it is AIG's policy to take possession of securities purchased under agreements to resell.

AIG minimizes the credit risk that counterparties to transactions might be unable to fulfill their contractual obligations by monitoring customer credit exposure and collateral value and generally requiring additional collateral to be deposited with AIG when deemed necessary.

(l) Other Invested Assets: Other invested assets consist primarily of investments in joint ventures and partnerships and other investments not classified elsewhere herein. The joint ventures and partnerships are carried at equity or cost depending on the nature of the invested asset and the ownership percentage thereof. Other investments are carried at cost or market depending upon the nature of the underlying assets. Unrealized gains and losses from the revaluation of those investments carried at market are reflected in capital funds, net of any related taxes.

(m) Reinsurance Assets: Reinsurance assets include the balances due from both reinsurance and insurance com-

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

panies under the terms of AIG's reinsurance arrangements for paid and unpaid losses and loss expenses, ceded unearned premiums and ceded future policy benefits for life and accident and health insurance contracts and benefits paid and unpaid. It also includes funds held under reinsurance treaties.

(n) Investments in Partially-Owned Companies: The equity method of accounting is used for AIG's investment in companies in which AIG's ownership interest approximates twenty but is not greater than fifty percent (minority-owned companies). Equity in income of minority-owned insurance operations is presented separately in the consolidated statement of income. Equity in realized capital gains of such companies is included in other realized capital gains (losses). Equity in net income of other unconsolidated companies is principally included in other income (deductions)-net. At December 31, 1995, AIG's significant investments in partially-owned companies included its 48.3 percent interest in Transatlantic Holdings, Inc. (Transatlantic), which derives a substantial portion of its assumed reinsurance from AIG subsidiaries; its 19.9 percent interest in Richmond Insurance Company; its 23.9 percent interest in SELIC Holdings, Ltd; and its 24.4 percent interest in IPC Holdings, Ltd. This balance sheet caption also includes investments in less significant partially-owned companies and in certain minor majority-owned subsidiaries. At December 31, 1995, the market value of AIG's investment in Transatlantic exceeded its carrying value by approximately $308.2 million.

(o) Real Estate and Other Fixed Assets: The costs of buildings and furniture and equipment are depreciated principally on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives (maximum of 40 years for buildings and 10 years for furniture and equipment). Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to income as incurred; expenditures for betterments are capitalized and depreciated.

(p) Separate and Variable Accounts: Separate and variable accounts represent funds for which investment income and investment gains and losses accrue directly to the policyholders. Each account has specific investment objectives, and the assets are carried at market value. The assets of each account are legally segregated and are not subject to claims which arise out of any other business of AIG.

(q) Securities Sold but not yet Purchased, Principally Obligations of the U.S. Government and Government Agencies, at market value: Securities sold but not yet purchased represent sales of securities not owned at the time of sale. These obligations are recorded on a trade date basis and are carried at current market values. The unrealized gains and losses are reflected in income currently.

(r) Spot Commodities Sold but not yet Purchased, at market value: Spot commodities sold but not yet purchased represent sales of commodities not owned at the time of sale. These obligations are recorded on a trade date basis and are carried at market values based upon current commodity prices. The unrealized gains and losses are reflected in income currently.

(s) Preferred Shareholders' Equity in Subsidiary Company: Preferred shareholders' equity in subsidiary company relates to outstanding market auction preferred stock of International Lease Finance Corporation (ILFC), a wholly owned subsidiary of AIG.

(t) Translation of Foreign Currencies: Financial statement accounts expressed in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 52 "Foreign Currency Translation" (FASB 52). Under FASB 52, functional currency assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars generally using current rates of exchange and the related translation adjustments are recorded as a separate component of capital funds net of any related taxes. Functional currencies are generally the currencies of the local operating environment. Income statement accounts expressed in functional currencies are translated using average exchange rates. The adjustments resulting from translation of financial statements of foreign entities operating in highly inflationary economies are recorded in income. Exchange gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are also recorded in income currently. The exchange gain or loss with respect to utilization of foreign exchange hedging instruments is recorded as a component of capital funds.

(u) Income Taxes: Deferred federal and foreign income taxes are provided for temporary differences for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in AIG's financial statements or tax returns.

(v) Earnings Per Share: Earnings per common share are based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, retroactively adjusted to reflect all stock dividends and stock splits. The effect of all other common stock equivalents is not significant for any period presented.

(w) Accounting Standards:

(i) Standards Adopted in 1995: In March 1995, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 121 "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-lived Assets and for Long-lived Assets to Be Disposed Of" (FASB 121). This statement requires that long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable and an impairment loss must be recognized.

FASB 121 is effective for AIG commencing January 1, 1996. AIG believes that the adoption of this statement in 1996 will have an immaterial impact on the results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

In October 1995, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 "Accounting for Awards of Stock-Based Compensation to Employees" (FASB 123). FASB 123 establishes accounting and reporting standards for stock-based employee compensation plans. These plans include stock option and stock purchase plans. FASB 123 provides employers a choice: Adopt FASB 123 accounting standards for all stock compensation arrangements which requires the recognition of compensation

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

expense for the fair value of virtually all stock compensation awards; or continue to account for stock options and other forms of stock compensation under the current accounting standards (APB No. 25 "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees") while also providing the disclosure required under FASB 123. AIG has adopted the disclosure requirements of FASB 123 effective for the year ended December 31, 1995 financial statements.

In December 1995, FASB issued "Special Report, a Guide to the Implementation of Statement No. 115 on Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities." Among other things, this guide provided for a transition provision permitting a one-time transfer of debt securities from the held to maturity classification to the available for sale classification. Pursuant thereto, AIG has transferred approximately $2.8 billion of bonds held to maturity, at amortized cost, having a market value of approximately $100 million in excess of such amortized cost.

In 1994, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) issued a Statement of Position (SOP) 94-6 "Disclosure of Certain Significant Risks and Uncertainties" (SOP 94-6). Pursuant to SOP 94-6, AIG has made certain disclosures as to risks and uncertainties and the nature of AIG's operations and AIG's use of estimates in the preparation of its 1995 financial statements.

(ii) Standards Adopted Prior to 1995: In November 1992, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 112 "Employers' Accounting for Postemployment Benefits" (FASB 112). FASB 112 establishes accounting standards for employers who provide benefits to former or inactive employees after employment but before retirement. FASB 112 was adopted by AIG effective January 1, 1994 and had no significant impact on AIG's results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

In October 1994, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 119 "Disclosure about Derivative Financial Instruments and Fair Value of Financial Instruments" (FASB 119). FASB 119 requires disclosure about derivative financial instruments and amends FASB 105 "Disclosure of Information about Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Risk and Financial Instruments with Concentrations of Credit Risk" (FASB 105) and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 107 "Disclosure about Fair Value of Financial Instruments".

FASB 119 requires disclosure about the amounts, nature and terms of derivatives that are not subject to FASB 105. Also, FASB 119 requires disclosure about financial instruments held or issued for trading purposes and purposes other than trading. This statement was adopted by AIG effective December 31, 1994.

In December 1994, AICPA issued Statement of Position 94-5 "Disclosure of Certain Matters in the Financial Statements of Insurance Enterprises" (SOP 94-5). Pursuant to SOP 94-5, AIG has disclosed certain information with respect to unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses; accounting methods used by AIG's insurance subsidiaries that are permitted by various domestic and foreign insurance regulatory authorities rather than prescribed by such authorities; and AIG's policies and methodologies for estimating the liability for unpaid claim adjustment expense for difficult-to-estimate liabilities.

In May 1993, FASB issued Statement of Accounting Standards No. 115 "Accounting for Certain Investments on Debt and Equity Securities" (FASB 115) and AIG adopted this standard at December 31, 1993. The pretax increase in carrying value of bonds available for sale as a result of marking to market was $919.3 million. The portion which inured to the benefit of policyholders was $511.8 million, which has been recorded as a component of future policy benefits for life and accident and health insurance contracts. Thus, the unrealized appreciation of investments increased $251.0 million, net of taxes of $156.5 million.

2. FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Certain subsidiaries operate solely outside of the United States. Their assets and liabilities are located principally in the countries where the insurance risks are written and/or investment and non-insurance related operations are located. In addition, certain of AIG's domestic subsidiaries have branch and/or subsidiary operations and substantial assets and liabilities in foreign countries. Certain countries have restrictions on the conversions of funds which generally cause a delay in the outward remittance of such funds. Approximately 37 percent of consolidated assets at each of the years ended December 31, 1995 and 1994, and 53 percent, 53 percent and 51 percent of revenues for the years ended December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993, respectively, were located in or derived from foreign countries (other than Canada). (See Note 18).

3. FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

(a) AIG and its domestic subsidiaries file a consolidated U.S. Federal income tax return. A Revenue Agent's Report assessing additional taxes for the years 1987 and 1988 has been issued and a Letter of Protest contesting the assessments has been filed with the Internal Revenue Service. It is management's belief that there are substantial arguments in support of the positions taken by AIG in its Letter of Protest. Management also believes that the final result of these examinations will be immaterial to the financial statements.

Foreign income not expected to be taxed in the United States has arisen because AIG's foreign subsidiaries were generally not subject to U.S. income taxes on income earned prior to January 1, 1987. Such income would become subject to U.S. income taxes at current tax rates if remitted to the United States or if other events occur which would make these amounts currently taxable. The cumulative amount of undistributed earnings of AIG's foreign subsidiaries currently not subject to U.S. income taxes was approximately $2.8 billion at December 31, 1995. Management presently has no intention of subjecting these accumulated earnings to material U.S. income taxes and no provision has been made in the accompanying financial statements for such taxes.

Income taxes paid in 1995, 1994 and 1993 amounted to $1,065,700,000, $741,900,000 and $466,600,000, respectively.

3. FEDERAL INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

The Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Agreements Act (GATT), which was approved in 1994, contains several revenue raising provisions. One of GATT's funding measures requires AIG to include, in its estimated tax payments, income taxes resulting from the Subpart F income of foreign subsidiaries.

During 1994, the Internal Revenue Service issued Treasury Regulations that affect the tax accounting method for companies which enter into hedging transactions. The effect of these Regulations was to accelerate the timing of AIG's income tax payments.

None of these changes had a material effect on AIG's results of operations or liquidity.

(b) The U.S. Federal income tax rate is 35 percent for 1995, 1994 and 1993. Actual tax expense on income differs from the "expected" amount computed by applying the Federal income tax rate because of the following:

(dollars in thousands)

Years Ended December 31,	1995		1994		1993	
	Amount	Percent of pre-tax income	Amount	Percent of pre-tax income	Amount	Percent of pre-tax income
"Expected" tax expense	$1,213,059	35.0%	$1,033,193	35.0%	$ 910,378	35.0%
Adjustments:						
Tax exempt interest	(274,090)	(7.9)	(260,146)	(8.8)	(248,887)	(9.6)
Dividends received deduction	(18,583)	(0.5)	(12,326)	(0.4)	(9,357)	(0.4)
State income taxes	48,579	1.4	36,025	1.2	48,424	1.9
Foreign income not expected to be taxed in the U.S., less foreign income taxes	(5,010)	(0.1)	4,708	0.2	10,481	0.4
Other	(8,455)	(0.3)	(24,990)	(0.9)	(28,036)	(1.0)
Actual tax expense	$ 955,500	27.6%	$ 776,464	26.3%	$ 683,003	26.3%
Foreign and domestic components of actual tax expense:						
Foreign:						
Current	$ 341,998		$ 244,405		$ 219,799	
Deferred	45,685		38,625		17,736	
Domestic*:						
Current	683,776		592,359		552,233	
Deferred	(115,959)		(98,925)		(106,765)	
Total	$ 955,500		$ 776,464		$ 683,003	

* Including U.S. tax on foreign income.

(c) The components of the net deferred tax liability as of December 31, 1995 and December 31, 1994 were as follows:

(in thousands)

	1995	1994
Deferred tax assets:		
Loss reserve discount	$1,266,292	$1,276,085
Unearned premium reserve reduction	271,119	241,695
Accruals not currently deductible	392,192	309,088
Adjustment to life policy reserves	506,896	370,835
Cumulative translation adjustment	16,509	15,608
Other	28,136	26,227
	2,481,144	2,239,538
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Deferred policy acquisition costs	1,213,557	1,082,040
Financial service products mark to market differential	175,952	226,598
Depreciation of flight equipment	669,742	522,282
Acquisition net asset basis adjustments	225,081	238,019
Unrealized appreciation of investments	656,572	57,547
Other	92,384	146,083
	3,033,288	2,272,569
Net deferred tax liability	$ 552,144	$ 33,031

4. DEFERRED POLICY ACQUISITION COSTS

The following reflects the policy acquisition costs deferred for amortization against future income and the related amortization charged to income for general and life insurance operations, excluding certain amounts deferred and amortized in the same period:

(in thousands)

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	1995	1994	1993
GENERAL INSURANCE OPERATIONS:			
BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	$1,179,494	$1,009,545	$ 880,257
Acquisition costs deferred			
Commissions	570,180	602,014	475,511
OTHER	648,154	523,246	492,944
	1,218,334	1,125,260	968,455
Amortization charged to income			
Commissions	590,415	469,181	416,134
Other	517,625	486,130	423,033
	1,108,040	955,311	839,167
BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	$1,289,788	$1,179,494	$1,009,545
LIFE INSURANCE OPERATIONS:			
BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	$3,952,751	$3,239,864	$2,777,561
Acquisition costs deferred			
Commissions	819,596	741,532	604,906
Other	387,438	337,066	294,636
	1,207,034	1,078,598	899,542
Amortization charged to income			
Commissions	426,456	368,448	304,276
Other	194,031	168,916	165,034
	620,487	537,364	469,310
(Decrease) increase due to foreign exchange	(61,513)	171,653	32,071
BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	$4,477,785	$3,952,751	$3,239,864
TOTAL DEFERRED POLICY ACQUISITION COSTS	$5,767,573	$5,132,245	$4,249,409

5. REINSURANCE

In the ordinary course of business, AIG's general and life insurance companies cede reinsurance to other insurance companies in order to provide greater diversification of AIG's business and limit the potential for losses arising from large risks.

General reinsurance is effected under reinsurance treaties and by negotiation on individual risks. Certain of these reinsurance arrangements consist of excess of loss contracts which protect AIG against losses over stipulated amounts. Amounts recoverable from general reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the claims liabilities associated with the reinsurance and presented as a component of reinsurance assets.

AIG life companies limit exposure to loss on any single life. For ordinary insurance, AIG retains a maximum of approximately one million dollars of coverage per individual life. There are smaller retentions for other lines of business. Life reinsurance is effected principally under yearly renewable term treaties. Amounts recoverable from life reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the assumptions used for the underlying policy benefits and are presented as a component of reinsurance assets.

General insurance premiums written and earned were comprised of the following:

(in thousands)

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	WRITTEN	EARNED
1995		
Gross premiums	$17,895,120	$17,243,829
Ceded premiums	(6,002,098)	(5,838,098)
Net premiums	$11,893,022	$11,405,731
1994		

Gross premiums	$16,392,409	$15,665,787
Ceded premiums	(5,526,656)	(5,378,956)
Net premiums	$10,865,753	$10,286,831
1993		
Gross premiums	$14,901,255	$14,405,992
Ceded premiums	(4,875,352)	(4,839,352)
Net premiums	$10,025,903	$ 9,566,640

In the normal course of their operations, certain AIG subsidiaries are provided reinsurance coverages from AIG's minority-owned reinsurance companies. During 1995, 1994 and 1993, the premiums written which were ceded to Transatlantic amounted to $189,000,000, $200,000,000 and $238,100,000, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993, reinsurance recoveries, which reduced loss and loss expenses incurred, amounted to $5.14 billion, $4.84 billion and $4.45 billion, respectively.

Life insurance net premium income was comprised of the following:

(in thousands)

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	1995	1994	1993
Gross premium income	$8,245,422)	$6,886,249	$5,924,557
Ceded premiums	(207,272)	(161,928)	(178,511)
Net premium income	$8,038,150	$6,724,321	$5,746,046

Life insurance recoveries, which reduced death and other benefits, approximated $111.4 million, $96.0 million and $76.7 million, respectively, for each of the years ended December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993.

AIG's reinsurance arrangements do not relieve AIG from its direct obligation to its insureds. Thus, a credit exposure exists with respect to both general and life reinsurance ceded to the extent that any reinsurer is unable to meet the obligations assumed under the reinsurance agreements. AIG holds substantial collateral as security under related reinsurance agreements in the form of funds, securities and/or letters of credit. A provision has been recorded for estimated unrecoverable reinsurance. AIG has been largely successful in prior recovery efforts.

AIG evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurers through an internal reinsurance security committee consisting of members of AIG's Senior Management. No single reinsurer is a material reinsurer to AIG nor is AIG's business substantially dependent upon any reinsurance contract.

5. REINSURANCE (CONTINUED)

Life insurance ceded to other insurance companies was as follows:

(in thousands)

Years Ended December 31,	1995	1994*	1993
Life insurance in-force	$34,779,331	$30,184,126	$13,006,029

* The principal reason for the increase in 1994 relates to life insurance in-force ceded with respect to corporate-owned life insurance.

Life insurance assumed represented 0.1 percent of gross life insurance in-force at December 31, 1995 and 1994 and 0.5 percent for 1993, and 0.1 percent of gross premium income for each of the periods ended December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993.

Supplemental information for gross loss and benefit reserves net of ceded reinsurance at December 31, 1995 and 1994 follows:

(in thousands)

	AS REPORTED	NET OF REINSURANCE
DECEMBER 31, 1995		
Reserve for losses and loss expenses	$(33,046,717)	$(19,692,817)
Future policy benefits for life and accident and health insurance contracts	(20,864,635)	(20,728,035)
Premiums and insurance balances receivable-net	9,410,185	11,150,516
Funds held under reinsurance treaties	--	89,624
Reserve for unearned premiums	(6,938,064)	(5,380,364)
Reinsurance assets	16,878,155	--
DECEMBER 31, 1994		
Reserve for losses and loss expenses	$(31,435,355)	$(18,418,855)
Future policy benefits for life and accident and health insurance contracts	(17,432,222)	(17,108,322)
Premiums and insurance balances receivable-net	8,802,207	10,245,259
Funds held under reinsurance treaties	--	112,455
Reserve for unearned premiums	(6,318,754)	(4,925,054)
Reinsurance assets	16,289,607	--

6. RESERVE FOR LOSSES AND LOSS EXPENSES AND FUTURE LIFE POLICY BENEFITS AND POLICYHOLDERS' CONTRACT DEPOSITS

(a) The following analysis provides a reconciliation of the activity in the reserve for losses and loss expenses:

(in thousands)

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	1995	1994	1993
At beginning of year:			
Reserve for losses and loss expenses	$ 31,435,400	$ 30,046,200	$ 28,156,800
Reinsurance recoverable	(13,016,500)	(12,489,200)	(11,400,000)
	18,418,900	17,557,000	16,756,800
Losses and loss expenses incurred:			
Current year	8,935,400	8,158,400	7,530,700
Prior year	(275,600)	(152,800)	45,300
	8,659,800	8,005,600	7,576,000
Losses and loss expenses paid:			
Current year	2,610,900	1,997,400	1,893,100
Prior year	4,775,000	5,146,300	4,882,700
	7,385,900	7,143,700	6,775,800
At end of year:			
Net reserve for losses and loss expenses	19,692,800	18,418,900	17,557,000
Reinsurance recoverable	13,353,900	13,016,500	12,489,200
	$ 33,046,700	$ 31,435,400	$ 30,046,200

(b) The analysis of the future policy benefits and policyholders' contract deposits liabilities as at December 31, 1995 and 1994 follows:

(in thousands)

	1995	1994
FUTURE POLICY BENEFITS:		
Long duration contracts	$20,281,527	$16,916,382
Short duration contracts	583,108	515,840
Total	$20,864,635	$17,432,222
Policyholders' contract deposits:		
Annuities	$ 3,617,579	$ 3,171,013
Guaranteed investments contracts (GICs)	1,694,030	812,737
Corporate-owned life insurance	3,204,913	1,483,882
Universal life	473,400	364,356
Other investment contracts	591,061	655,438
Total	$ 9,580,983	$ 6,487,426

(c) Long duration contract liabilities included in future policy benefits, as presented in the table above, result from traditional life products. Short duration contract liabilities are primarily accident and health products. The liability for future life policy benefits has been established based upon the following assumptions:

(i) Interest rates (exclusive of immediate/terminal funding annuities), which vary by territory, year of issuance and products, range from 2.5 percent to 12.0 percent within the first 20 years. Interest rates on immediate/terminal funding annuities are at a maximum of 12.2 percent and grade to not greater than 7.5 percent.

6. RESERVE FOR LOSSES AND LOSS EXPENSES AND FUTURE LIFE POLICY BENEFITS AND POLICYHOLDERS' CONTRACT DEPOSITS (Continued)

(ii) Mortality and surrender rates are based upon actual experience by geographical area modified to allow for variations in policy form. The weighted average lapse rate, including surrenders, for individual and group life approximated 7.3 percent.

(iii) The portions of current and prior net income and of current unrealized appreciation of investments that can inure to the benefit of AIG are restricted in some cases by the insurance contracts and by the local insurance regulations of the countries in which the policies are in-force.

(iv) Participating life business represented approximately 29 percent of the gross insurance in-force at December 31, 1995 and 47 percent of gross premium income in 1995. The amount of dividends to be paid is determined annually by the Boards of Directors. Anticipated dividends are considered as a planned contractual benefit in computing the value of future policy benefits and are provided ratably over the premium-paying period of the contracts.

(d) The liability for policyholders' contract deposits has been established based on the following assumptions:

(i) Interest rates credited on deferred annuities vary by year of issuance and range from 4.0 percent to 8.3 percent. Credited interest rate guarantees are generally for a period of one year. Withdrawal charges generally range from 6.0 percent to 10.0 percent grading to zero over a period of 6 to 10 years.

(ii) Domestically, GICs have market value withdrawal provisions for any funds withdrawn other than benefit responsive payments. Interest rates credited generally range from 4.7 percent to 9.1 percent and maturities range from 2 to 7 years. Overseas, primarily in the United Kingdom, GIC type contracts are credited at rates ranging from 5.0 percent to 6.4 percent with maturities generally being one year. Contracts in other foreign locations have interest rates, maturities and withdrawal charges based upon local economic and regulatory conditions.

(iii) Interest rates on corporate-owned life insurance business are guaranteed at 4.0 percent and the weighted average rate credited in 1995 was 10.5 percent.

(iv) The universal life funds have credited interest rates of 4.5 percent to 7.0 percent and guarantees ranging from 3.0 percent to 5.5 percent depending on the year of issue. Additionally, universal life funds are subject to surrender charges that amount to 8.5 percent of the fund balance grading to zero over a period not longer than 20 years.

(e) Experience adjustments, relating to future policy benefits and policyholders' contract deposits, vary according to the type of contract and the territory in which the policy is in-force. In general terms, investments, mortality and morbidity results may be passed through by experience credits or as an adjustment to the premium mechanism, subject to local regulatory guidance.

7. STATUTORY FINANCIAL DATA

Statutory surplus and net income for general insurance and life insurance operations as reported to regulatory authorities were as follows:

(in thousands)

Years Ended December 31,	1995	1994	1993
Statutory surplus:			
General insurance	$11,142,956	$9,521,550	$7,164,367
Life insurance	4,788,833	3,834,269	3,275,078
Statutory net income (including net realized capital gains and losses):			
General insurance	1,499,345	1,304,022	1,206,387
Life insurance	681,189	730,170	570,570

AIG's insurance subsidiaries file financial statements prepared in accordance with statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by domestic or foreign insurance regulatory authorities. The differences between statutory financial statements and financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP vary between domestic and foreign jurisdictions. The principal differences are that statutory financial statements do not reflect deferred policy acquisition costs and deferred income taxes, all bonds are carried at amortized cost and reinsurance assets and liabilities are presented net of reinsurance. AIG's use of permitted statutory accounting practices does not have a significant impact on statutory surplus.

8. Investment Information

(a) Statutory Deposits: Cash and securities with carrying values of $3.65 billion and $3.04 billion were deposited by AIG's subsidiaries under requirements of regulatory authorities as of December 31, 1995 and 1994, respectively.

(b) Net Investment Income: An analysis of the net investment income from the general and life insurance operations follows:

(in thousands)

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	1995	1994	1993
General insurance:			
Fixed maturities	$1,323,180	$1,198,432	$1,136,120
Equity securities	53,052	90,773	96,311
Short-term investments	44,615	48,023	62,156
Other (net of interest expense on funds held)	199,563	158,718	97,150
Total investment income	1,620,410	1,495,946	1,391,737
Investment expenses	74,693	60,854	51,257
Net investment income	$1,545,717	$1,435,092	$1,340,480
Life insurance:			
Fixed maturities	$1,517,990	$1,194,686	$ 975,623
Equity securities	70,794	58,017	38,361
Short-term investments	67,218	92,484	220,050
Interest on mortgage, policy and collateral loans	605,251	369,935	242,014
Other	105,119	119,769	94,146
Total investment income	2,366,372	1,834,891	1,570,194
Investment expenses	101,467	86,463	70,480
Net investment income	$2,264,905	$1,748,428	$1,499,714

8. INVESTMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(c) Investment Gains and Losses:The realized capital gains (losses) and increase (decrease) in unrealized appreciation of investments for 1995, 1994 and 1993 were as follows:

(in thousands)

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	1995	1994	1993
Realized capital gains (losses) on investments:			
Fixed maturities (a)	$ 54,293	$ (116,903)	$ 125,296
Equity securities	69,639	223,603	65,090
Other	(52,098)	(19,847)	(83,288)
REALIZED CAPITAL GAINS	$ 71,834	$ 86,853	$ 107,098
Increase (decrease) in unrealized appreciation of investments:			
Cumulative effect of accounting change (b)	$ --	$ --	$ 407,498
Fixed maturities	1,905,315	(1,357,521)	31,382
Equity securities	335,006	(254,518)	545,074
Other (c)	(430,956)	527,473	143,368
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN UNREALIZED APPRECIATION	$1,809,365	$(1,084,566)	$1,127,322

(a) In 1995 and 1994, the realized gains (losses) resulted from the sale of available for sale fixed maturities. In 1993, a majority of the gains (losses) realized resulted from sales of bonds carried at market value.

(b) Includes $511.8 million increase in unrealized appreciation attributable to participating policyholders at December 31, 1993.

(c) Includes $480.9 million increase and $440.5 million decrease in unrealized appreciation attributable to participating policyholders at December 31, 1995 and 1994, respectively.

The gross gains and gross losses realized on the disposition of available for sale securities for 1995 and 1994 follows:

(in thousands)

	GROSS REALIZED GAINS	GROSS REALIZED LOSSES
1995		
Bonds	$ 60,205	$ 42,633
Common Stocks	276,036	215,162
Preferred Stocks	10,189	1,510
Financial services securities available for sale	8,244	799
Total	$354,674	$260,104
1994		
Bonds	$ 50,416	$139,224
Common Stocks	302,318	92,257
Preferred Stocks	13,911	369
Financial services securities available for sale	41,029	8,334
Total	$407,674	$240,184

During 1993 gross gains of $99,162,000 and gross losses of $43,094,000 were realized on dispositions of fixed maturities carried at amortized cost.

(d) Market Value of Fixed Maturities and Unrealized Appreciation of Investments: At December 31, 1995 and 1994, the balance of the unrealized appreciation of investments in equity securities (before applicable taxes) included gross gains of approximately $1,286,600,000 and $1,320,000,000 and gross losses of approximately $546,100,000 and $914,500,000, respectively.

The deferred tax payable related to the net unrealized appreciation of investments was $656,572,000 at December 31, 1995 and $57,547,000 at December 31, 1994.

The amortized cost and estimated market value of investments in fixed maturities carried at amortized cost at December 31, 1995 and December 31, 1994 were as follows:

(in thousands)

	AMORTIZED COST	GROSS UNREALIZED GAINS	GROSS UNREALIZED LOSSES	ESTIMATED MARKET VALUE
1995				
Fixed maturities held to maturity:				
Bonds:				
U.S. Government (a)	$ 4,908	$ 604	$ 5	$ 5,507
States (b)	11,078,968	743,726	8,144	11,814,550
Foreign governments	124	9	--	133
All other corporate	2,025	--	25	2,000
Total bonds	11,086,025	744,339	8,174	11,822,190
Preferred stocks	459,505	160,956	244	620,217
Total fixed maturities	$11,545,530	$905,295	$ 8,418	$12,442,407
1994				
Fixed maturities held to maturity:				
Bonds:				
U.S. Government (a)	$ 4,627	$ 39	$ 201	$ 4,465
States (b)	13,035,025	346,979	278,845	13,103,159
Foreign governments	126	--	--	126
All other corporate	2,029	--	109	1,920
Total bonds	13,041,807	347,018	279,155	13,109,670
Preferred stocks	412,503	12,484	212	424,775
Total fixed maturities	$13,454,310	$359,502	$279,367	$13,534,445

(a) Including U.S. Government agencies and authorities.
(b) Including municipalities and political subdivisions.

8. INVESTMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

The amortized cost and estimated market value of bonds available for sale and carried at market value at December 31, 1995 and 1994 were as follows:

(in thousands)

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Market Value
1995				
Fixed maturities available for sale:				
Bonds:				
U.S. Government (a)	$ 1,380,182	$ 121,977	$ 1,426	$ 1,500,733
States (b)	5,232,316	277,086	3,275	5,506,127
Foreign governments	7,255,915	343,931	8,642	7,591,204
All other corporate	15,549,062	852,878	73,233	16,328,707
Total bonds	$29,417,475	$1,595,872	$ 86,576	$30,926,771
1994				
Fixed maturities available for sale:				
Bonds:				
U.S. Government (a)	$ 1,425,914	$ 35,565	$133,547	$ 1,327,932
States (b)	2,449,698	27,765	114,764	2,362,699
Foreign governments	5,310,211	78,319	117,465	5,271,065
All other corporate	13,021,488	215,274	385,858	12,850,904
Total bonds	$22,207,311	$ 356,923	$751,634	$21,812,600

(a) Including U.S. Government agencies and authorities.
(b) Including municipalities and political subdivisions.

The amortized cost and estimated market values of fixed maturities held to maturity and fixed maturities available for sale at December 31, 1995, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because certain borrowers have the right to call or prepay certain obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

(in thousands)

	Amortized Cost	Estimated Market Value
Fixed maturities held to maturity:		
Due in one year or less	$ 131,728	$ 140,124
Due after one year through five years	1,772,180	1,956,021
Due after five years through ten years	3,664,657	3,975,096
Due after ten years	5,976,965	6,371,166
Total held to maturity	$11,545,530	$12,442,407
Fixed maturities available for sale:		
Due in one year or less	$ 2,042,094	$ 1,993,113
Due after one year through five years	10,796,502	10,628,704
Due after five years through ten years	10,549,729	11,915,726
Due after ten years	6,029,150	6,389,228
Total available for sale	$29,417,475	$30,926,771

(e) Securities Available for Sale: AIGFP follows a policy of minimizing interest rate, equity and currency risks associated with securities available for sale by entering into swap or other transactions. In addition, to reduce its credit risk, AIGFP has entered into credit derivative transactions with respect to $1.10 billion of securities available for sale. At December 31, 1995, the cumulative increase in carrying value of the securities available for sale and related hedges as a result of marking to market such securities net of hedging transactions was $478,000.

The amortized cost, related hedges and estimated market value of securities available for sale and carried at market value at December 31, 1995 and 1994 were as follows:

(in thousands)

	AMORTIZED COST	GROSS UNREALIZED GAINS	GROSS UNREALIZED LOSSES	UNREALIZED GAINS (LOSSES)-NET ON HEDGING TRANSACTIONS	ESTIMATED MARKET VALUE

1995					
Securities available for sale:					
Corporate and bank debt	$1,248,881	$ 33,801	$ 1,590	$(31,410)	$1,249,682
Foreign government obligations	1,152,656	33,475	75,878	43,381	1,153,634
Asset-backed and collateralized	631,574	7,007	2,156	(5,074)	631,351
Preferred stocks	453,870	3,462	3,363	16	453,985
U.S. Government obligations	443,641	48,906	773	(49,326)	442,448
Total	$3,930,622	$126,651	$ 83,760	$(42,413)	$3,931,100
1994					
Securities available for sale:					
Corporate and bank debt	$1,228,207	$ 7,128	$ 23,475	$ 17,198	$1,229,058
Foreign government obligations	1,254,856	5,717	153,734	149,523	1,256,362
Asset-backed and collateralized	774,277	10,218	3,105	(6,538)	774,852
Preferred stocks	146,521	1,398	80	(1,333)	146,506
U.S. Government obligations	390,215	--	39,762	39,561	390,014
Total	$3,794,076	$ 24,461	$220,156	$198,411	$3,796,792

8. INVESTMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

The amortized cost and estimated market values of securities available for sale at December 31, 1995, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because certain borrowers have the right to call or prepay certain obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

(in thousands)

	Amortized Cost	Estimated Market Value
Securities available for sale:		
Due in one year or less	$ 164,276	$ 164,232
Due after one year through five years	1,696,767	1,798,274
Due after five years through ten years	1,155,880	1,154,885
Due after ten years	282,125	182,358
Asset backed and collateralized	631,574	631,351
Total available for sale	$3,930,622	$3,931,100

(f) CMOs: At December 31, 1995, CMOs, held by AIG's life companies, were presented as a component of bonds available for sale, at market value. All of the CMOs were investment grade and approximately 79 percent of the CMOs were backed by various U.S. government agencies. The remaining 21 percent were corporate issuances.

At December 31, 1995 and 1994, the market value of the CMO portfolio was $2.2 billion and $1.7 billion, respectively; the amortized cost was approximately $2.1 billion in 1995 and $1.8 billion in 1994. AIG's CMO portfolio is readily marketable. There were no derivative (high risk) CMO securities contained in this portfolio at December 31, 1995.

The distribution of the CMOs at December 31, 1995 and 1994 was as follows:

	1995	1994
GNMA	31%	38%
FHLMC	23	23
FNMA	20	20
VA	5	5
Other	21	14
	100%	100%

At December 31, 1995, the gross weighted average coupon of this portfolio was 8.1 percent. The gross weighted average life of this portfolio was 6.7 years.

(g) Fixed Maturities Below Investment Grade: At December 31, 1995, the fixed maturities and securities available for sale held by AIG that were below investment grade were insignificant.

(h) During 1993, certain investments held by AIGFP experienced financial difficulties and suffered rating downgrades. The pretax impact on AIG of the estimated other than temporary impairment in value of these investments was $215 million. As is AIG's policy in such situations where credit ratings have deteriorated significantly, these impairments have been appropriately recognized by charges to income of $104 million in 1993 and $111 million prior to 1993.

(i) At December 31, 1995, non-income producing invested assets were insignificant.

9. DEBT OUTSTANDING

At December 31, 1995, AIG's debt outstanding of $17.99 billion, shown below, included borrowings of $14.32 billion which were either not guaranteed by AIG or were matched borrowings under obligations of guaranteed investment agreements (GIAs).

(in thousands)

Borrowings under Obligations of	
GIAs-- AIGFP	$ 5,423,555
Commercial Paper:	
AIG Funding Inc. (Funding)	687,182
ILFC (a)	1,834,882
A.I. Credit Corp. (AICCO)	644,571

Total	3,166,635
Medium Term Notes:	
ILFC (a)	2,391,535
AIG	115,000
Total	2,506,535
Notes and Bonds Payable:	
ILFC (a)	3,550,000
AIGFP	1,868,943
AIG: Lire bonds	159,067
Zero coupon notes	73,348
Total	5,651,358
Loans and Mortgages Payable:	
ILFC (a) (b)	1,122,265
AIG	120,369
Total	1,242,634
Total Borrowings	17,990,717
Borrowings not guaranteed by AIG	8,898,682
Matched GIA borrowings	5,423,555
	14,322,237
Remaining borrowings of AIG	$ 3,668,480

(a) AIG does not guarantee or support these borrowings.
(b) Primarily capital lease obligations.

(a) Commercial Paper:At December 31, 1995, the commercial paper issued and outstanding was as follows:

(dollars in thousands)

	Net Book Value	Unamortized Discount	Face Amount	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Weighted Average Maturity
Funding	$ 687,182	$ 5,943	$ 693,125	5.71%	60 days
AICCO	644,571	1,553	646,124	5.76	16 days
ILFC	1,834,882	8,748	1,843,630	5.82	89 days
Total	$3,166,635	$16,244	$3,182,879	--	--

Commercial paper issued by Funding is guaranteed by AIG. AIG has entered into an agreement in support of AICCO's commercial paper. AIG does not guarantee ILFC's commercial paper.

9. DEBT OUTSTANDING (CONTINUED)

(b) Borrowings under Obligations of Guaranteed Investment Agreements: Borrowings under obligations of guaranteed investment agreements, which are guaranteed by AIG, are recorded at the amount outstanding under each contract. Obligations may be called at various times prior to maturity at the option of the counterparty. Interest rates on these borrowings are primarily fixed and range up to 10.6 percent.

Payments due under these investment agreements in each of the next five years ending December 31, and the periods thereafter based on the earliest call dates, were as follows:

(in thousands)

	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT
1996	$2,540,466
1997	290,545
1998	165,065
1999	227,530
2000	60,423
Remaining years after 2000	2,139,526
Total	$5,423,555

At December 31, 1995, the market value of securities pledged as collateral with respect to these obligations approximated $1,081,000,000.

(c) Medium Term Notes Payable:

(i) Medium Term Notes Payable Issued by AIG: AIG's Medium Term Notes are unsecured obligations which may not be redeemed by AIG prior to maturity and bear interest at either fixed rates set by AIG at issuance or variable rates determined by reference to an interest rate or other formula.

An analysis of the Medium Term Notes for the year ended December 31, 1995 was as follows:

(in thousands)

MEDIUM TERM NOTE SERIES:	B	C	D	TOTAL
Balance December 31, 1994	$40,000	$90,000	$25,000	$155,000
Matured during year	--	15,000	25,000	40,000
Balance December 31, 1995	$40,000	$75,000	$ --	$115,000

The interest rates on this debt range up to 8.45 percent. To the extent deemed appropriate, AIG may enter into swap transactions to reduce its effective short-term borrowing rate.

At December 31, 1995, the maturity schedule for AIG's outstanding Medium Term Notes was as follows:

(in thousands)

	Principal Amount
1996	$ 75,000
1997	--
1998	40,000
Total	$115,000

At December 31, 1995, AIG had $247,000,000 principal amount of Series D Medium Term Notes registered and available for issuance from time to time.

(ii) Medium Term Notes Payable Issued by ILFC:ILFC's Medium Term Notes are unsecured obligations which may not be redeemed by ILFC prior to maturity and bear interest at fixed rates set by ILFC at issuance.

As of December 31, 1995, notes in aggregate principal amount of $2,391,535,000 were outstanding with maturity dates varying from 1996 to 2005 at interest rates ranging from 4.5 percent to 9.88 percent. These notes provide for a single principal payment at the maturity of each note.

At December 31, 1995, the maturity schedule for ILFC's outstanding Medium Term Notes was as follows:

(in thousands)

	Principal Amount
1996	$ 456,050
1997	534,700
1998	567,535
1999	485,250
2000	156,000
Remaining years after 2000	192,000
Total	$2,391,535

(d) NOTES AND BONDS PAYABLE:

(i) Zero Coupon Notes: On October 1, 1984, AIG issued Eurodollar zero coupon notes in the aggregate principal amount at stated maturity of $750,000,000. The notes were offered at 12 percent of principal amount at stated maturity, bear no interest and are due August 15, 2004. The net proceeds to AIG from the issuance were $85,625,000. The notes are redeemable at any time in whole or in part at the option of AIG at 100 percent of their principal amount at stated maturity. The notes are also redeemable at the option of AIG or bearer notes may be redeemed at the option of the holder in the event of certain changes involving taxation in the United States at prices ranging from 38.28 percent currently, to 89.88 percent after August 15, 2003, of the principal amount at stated maturity together with accrued amortization of original issue discount from the preceding August 15. During 1995 and 1994, no notes were repurchased. At December 31, 1995, the notes outstanding had a face value of $189,200,000, an unamortized discount of $115,852,000 and a net book value of $73,348,000. The amortization of the original issue discount was recorded as interest expense.

(ii) Italian Lire Bonds:In December, 1991, AIG issued unsecured bonds denominated in Italian Lire. The principal amount of 200 billion Italian Lire Bonds matures December 4, 2001 and accrues interest at a rate of 11.7 percent which is paid annually. These bonds are not redeemable prior to maturity, except in the event of certain changes involving taxation in the United States or the imposition of certain certification, identification or reporting requirements.

9. DEBT OUTSTANDING (CONTINUED)

Simultaneous with the issuance of this debt, AIG entered into a swap transaction which effectively converted AIG's net interest expense to a U.S. dollar liability of approximately 7.9 percent, which requires the payment of proceeds at maturity of approximately $159 million in exchange for 200 billion Italian Lire and interest thereon.

(iii) Term Notes Issued by ILFC:ILFC has issued unsecured obligations which may not be redeemed prior to maturity.

As of December 31, 1995, notes in aggregate principal amount of $3,550,000,000 were outstanding with maturity dates varying from 1996 to 2004 and interest rates ranging from 4.75 percent to 8.88 percent. $300,000,000 of such term notes are at floating interest rates and the remainder are at fixed rates. These notes provide for a single principal payment at maturity.

At December 31, 1995, the maturity schedule for ILFC's Term Notes was as follows:

(in thousands)

	Principal Amount
1996	$ 600,000
1997	650,000
1998	750,000
1999	900,000
2000	400,000
Remaining years after 2000	250,000
Total	$3,550,000

AIG does not guarantee any of the debt obligations of ILFC.

(iv) Notes and Bonds Payable Issued by AIGFP: During 1992, AIGFP issued 200 million principal amount Netherland guilder denominated bonds which bear interest at a rate of 8.4 percent, payable annually, and mature on June 30, 1997. At December 31, 1995, these bonds had a carrying value of $110.1 million.

During 1995, AIGFP issued notes as follows: (a) 249 million principal amount and 3 million principal amount Great Britain pound sterling denominated notes due December 29, 2000, with interest rates of 5.88 percent and 3 month sterling LIBOR, respectively, payable quarterly, and carrying values of $384.9 million and $4.6 million, respectively, at December 31, 1995; (b) 194 billion principal amount Italian lire denominated notes, which bear interest at a rate of 7.76 percent, payable annually, mature on December 31, 1998 and had a carrying value of $122.5 million at December 31, 1995; and (c) 180 million principal amount Australian dollar denominated notes, which bear interest at a rate of 5.87 percent, payable semi-annually, mature on January 2, 2003 and had a carrying value of $73.9 million at December 31, 1995.

AIGFP has also issued various credit linked notes maturing from 1996 through 2000. These notes, which are primarily U.S. dollar denominated, have been issued to hedge certain credit risks in AIGFP's portfolio of securities available for sale. AIGFP's payment obligations under these notes are reduced or eliminated upon the occurrence of a payment default or bankruptcy event with respect to the reference third party credit that is being hedged. The notes bear interest at various interest rates. At December 31, 1995, these notes had a carrying value of $1.04 billion.

AIGFP is also obligated under various notes maturing from 1996 through 2015. The majority of these notes are U.S. dollar and Japanese yen denominated and bear interest at various interest rates. At December 31, 1995, these notes had a carrying value of $130.7 million.

AIG guarantees all of the notes and bonds issued by AIGFP.

(e) Loans and Mortgages Payable:Loans and mortgages payable at December 31, 1995 consisted of the following:

(in thousands)

	Financial Services	AIG	Total
Uncollateralized loans payable	$ 11,339	$102,301	$ 113,640
Collateralized loans and mortgages payable*	1,110,926	18,068	1,128,994
Total	$1,122,265	$120,369	$1,242,634

* Primary capital lease obligations

(i) Capital Lease Obligations: At December 31, 1995, ILFC's capital lease obligations of $1.09 billion provide 10 year, fully amortizing debt with a portion of this debt at fixed rates varying from 6.18 percent to 6.89 percent and the remainder at a floating LIBOR base rate. The debt matures through 2005. The flight equipment associated with the obligations had a net book value of $1.22 billion. As of December 31, 1995, ILFC had the option to enter into an additional facility of $747 million for aircraft to be delivered in 1996 on the same terms as those for the existing facilities.

(f) Interest Expense for All Indebtedness:Total interest expense for all indebtedness, net of capitalized interest, aggregated $1,361,140,000 in 1995, $1,289,277,000 in 1994 and $1,103,955,000 in 1993. Interest expense paid approximated $1,318,736,000 in 1995, $1,055,503,000 in 1994 and $1,017,066,000 in 1993.

10. CAPITAL FUNDS

(a) At December 31, 1995, there were 6,000,000 shares of AIG's $5 par value serial preferred stock authorized, issuable in series.

During 1993, dividends paid on the Exchangeable Money Market Cumulative Serial Preferred Stock then outstanding aggregated $1,043,000.

(b) AIG parent depends on its subsidiaries for cash flow in the form of loans, advances and dividends. Some AIG subsidiaries, namely those in the insurance business, are subject to regulatory restrictions on the amount of dividends which can be remitted to AIG parent. These restrictions vary by state. For example, unless permitted by the New York Superintendent of

10. CAPITAL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

Insurance, general insurance companies domiciled in New York may not pay dividends to shareholders which in any twelve month period exceed the lesser of 10 percent of the company's statutory policyholders' surplus or 100 percent of its "adjusted net investment income", as defined. Generally, less severe restrictions applicable to both general and life insurance companies exist in most of the other states in which AIG's insurance subsidiaries are domiciled. Certain foreign jurisdictions have restrictions which generally cause only a temporary delay in the remittance of dividends. There are also various local restrictions limiting cash loans and advances to AIG by its subsidiaries. Largely as a result of the restrictions, approximately 60 percent of consolidated capital funds were restricted from immediate transfer to AIG parent at December 31, 1995.

(c) The common stock activity for the three years ended December 31, 1995 was as follows:

	1995	1994	1993
Shares outstanding at beginning of year	315,840,626	317,628,067	211,629,013
Acquired during year	(236,443)	(2,086,113)	(148,872)
Issued under stock option and purchase plans	517,844	298,672	350,848
Stock split effected as stock dividend	168,693,199	--	112,461,475
Other*	(10,631,000)	--	(6,664,397)
Shares outstanding at end of year	474,184,226	315,840,626	317,628,067

* Shares issued to AIG and subsidiaries as part of stock split effected as stock dividend.

As a result of common stock splits in the form of 50 percent stock dividends, common stock increased and additional paid-in capital decreased $421.7 million in 1995 and $281.2 million in 1993, respectively. Such stock splits effected as stock dividends were paid July 28, 1995 and July 30, 1993 to holders of record on June 30, 1995 and July 2, 1993, respectively.

11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In the normal course of business, various commitments and contingent liabilities are entered into by AIG and certain of its subsidiaries. In addition, AIG guarantees various obligations of certain subsidiaries.

(a) Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend subject to certain conditions. These commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or termination clauses and typically require payment of a fee. At December 31, 1995 and 1994, these commitments, made principally by AIG Capital Corp., approximated $96,300,000 and $133,000,000, respectively. AIG uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments. AIG evaluates each counterparty's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by AIG upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the counterparty.

(b) AIG and certain of its subsidiaries become parties to financial instruments with market risk resulting from both dealer and end user activities and to reduce currency, interest rate, equity and commodity exposures. To the extent those instruments are carried at their estimated fair value, the elements of currency, interest rate, equity and commodity risks are reflected in the consolidated balance sheet. In addition, these instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk not explicitly recognized in the consolidated balance sheet. Collateral is required, at the discretion of AIG, on certain transactions based on the creditworthiness of the counterparty.

(c) AIGFP becomes a party to off-balance sheet financial instruments in the normal course of its business and to reduce its currency, interest rate and equity exposures. Interest rate, currency and equity risks related to such instruments are reflected in the consolidated financial statements to the extent these instruments are carried at a market or a fair value, whichever is appropriate. Because of limited liquidity of certain of these instruments, the recorded estimated fair values of such instruments may be different than the values that might be realized if AIGFP were to sell or close out the transactions prior to maturity.

AIGFP, as principal and for its own account, enters into interest rate, currency and equity swaps, swaptions and forward commitments. Interest rate swap transactions generally involve the exchange of fixed and floating rate interest payment obligations without the exchange of the underlying principal amounts. AIGFP typically becomes a principal in the exchange of interest payments between the parties and, therefore, may be exposed to loss, if counterparties default. Currency and equity swaps are similar to interest rate swaps, but may involve the exchange of principal amounts at the beginning and end of the transaction. At December 31, 1995, the notional principal amount of the sum of the swap pays and receives approximated $164.0 billion, primarily related to interest rate swaps of approximately $130.4 billion.

The following tables provide the notional and contractual amounts of AIGFP's derivatives portfolio at December 31, 1995. The notional amounts used to express the extent of AIGFP's involvement in swap transactions represent a standard of measurement of the volume of AIGFP's swaps business. Notional amount is not a quantification of market risk or credit risk and it may not necessarily be recorded on the balance sheet. Notional amounts represent those amounts used to calculate contractual cash flows to be exchanged and are not paid or received, except for certain contracts such as currency swaps. The timing and the amount of cash flows relating to foreign exchange forwards and exchange traded futures and options contracts are determined by each of the respective contractual agreements.

11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

The following table presents AIGFP's swaps and swaptions portfolio by maturity and type of derivative at December 31, 1995:

(in thousands)

	Remaining Life					
	One Year	Two Through Five Years	Six Through Ten Years	After Ten Years	Total 1995	Total 1994
Interest rate, currency and equity/commodity swaps and swaptions:						
Notional amount:						
Interest rate swaps	$26,726,000	$61,700,000	$31,497,000	$10,518,000	$130,441,000	$105,581,000
Currency swaps	5,942,000	14,161,000	5,305,000	3,421,000	28,829,000	18,260,000
Equity/commodity swaps	247,000	48,000	--	25,000	320,000	817,000
Swaptions	417,000	1,246,000	1,939,000	772,000	4,374,000	9,060,000
Total	$33,332,000	$77,155,000	$38,741,000	$14,736,000	$163,964,000	$133,718,000

Futures and forward contracts are contracts for delivery of foreign currencies or financial indices in which the seller/purchaser agrees to make/take delivery at a specified future date of a specified instrument, at a specified price or yield. Risks arise as a result of movements in current market prices from contracted prices and the potential inability of counterparties to meet their obligations under the contracts. At December 31, 1995, the contractual amount of AIGFP's futures and forward contracts approximated $18.3 billion.

The following table presents AIGFP's futures and forward contracts portfolio by maturity and type of derivative at December 31, 1995:

(in thousands)

	REMAINING LIFE					
	ONE YEAR	TWO THROUGH FIVE YEARS	SIX THROUGH TEN YEARS	AFTER TEN YEARS	TOTAL 1995	TOTAL 1994
Futures and forward contracts:						
Exchange traded futures contracts contractual amount	$16,050,000	--	--	--	$16,050,000	$13,183,000
Over the counter forward contracts contractual amount	$ 2,236,000	$ 2,000	--	--	$ 2,238,000	$ 2,049,000

These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk not explicitly recognized in the consolidated financial statements. AIGFP utilizes various credit enhancements, including collateral, credit triggers and credit derivatives to reduce the credit exposure relating to these off-balance sheet financial instruments. AIGFP requires credit enhancements in connection with specific transactions based on, among other things, the creditworthiness of the counterparties and the transaction's size and maturity. In addition, AIGFP's derivative transactions are generally documented under ISDA Master Agreements. Such agreements provide for legally enforceable set-off and close out netting of exposures to specific counterparties. Under such agreements, in connection with an early termination of a transaction, AIGFP is permitted to set off its receivables from a counterparty against its payables to the same counterparty arising out of all included transactions. As a result, the net replacement value represents the net sum of estimated positive fair values after the application of such strategies, agreements and collateral held. The net replacement value most closely represents the net credit risk to AIGFP or the maximum amount exposed to potential loss. The net replacement value of all interest rate, currency, and equity swaps, swaptions and forward commitments at December 31, 1995, approximated $6.8 billion. The net replacement value for futures and forward contracts at December 31, 1995, approximated $50.0 million.

AIGFP independently evaluates the creditworthiness of its counterparties, taking into account credit ratings assigned by recognized statistical rating organizations. In addition, AIGFP's credit approval process involves pre-set counterparty, country and industry credit exposure limits and, for particularly credit intensive transactions, obtaining approval from AIG's Credit Risk Committee. The average credit rating of AIGFP's counterparties as a whole (as measured by AIGFP) is equivalent to AA. The maximum potential loss will increase or decrease during the life of the derivative commitments as a function of maturity and market conditions.

11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

AIGFP determines counterparty credit quality by reference to ratings from independent rating agencies or internal analysis. At December 31, 1995, the counterparty credit quality by derivative product with respect to the net replacement value of AIGFP's derivatives portfolio was as follows:

(in thousands)

	Net Replacement Value			
	Swaps And Swaptions	Futures And Forward Contracts	Total 1995	Total 1994
Counterparty credit quality:				
AAA	$1,994,000	$ --	$1,994,000	$1,093,000
AA	2,129,000	17,000	2,146,000	1,987,000
A	1,433,000	10,000	1,443,000	1,012,000
BBB	1,239,000	--	1,239,000	525,000
Below investment grade	49,000	--	49,000	21,000
Not externally rated--exchanges*	--	23,000	23,000	13,000
Total	$6,844,000	$50,000	$6,894,000	$4,651,000

* Exchange traded futures are not deemed to have significant credit exposure as the exchanges guarantee that every contract will be properly settled on a daily basis.

At December 31, 1995, the counterparty breakdown by industry with respect to the net replacement value of AIGFP's derivatives portfolio was as follows:

(in thousands)

	Net Replacement Value			
	Swaps And Swaptions	Futures And Forward Contracts	Total 1995	Total 1994
Non-U.S. banks	$2,425,000	$18,000	$2,443,000	$2,101,000
Insured municipalities	880,000	--	880,000	270,000
U.S. industrials	1,025,000	--	1,025,000	494,000
Governmental	845,000	--	845,000	726,000
Non-U.S. financial service companies	40,000	--	40,000	31,000
Non-U.S. industrials	531,000	--	531,000	372,000
Special purpose	113,000	--	113,000	16,000
U.S. banks	310,000	9,000	319,000	172,000
U.S. financial service companies	424,000	--	424,000	324,000
Supranationals	251,000	--	251,000	132,000
Exchanges*	--	23,000	23,000	13,000
Total	$6,844,000	$50,000	$6,894,000	$4,651,000

* Exchange traded futures are not deemed to have significant credit exposure as the exchanges guarantee that every contract will be properly settled on a daily basis.

AIGFP has entered into commitments to provide liquidity for certain tax exempt variable rate demand notes issued by municipal entities. The agreements allow the holders, in certain circumstances, to tender the notes to the issuer at par value. In the event a remarketing agent of an issuer is unable to resell such tendered notes, AIGFP would be obligated to purchase the notes at par value. With respect to certain notes that have been issued, AIGFP has fulfilled its liquidity commitments by arranging bank liquidity facilities. These banks agree to purchase the notes that AIGFP is otherwise obligated to purchase in connection with a failed remarketing. It is the intention of AIGFP to arrange similar liquidity with respect to the $1.3 billion aggregate amount of notes that are expected to be issued through 1999. In connection with one transaction that has a bank liquidity facility, AIGFP has committed through December 31, 1997 to purchase up to $278.6 million of notes in the event the bank is required to purchase notes under the liquidity facility. Any notes so purchased by AIGFP would be insured as to both principal and interest and, while held by AIGFP, would bear interest at an above-market tax-exempt rate. It is AIGFP's intention, as with existing obligations, to remove itself from this risk through bank participations before the issuance of the underlying notes.

Securities sold, but not yet purchased represent obligations of AIGFP to deliver specified securities at their contracted prices, and thereby create a liability to repurchase the securities in the market at prevailing prices.

AIGFP monitors and controls its risk exposure on a daily basis through financial, credit and legal reporting systems and, accordingly, believes that it has in place effective procedures for evaluating and limiting the credit and market risks to which it is subject. Management is not aware of any potential counterparty defaults as of December 31, 1995.

11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

The net trading revenues for the twelve months ended December 31, 1995 from AIGFP's operations were $289.0 million.

(d) AIG Trading Group Inc. and its subsidiaries (AIGTG) becomes a party to off-balance sheet financial instruments in the normal course of its business and to reduce its currency, interest rate and commodity exposures.

The following tables provide the notional and contractual amounts of AIGTG's derivatives portfolio at December 31, 1995. In addition, the estimated positive fair values associated with the derivatives portfolio are also provided and include a maturity profile for the December 31, 1995 balances based upon the expected timing of the future cash flows.

The notional amounts used to express the extent of AIGTG's involvement in derivatives transactions represent a standard of measurement of the volume of AIGTG's swaps business. Notional amount is not a quantification of the market or credit risks of the positions and is not necessarily recorded on the balance sheet. Notional amounts represent those amounts used to calculate contractual cash flows to be exchanged and are not paid or received, except for certain contracts such as currency swaps. The timing and the amount of cash flows relating to foreign exchange forwards and exchange traded futures and options contracts are determined by the contractual agreements.

Futures and forward contracts are contracts for delivery of foreign currencies, commodities or financial indices in which the seller/purchaser agrees to make/take delivery at a specified future date of a specified instrument, at a specified price or yield. Risks arise as a result of movements in current market prices from contracted prices and the potential inability of counterparties to meet their obligations under the contracts. At December 31, 1995, the contractual amount of AIGTG's futures and forward contracts approximated $210.5 billion.

The gross replacement values presented represent the sum of the estimated positive fair values of all of AIGTG's derivatives contracts at December 31, 1995. These values do not represent the credit risk to AIGTG.

Net replacement values presented represent the net sum of estimated positive fair values after the application of legally enforceable master closeout netting agreements and collateral held. The net replacement values most closely represent the net credit risk to AIGTG or the maximum amount exposed to potential loss. At December 31, 1995, the net replacement value of AIGTG's futures and forward contracts and interest rate and currency swaps approximated $2.07 billion.

The following table presents AIGTG's derivatives portfolio and the associated credit exposure, if applicable, by maturity and type of derivative at December 31, 1995:

(in thousands)

	Remaining Life					
	One Year	Two Through Five Years	Six Through Ten Years	After Ten Years	Total 1995	Total 1994
Futures and forward contracts and interest rate and currency swaps:						
Exchange traded futures contracts contractual amount	$ 22,494,000	$4,131,000	$ 180,000	$ --	$ 26,805,000	$ 21,504,000
Over the counter forward contracts contractual amount	$174,487,000	$8,075,000	$1,142,000	$ 6,000	$183,710,000	$171,287,000
Interest rate and currency swaps:						
Notional amount:						
Interest rate swaps and forward rate agreements	$ 22,064,000	$6,889,000	$ 833,000	$150,000	$ 29,936,000	$ 19,891,000
Currency swaps	--	2,734,000	1,227,000	580,000	4,541,000	--
Total	$ 22,064,000	$9,623,000	$2,060,000	$730,000	$ 34,477,000	$ 19,891,000
Futures and forward contracts and interest rate and currency swaps:						
Credit exposure:						
Gross replacement value	$ 3,590,000	$ 838,000	$ 243,000	$ 53,000	$ 4,724,000	$ 3,531,000
Master netting arrangements	(2,097,000)	(318,000)	(74,000)	(16,000)	(2,505,000)	(1,577,000)
Collateral	(52,000)	(49,000)	(48,000)	--	(149,000)	(83,000)
Net replacement value *	$ 1,441,000	$ 471,000	$ 121,000	$ 37,000	$ 2,070,000	$ 1,871,000

* The net replacement value of $356.0 million with respect to interest rate and currency swaps is presented as a component of unrealized gain on interest rate and currency swaps, options and forward transactions.

11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Options are contracts that allow the holder of the option to purchase or sell the underlying commodity, currency or index at a specified price and within, or at, a specified period of time. Risks arise as a result of movements in current market prices from contracted prices, and the potential inability of the counterparties to meet their obligations under the contracts. At December 31, 1995, the contractual amount of AIGTG's purchased options approximated $26.5 billion.

As a writer of options, AIGTG generally receives an option premium and then manages the risk of any unfavorable change in the value of the underlying commodity, currency or index. At December 31, 1995, the contractual amount for sold options approximated $28.1 billion.

The following table presents AIGTG's options portfolio and the associated credit exposure, if applicable, by maturity and type of derivative at December 31, 1995:

(in thousands)

	Remaining Life					
	One Year	Two Through Five Years	Six Through Ten Years	After Ten Years	Total 1995	Total 1994
Option contracts:						
Contractual amounts for purchased options:						
Exchange traded	$ 1,112,000	$ 146,000	$ --	--	$ 1,258,000	$ 1,410,000
Over the counter	21,348,000	3,179,000	752,000	--	25,279,000	13,827,000
Total	$22,460,000	$ 3,325,000	$ 752,000	--	$ 26,537,000	$ 15,237,000
Credit exposure for purchased options:						
Gross replacement value	$ 478,000	$ 164,000	$ 64,000	--	$ 706,000	$ 370,000
Master netting arrangements	(188,000)	(41,000)	(1,000)	--	(230,000)	(72,000)
Collateral	(17,000)	--	--	--	(17,000)	(23,000)
Net replacement value (a)	$ 273,000	$ 123,000	$ 63,000	--	$ 459,000	$ 275,000
Contractual amounts for sold options (b)	$23,456,000	$ 3,656,000	$ 968,000	--	$ 28,080,000	$ 14,158,000

(a) The net replacement value with respect to purchased options is presented as a component of spot commodities, at market value.

(b) Options obligate AIGTG to buy or sell the underlying item if the option purchaser chooses to exercise. The amounts do not represent credit exposures.

AIGTG independently evaluates the creditworthiness of its counterparties, taking into account credit ratings assigned by recognized statistical rating organizations. In addition, AIGTG's credit approval process involves pre-set counterparty, country and industry credit exposure limits and, for particularly credit intensive transactions, obtaining approval from AIG's Credit Risk Committee. The maximum potential loss will increase or decrease during the life of the derivative commitments as a function of maturity and market conditions.

AIGTG determines counterparty credit quality by reference to ratings from independent rating agencies or internal analysis. At December 31, 1995, the counterparty credit quality by derivative product with respect to the net replacement value of AIGTG's derivatives portfolio was as follows:

(in thousands)

	Net Replacement Value			
	Futures And Forward Contracts And Interest Rate And Currency Swaps	Over The Counter Purchased Options	Total 1995	Total 1994
Counterparty credit quality:				
AAA	$ 154,000	$ 60,000	$ 214,000	$ 240,000
AA	717,000	189,000	906,000	782,000
A	449,000	81,000	530,000	620,000
BBB	65,000	7,000	72,000	67,000
Below investment grade	20,000	2,000	22,000	32,000
Not externally rated, including exchange traded futures and options*	665,000	120,000	785,000	405,000
Total	$2,070,000	$459,000	$2,529,000	$2,146,000

* Exchange traded futures and options are not deemed to have significant credit exposure as the exchanges guarantee that every contract will be properly settled on a daily basis.

11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

At December 31, 1995, the counterparty breakdown by industry with respect to the net replacement value of AIGTG's derivatives portfolio was as follows:

(in thousands)

	Net Replacement Value			
	Futures And Forward Contracts And Interest Rate And Currency Swaps	Over The Counter Purchased Options	Total 1995	Total 1994
Non-U.S. banks	$ 611,000	$223,000	$ 834,000	$ 818,000
U.S. industrials	332,000	8,000	340,000	322,000
Governmental	132,000	20,000	152,000	112,000
Non-U.S. financial service companies	222,000	36,000	258,000	54,000
Non-U.S. industrials	101,000	15,000	116,000	164,000
U.S. banks	288,000	37,000	325,000	426,000
U.S. financial service companies	132,000	99,000	231,000	110,000
Exchanges*	252,000	21,000	273,000	140,000
Total	$2,070,000	$459,000	$2,529,000	$2,146,000

* Exchange traded futures and options are not deemed to have significant credit exposure as the exchanges guarantee that every contract will be properly settled on a daily basis.

AIGTG limits its risks by holding offsetting positions. In addition, AIGTG monitors and controls its risk exposures through various monitoring systems which evaluate AIGTG's market and credit risks, and through credit approvals and limits. At December 31, 1995, AIGTG did not have a significant concentration of credit risk from either an individual counterparty or group of counterparties.

The net trading revenues for the twelve months ended December 31, 1995 from AIGTG's operations were $317.2 million.

At December 31, 1995, AIGTG had issued and outstanding $206.0 million principal amount of letters of credit. These letters of credit were issued primarily to various exchanges.

AIG has issued unconditional guarantees with respect to the prompt payment, when due, of all present and future obligations and liabilities of AIGFP and AIGTG arising from transactions entered into by AIGFP and AIGTG.

(e) At December 31, 1995, ILFC had committed to purchase or had secured positions for 292 aircraft deliverable from 1996 through 2004 at an estimated aggregate purchase price of $15.9 billion and had options to purchase an additional 34 aircraft deliverable through 2005 at an estimated aggregate purchase price of $2.5 billion. ILFC will be required to find customers for any aircraft presently on order and any aircraft to be ordered, and it must arrange financing for portions of the purchase price of such equipment.

AIG does not anticipate any losses in connection with the aforementioned activities that would have a material effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

(f) AIG and its subsidiaries, in common with the insurance industry in general, are subject to litigation, including claims for punitive damages, in the normal course of their business. AIG does not believe that such litigation will have a material effect on its operating results and financial condition.

AIG continues to receive indemnity claims asserting injuries from toxic waste, hazardous substances, and other environmental pollutants and alleged damages to cover the cleanup costs of hazardous waste dump sites (hereinafter collectively referred to as environmental claims) and indemnity claims asserting injuries from asbestos. Estimation of asbestos and environmental claims loss reserves is a difficult process, as these claims, which emanate from policies written in 1984 and prior years, cannot be estimated by conventional reserving techniques. Asbestos and environmental claims development is affected by factors such as inconsistent court resolutions, the broadening of the intent of policies and scope of coverage and increasing number of new claims. AIG and other industry members have and will continue to litigate the broadening judicial interpretation of policy coverage and the liability issues. If the courts continue in the future to expand the intent of the policies and the scope of the coverage, as they have in the past, additional liabilities would emerge for amounts in excess of reserves held. This emergence cannot now be reasonably estimated, but could have a material impact on AIG's future operating results. The reserves carried for these claims as at December 31, 1995 ($1.94 billion gross; $507.2 million net) are believed to be adequate as these reserves are based on known facts and current law.

11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

A summary of reserve activity, including estimates for applicable incurred but not reported losses and loss expenses, relating to asbestos and environmental claims separately and combined at December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993 was as follows:

(in millions)

	1995		1994		1993	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Asbestos:						
Reserve for losses and loss expenses at beginning of year	$ 686.0	$130.2	$ 656.0	$116.7	$ 558.4	$ 86.9
Losses and loss expenses incurred	197.7	20.5	149.2	45.8	242.9	65.1
Losses and loss expenses paid	(138.9)	(22.8)	(119.2)	(32.3)	(145.3)	(35.3)
Reserve for losses and loss expenses at end of year	$ 744.8	$127.9	$ 686.0	$130.2	$ 656.0	$ 116.7
Environmental:						
Reserve for losses and loss expenses at beginning of year	$ 728.1	$200.1	$ 684.8	$191.5	$ 566.4	$ 166.6
Losses and loss expenses incurred	684.9	231.7	187.5	61.8	278.6	106.5
Losses and loss expenses paid	(215.1)	(52.5)	(144.2)	(53.2)	(160.2)	(81.6)
Reserve for losses and loss expenses at end of year	$1,197.9	$379.3	$ 728.1	$200.1	$ 684.8	$ 191.5
Combined:						
Reserve for losses and loss expenses at beginning of year	$1,414.1	$330.3	$1,340.8	$308.2	$1,124.8	$ 253.5
Losses and loss expenses incurred	882.6	252.2	336.7	107.6	521.5	171.6
Losses and loss expenses paid	(354.0)	(75.3)	(263.4)	(85.5)	(305.5)	(116.9)
Reserve for losses and loss expenses at end of year	$1,942.7	$507.2	$1,414.1	$330.3	$1,340.8	$ 308.2

12. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 107 "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments" (FASB 107) requires disclosure of fair value information about financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate such fair value. These financial instruments may or may not be recognized in the consolidated balance sheet. In the measurement of the fair value of certain of the financial instruments, quoted market prices were not available and other valuation techniques were utilized. These derived fair value estimates are significantly affected by the assumptions used. FASB 107 excludes certain financial instruments, including those related to insurance contracts.

The following methods and assumptions were used by AIG in estimating the fair value of the financial instruments presented:

Cash and short-term investments: The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheet for these instruments approximate fair values.

Fixed maturity securities: Fair values for fixed maturity securities carried at amortized cost or at market value were generally based upon quoted market prices. For certain fixed maturity securities for which market prices were not readily available, fair values were estimated using values obtained from independent pricing services. No other fair valuation techniques were applied to these bonds as AIG believes it would have to expend excessive costs for the benefits derived.

Equity securities: Fair values for equity securities were based upon quoted market prices.

Mortgage loans on real estate, policy and collateral loans: Where practical, the fair values of loans on real estate and collateral loans were estimated using discounted cash flow calculations based upon AIG's current incremental lending rates for similar type loans. The fair values of the policy loans were not calculated as AIG believes it would have to expend excessive costs for the benefits derived.

Trade receivables and trade payables: Fair values for trade receivables and trade payables approximate the carrying values presented in the consolidated balance sheet.

Securities available for sale: Fair values for securities available for sale and related hedges were based on quoted market prices. For securities and related hedges for which market prices were not readily available, fair values were estimated using quoted market prices of comparable investments.

Trading securities: Fair values for trading securities were based on current market value where available. For securities for which market values were not readily available, fair values were estimated using quoted market prices of comparable investments.

Spot commodities: Fair values for spot commodities, which include options, were based on current market prices.

Unrealized gains and losses on interest rate and currency swaps, options and forward transactions: Fair values for swaps, options and forward transactions were based on the use of valuation models that utilize, among other things, current interest, foreign exchange and volatility rates, as applicable.

Securities purchased (sold) under agreements to resell (repurchase), at contract value: As these securities (obligations) are short-term in nature, the contract values approximate fair values.

Other invested assets: For assets for which market prices were not readily available, fair valuation techniques were not applied as AIG believes it would have to expend excessive costs for the benefits derived.

12. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Policyholders' contract deposits: Fair values of policyholder contract deposits were estimated using discounted cash flow calculations based upon interest rates currently being offered for similar contracts with maturities consistent with those remaining for the contracts being valued.

GIAs: Fair values of AIG's obligations under investment type agreements were estimated using discounted cash flow calculations based on interest rates currently being offered for similar agreements with maturities consistent with those remaining for the agreements being valued. Additionally, AIG follows a policy of minimizing interest rate risks associated with GIAs by entering into swap transactions.

Securities sold but not yet purchased, principally obligations of the U.S. Government and Government agencies: The carrying amounts for these financial instruments approximate fair values.

Spot commodities sold but not yet purchased: Fair values for spot commodities sold short, which include options, were based on current market prices.

Deposits due to banks and other depositors: To the extent certain amounts are not demand deposits or certificates of deposit which mature in more than one year, fair values were not calculated as AIG believes it would have to expend excessive costs for the benefits derived.

Commercial paper: The carrying amount of AIG's commercial paper borrowings approximates fair value.

Notes, bonds, loans and mortgages payable: Where practical, the fair values of these obligations were estimated using discounted cash flow calculations based upon AIG's current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowings with maturities consistent with those remaining for the debt being valued.

The carrying values and fair values of AIG's financial instruments at December 31, 1995 and December 31, 1994 and the average fair values with respect to derivative positions during 1995 and 1994 were as follows:

(in thousands)

	1995			1994		
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Average Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Average Fair Value
Fixed maturities	$42,900,597	$43,797,474	$ --	$35,430,866	$35,511,002	$ --
Equity securities	5,369,321	5,369,321	--	5,099,171	5,099,171	--
Mortgage loans on real estate, policy and collateral loans	7,860,532	7,885,655	--	5,353,074	5,381,198	--
Securities available for sale	3,931,100	3,931,100	4,089,766	3,796,792	3,796,792	4,262,469
Trading securities	2,641,436	2,641,436	3,193,973	2,483,637	2,483,637	2,268,539
Spot commodities	1,079,124	1,079,124	1,127,600	916,833	916,833	1,099,350
Unrealized gain on interest rate and currency swaps, options and forward transactions	7,250,954	7,250,954	6,477,814	4,650,743	4,650,743	4,930,135
Trade receivables	3,321,985	3,321,985	3,250,451	2,629,734	2,629,734	2,689,014
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	2,022,056	2,022,056	--	1,209,403	1,209,403	--
Other invested assets	2,808,158	2,808,158	--	1,953,015	1,953,015	--
Short-term investments	2,272,528	2,272,528	--	2,467,453	2,467,453	--
Cash	88,371	88,371	--	76,237	76,237	--
Policyholders' contract deposits	9,580,983	9,673,374	--	6,487,426	6,396,626	--
Borrowings under obligations of guaranteed investment agreements	5,423,555	6,247,398	--	5,535,318	5,623,119	--
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,379,872	1,379,872	--	1,342,064	1,342,064	--
Trade payables	2,810,947	2,810,947	3,335,512	2,108,263	2,108,263	2,762,057
Securities sold but not yet purchased, principally obligations of the U.S. Government and Government agencies	1,204,386	1,204,386	--	192,898	192,898	--
Spot commodities sold but not yet purchased	783,302	783,302	662,800	369,089	369,089	394,425
Unrealized loss on interest rate and currency swaps, options and forward transactions	6,405,045	6,405,045	5,415,325	3,659,450	3,659,450	4,071,962
Deposits due to banks and other depositors	957,441	957,441	--	655,973	655,973	--
Commercial paper	3,166,635	3,166,635	--	3,789,559	3,789,559	--
Notes, bonds, loans and mortgages payable	9,400,527	9,700,189	--	8,194,600	8,013,629	--

Off-balance sheet financial instruments: Financial instruments which are not currently recognized in the consolidated balance sheet of AIG are principally commitments to extend credit and financial guarantees. The unrecognized fair values of these instruments represent fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the current agreements and the counterparties' credit standings. No valuation was made as AIG believes it would have to expend excessive costs for the benefits derived.

13. STOCK COMPENSATION PLANS

At December 31, 1995, AIG had two types of stock-based compensation plans. One was a stock option plan; the other, an employee stock purchase plan. AIG applies APB Opinion 25 "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" and related Interpretations in accounting for its plans. Accordingly, no compensation costs have been recognized for either plan.

13. STOCK COMPENSATION PLANS (CONTINUED)

(a) Stock Option Plan:On December 19, 1991, the AIG Board of Directors adopted a 1991 employee stock option plan, which provides that options to purchase a maximum of 4,500,000 shares of common stock could be granted to officers and other key employees at prices not less than fair market value at the date of grant. Both the 1991 plan, and the options with respect to 112,387 shares granted thereunder on December 19, 1991, were approved by shareholders at the 1992 Annual Meeting. At December 31, 1995, 2,099,983 shares were reserved for future grants under the 1991 plan. As of March 18, 1992, no further options could be granted under the 1987 plan, but outstanding options granted under the 1987 plan and the previously superceded 1982 plan continue in force until exercise or expiration. At December 31, 1995, there were 4,130,713 shares reserved for issuance under the 1991, 1987 and 1982 plans.

Under each plan, 25 percent of the options granted become exercisable on the anniversary of the date of grant in each of the four years following that grant and all options expire 10 years from the date of the grant. As of December 31, 1995, outstanding options granted with respect to 2,896,132 shares qualified for Incentive Stock Option treatment under the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981.

Additional information with respect to AIG's plans at December 31, 1995, and changes for the three years then ended, was as follows:

	1995		1994		1993	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Shares Under Option:						
Outstanding at beginning of year	4,148,082	$40.31	3,933,389	$35.60	3,938,900	$30.31
Granted	557,675	90.33	593,550	64.39	521,362	59.21
Exercised	(517,204)	24.84	(312,579)	25.17	(469,668)	17.83
Forfeited	(57,840)	48.21	(66,278)	48.12	(57,205)	32.24
Outstanding at end of year	4,130,713	$48.89	4,148,082	$40.31	3,933,389	$35.60
Options exercisable at year-end	2,749,517	$37.00	2,700,035	$31.12	2,329,323	$26.97
Weighted average fair value per share of options granted during 1995		$32.92				

Information about fixed stock options outstanding at December 31, 1995, is summarized as follows:

	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
Range Of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
$18.13-26.06	975,274	2.9 years	$21.79	975,274	$21.79
32.00-43.00	969,402	5.0 years	35.63	958,026	35.59
53.00-66.08	1,629,112	7.9 years	58.82	816,217	56.81
67.42-93.25	556,925	9.8 years	90.35	--	--
	4,130,713			2,749,517	

The fair value of stock options granted during the year ended December 31, 1995 was $18,356,000. The fair value of each option is estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

The following weighted average assumptions were used for grants in 1995: dividend yield of 0.32 percent, expected volatility of 20.4 percent, risk-free interest rate of 5.77 percent, and an expected life of 7 years.

(b) Employee Stock Purchase Plan: AIG's 1984 employee stock purchase plan was adopted at its 1984 shareholders' meeting and became effective as of July 1, 1984. Eligible employees receive privileges to purchase up to an aggregate of 1,968,750 shares of AIG common stock, at a price equal to 85 percent of the fair market value on the date of grant of the purchase privilege.

13. STOCK COMPENSATION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Purchase privileges are granted annually and are limited to the number of whole shares that can be purchased by an amount equal to 5 percent of an employee's annual salary or $3,750, whichever is less. Beginning with the January 1, 1996 subscription, the maximum allowable purchase limitation increased to $5,500.

As of December 31, 1995, there were 110,641 shares of common stock subscribed to at a weighted average price of $65.20 per share pursuant to grants of privileges under the 1984 plan. There were 152,406 shares, 135,992 shares and 140,171 shares issued under the 1984 plan at weighted average prices of $50.22, $50.37 and $36.31 for the years ended December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993, respectively. The excess or deficit of the proceeds over the par value or cost of the common stock issued was credited or charged to additional paid-in capital. There were 255,104 shares available for the grant of future purchase privileges under the 1984 plan at December 31, 1995.

The fair value of purchase privileges granted during the year ended December 31, 1995 was $2,005,000. The weighted average fair value per share of those purchase rights granted in 1995 was $14.90. The fair value of each purchase right is estimated on the date of the subscription using the Black-Scholes model.

The following were weighted average assumptions: dividend yield of 0.32 percent, an expected life of 1 year, expected volatility of 16.9 percent, and a risk-free interest rate of 5.64 percent.

14. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

(a) Employees of AIG, its subsidiaries and certain affiliated companies, including employees in foreign countries, are generally covered under various funded and insured pension plans. Eligibility for participation in the various plans is based on either completion of a specified period of continuous service or date of hire, subject to age limitation. While benefits vary, they are usually based on the employees' years of credited service and average compensation in the three years preceding retirement.

AIG's U.S. retirement plan is a qualified, noncontributory, defined benefit plan. All qualified employees who have attained age 21 and completed twelve months of continuous service are eligible to participate in this plan. An employee with 5 or more years of service is entitled to pension benefits beginning at normal retirement at age 65. Benefits are based upon a percentage of average final compensation multiplied by years of credited service limited to 44 years of credited service. Prior to January 1, 1996, average final compensation was subject to certain limitations. Annual funding requirements are determined based on the "projected unit credit" cost method which attributes a pro rata portion of the total projected benefit payable at normal retirement to each year of credited service.

AIG has adopted a Supplemental Executive Retirement Program (Supplemental Plan) to provide additional retirement benefits to designated executives and key employees. Under the Supplemental Plan, the annual benefit, not to exceed 60 percent of average final compensation, accrues at a percentage of average final pay multiplied for each year of credited service reduced by any benefits from the current and any predecessor retirement plans, Social Security, if any, and from any qualified pension plan of prior employers. The Supplemental Plan also provides a benefit equal to the reduction in benefits payable under the AIG retirement plan as a result of Federal limitations on benefits payable thereunder. Currently, the Supplemental Plan is unfunded.

Eligibility for participation in the various non-U.S. retirement plans is either based on completion of a specified period of continuous service or date of hire, subject to age limitation. While benefits vary, they are generally based on the employees' years of credited service and average compensation in the years preceding retirement.

Assumptions associated with the projected benefit obligation and expected long-term rate of return on plan assets at December 31, 1995 were as follows:

	Range Of Non-U.S. Plans*	U.S. Plans
Discount rate	4.5-10.0%	7.3%
Salary increase rate	3.5-10.0	5.0
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	5.0-10.0	9.0

* The ranges for the non-U.S. plans reflect the local socioeconomic environments in which AIG operates.

14. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

The following table sets forth the funded status of the various pension plans and the amounts recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 1995 and 1994:

(in thousands)

	1995			1994		
	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Total	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Total
Plan assets at fair value*	$161,112	$193,511	$ 354,623	$158,695	$146,065	$304,760
Actuarial present value of benefit obligations:						
Accumulated benefits earned prior to valuation date:						
Vested	209,936	142,250	352,186	164,802	99,694	264,496
Nonvested	33,640	20,245	53,885	24,887	14,713	39,600
Accumulated benefit obligation	243,576	162,495	406,071	189,689	114,407	304,096
Additional benefits based on estimated future salary levels	67,478	90,636	158,114	68,908	53,033	121,941
Projected benefit obligation	311,054	253,131	564,185	258,597	167,440	426,037
Projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets	149,942	59,620	209,562	99,902	21,375	121,277
Unrecognized prior service cost	(10,920)	(18,457)	(29,377)	(9,593)	(3,035)	(12,628)
Unrecognized net gain (loss)	(49,831)	5,529	(44,302)	(3,849)	26,582	22,733
Unamortized balance of the initial transition amounts	(19,925)	(10,639)	(30,564)	(24,259)	(12,141)	(36,400)
Net amounts to be applied to future periods	(80,676)	(23,567)	(104,243)	(37,701)	11,406	(26,295)
Adjustment to reflect minimum liability	40,166	3,401	43,567	19,014	488	19,502
Accrued pension liability	$109,432	$ 39,454	$ 148,886	$ 81,215	$ 33,269	$114,484

* Plan assets are invested primarily in fixed-income securities and listed stocks.

Net pension cost for the years ended December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993 included the following components:

(in thousands)

	1995	1994	1993
Cost of benefits earned during the period	$ 40,015	$ 41,986	$ 33,258
Interest cost on the projected benefit obligation	27,320	24,795	23,243
Actual return on all retirement plan assets	(53,904)	(8,789)	(29,613)
Net amortization and deferral of actuarial gains and losses	30,114	(15,466)	7,542
Amortization of the initial transition amount	3,720	3,749	3,389
Net pension expense*	$ 47,265	$ 46,275	$ 37,819

* Net pension expense included $30,978, $26,727 and $20,999 related to non-U.S. plans for 1995, 1994 and 1993, respectively.

(b) AIG sponsors a voluntary savings plan for domestic employees (a 401(k) plan), which, during the two years ended December 31, 1994, provided for salary reduction contributions by employees and matching contributions by AIG of up to 2 percent of annual salary. Commencing January 1, 1995, the 401(k) plan provided for matching contributions by AIG of up to 6 percent of annual salary depending on the employees' years of service.

(c) In addition to AIG's defined benefit pension plan, AIG and its subsidiaries provide a postretirement benefit program for medical care and life insurance, domestically and in certain foreign countries. Eligibility in the various plans is generally based upon completion of a specified period of eligible service and reaching a specified age. Benefits vary by geographic location.

AIG's U.S. postretirement medical and life insurance benefits are based upon the employee reaching age 55 with 10 years of service to be eligible for an immediate benefit from the U.S. retirement plan. Retirees and their dependents who were age 65 by May 1, 1989 participate in the medical plan at no cost. All other retirees and dependents over age 65 pay 50 percent of the premium that is paid by current active employees. Retirees under age 65 pay the full active premium and covered dependents pay twice the active employee amounts. Contributions are subject to adjustment annually. Other cost sharing features of the medical plan include deductibles, coinsurance and Medicare coordination and a lifetime maximum benefit of $1,000,000. The maximum life insurance benefit prior to age 70 is $32,500, with a maximum of $25,000 thereafter.

Effective January 1, 1993, both plans' provisions were amended. Employees who retire on or after January 1, 1993 are required to pay the actual cost of the medical benefits reduced by a credit which is based upon age and years of serv ice at retirement. The life insurance benefit varies by age at retirement from $5,000 for retirement at ages 55 through 59 to $15,000 for retirement at ages 65 and over.

14. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Assumptions associated with the accrued postretirement benefit liability at December 31, 1995 were as follows:

	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans
Discount rate	6.5-10.0%	7.3%
Salary increase rate	5.0-10.0	--
Medical trend rate year 1*	14.0	10.5
Medical trend rate year 6 and 9	6.0	5.5

* The Medical trend rate grades downward from years 1 through 6 domestically and years 1 through 9 for the foreign benefits. The trend rates remain level thereafter.

The following table sets forth the liability for the accrued postretirement benefits of the various plans, and amounts recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 1995 and 1994. These plans are not funded currently.

(in thousands)

	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Total
1995			
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation:			
Retirees	$ 2,128	$ 42,771	$44,899
Fully eligible active employees	5,790	1,715	7,505
Other active employees	7,898	11,204	19,102
	15,816	55,690	71,506
Unrecognized net loss	--	(3,355)	(3,355)
Unrecognized prior service cost	--	28,802	28,802
Accrued postretirement benefit liabilities	$15,816	$ 81,137	$96,953
1994			
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation:			
Retirees	$ 1,896	$ 44,521	$46,417
Fully eligible active employees	4,301	845	5,146
Other active employees	5,932	9,059	14,991
	12,129	54,425	66,554
Unrecognized net loss	--	(2,931)	(2,931)
Unrecognized prior service cost	--	30,319	30,319
Accrued postretirement benefit liabilities	$12,129	$ 81,813	$93,942

The net periodic postretirement costs for the years ended December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993 included the following components:

(in thousands)

	Medical Plans	Life Insurance Plans	Total
1995			
Cost of benefits earned during the period	$ 1,011	$ 448	$ 1,459
Interest cost on accumulated postretirement benefit obligations	3,744	1,246	4,990
Amortization of prior service cost	(1,344)	(172)	(1,516)
Net periodic postretirement benefit costs	$ 3,411	$1,522	$ 4,933
1994			
Cost of benefits earned during the period	$ 1,160	$ 499	$ 1,659
Interest cost on accumulated			

postretirement benefit obligations	4,055	1,032	5,087
Amortization of prior service cost	(1,344)	(172)	(1,516)
Amortization of net actuarial losses	318	--	318
Net periodic postretirement benefit costs	$ 4,189	$1,359	$ 5,548
1993			
Cost of benefits earned during the period	$ 876	$ 384	$ 1,260
Interest cost on accumulated postretirement benefit obligations	3,693	1,110	4,803
Amortization of prior service cost	(1,344)	(172)	(1,516)
Net periodic postretirement benefit costs	$ 3,225	$1,322	$ 4,547

The medical trend rate assumptions have a significant effect on the amounts reported. Increasing each trend rate by 1 percent in each year would increase the accumulated postretirement benefit obligations as of December 31, 1995 by $5.6 million and the aggregate service and interest cost components of the periodic postretirement benefit costs for 1995 by $502,000.

(d) AIG has certain postemployment benefits provided to former or inactive employees who are not retirees. Certain of these benefits are insured and expensed currently; other expenses are provided for currently. Such uninsured expenses include long and short-term disability medical and life insurance continuation, short-term disability income continuation and COBRA medical subsidies. The provision for these benefits at December 31, 1995 was $6.4 million. The incremental expense was insignificant.

15. LEASES

(a) AIG and its subsidiaries occupy leased space in many locations under various long-term leases and have entered into various leases covering the long-term use of data processing equipment. At December 31, 1995, the future minimum lease payments under operating leases were as follows:

(in thousands)	
1996	$183,813
1997	136,160
1998	100,525
1999	74,961
2000	65,155
Remaining years after 2000	228,412
Total	$789,026

Rent expense approximated $215,600,000, $208,000,000, and $200,500,000 for the years ended December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993, respectively.

(b) Minimum future rental income on noncancelable operating leases of flight equipment which have been delivered at December 31, 1995 was as follows:

(in thousands)	
1996	$1,112,237
1997	889,205
1998	700,100
1999	551,181
2000	404,996
Remaining years after 2000	743,435
Total	$4,401,154

Flight equipment is leased, under operating leases, for periods ranging from one to ten years.

16. OWNERSHIP AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

(a) Ownership: The directors and officers of AIG, the directors and holders of common stock of C. V. Starr & Co., Inc. (Starr), a private holding company, The Starr Foundation, Starr International Company, Inc. (SICO), a private holding company, and Starr own or otherwise control approximately 28 percent of the voting stock of AIG. Six directors of AIG also serve as directors of Starr and SICO.

(b) Transactions with Related Parties: During the ordinary course of business, AIG and its subsidiaries pay commissions to Starr and its subsidiaries for the production and management of insurance business. Net commission payments to Starr aggregated approximately $42,600,000 in 1995, $31,200,000 in 1994 and $25,800,000 in 1993, from which Starr is required to pay commissions due originating brokers and its operating expenses. AIG also received approximately $14,100,000 in 1995, $12,900,000 in 1994 and $11,800,000 in 1993 from Starr and paid approximately $34,000 in 1995, $42,000 in 1994 and $60,000 in 1993 to Starr as reimbursement for services provided at cost. AIG also received approximately $1,500,000 in 1995, $900,000 in 1994 and $600,000 in 1993 from SICO and paid approximately $1,200,000 in 1995, $1,200,000 in 1994 and $1,100,000 in 1993 to SICO as reimbursement for services rendered at cost. AIG also paid to SICO $5,000,000 in 1995, $3,000,000 in 1994 and $3,400,000 in 1993 in rental fees.

17. SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION--UNAUDITED

The following quarterly financial information for each of the three months ended March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, 1995 and 1994 is unaudited. However, in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the results of operations for such periods, have been made for a fair presentation of the results shown.

	Three Months Ended							
	March 31,		June 30,		September 30,		December 31,	
(in thousands, except per share amounts)	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994
Revenues	$6,006,709	$5,210,830	$6,457,734	$5,605,759	$6,546,990	$5,652,465	$6,862,589	$5,889,655
Net income	$ 572,156	$ 505,618	$ 633,785	$ 549,694	$ 630,686	$ 542,527	$ 673,756	$ 577,676
Net income per common share	$ 1.20	$ 1.06	$ 1.34	$ 1.16	$ 1.33	$ 1.14	$ 1.43	$ 1.22
Average shares outstanding	473,848	476,184	474,016	474,846	474,130	474,552	474,130	473,798

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18. Segment Information

(a) AIG's operations are conducted principally through five business segments. These segments and their respective operations are as follows:

Parent - AIG parent is a holding company owning directly or indirectly all of the capital stock of certain insurance, insurance related and financial services companies in both the United States and abroad.

General Insurance - AIG's general insurance operations are multiple line property and casualty companies writing substantially all lines of insurance other than title insurance. The general insurance operations also include mortgage guaranty insurance operations.

Life Insurance - AIG's life insurance operations offer a broad line of individual and group life, annuity and accident and health policies.

Agency and Service Fee - AIG's agency operations are engaged in the production and management of various types of insurance for affiliated and non-affiliated companies.

18. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Financial Services - AIG's financial services operations engage in diversified financial services for affiliated and non-affiliated companies. Such operations include, but are not limited to, asset management, short-term cash management and financing, premium financing, interest rate, currency, equity and commodity derivative products business, various commodities trading and market making activities, banking services and operations and leasing and remarketing of flight equipment.

The following table is a summary of the operations by major operating segments for the years ended December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993:

	Industry Segments-1995						
(In Thousands)	Parent	General Insurance	Life Insurance	Agency And Service Fee	Financial Services	Adjustments And Eliminations(a)	Consolidated
Revenues	$ 730,057(b)	$13,019,523	$10,335,758	$261,873	$ 2,204,090	$ (677,279)	$ 25,874,022
Income before income taxes and cumulative effect of accounting changes	$ 730,057(b)	$ 1,975,375	$ 1,090,605	$ 56,909	$ 417,741	$ (804,804)	$ 3,465,883
Equity in net income of partially-owned companies	$ 38,308	$ 43,204	$ 3,150	$ --	$ --	$ 358	$ 85,020
Depreciation expense	$ --	$ 88,773	$ 49,786	$ 2,339	$ 522,141	$ 71,521	$ 734,560
Capital expenditures	$ 141	$ 126,096	$ 53,936	$ 1,731	$ 3,359,468(c)	$ 95,745	$ 3,637,117(c)
Identifiable assets	$20,445,762	$56,074,024	$43,280,484	$149,392	$36,833,772	$(22,647,036)	$134,136,398

	Industry Segments-1994						
(In Thousands)	Parent	General Insurance	Life Insurance	Agency And Service Fee	Financial Services	Adjustments And Eliminations(a)	Consolidated
Revenues	$ 899,698(b)	$11,774,410	$ 8,559,455	$237,940	$ 1,783,239	$ (896,033)	$ 22,358,709
Income before income taxes and cumulative effect of accounting changes	$ 899,698(b)	$ 1,635,096	$ 952,484	$ 54,129	$ 404,853	$ (994,281)	$ 2,951,979
Equity in net income (loss) of partially-owned companies	$ 25,476	$ 32,687	$ 829	$ (61)	$ --	$ 182	$ 59,113
Depreciation expense	$ --	$ 66,514	$ 43,317	$ 3,514	$ 402,741	$ 65,844	$ 581,930
Capital expenditures	$ 545	$ 131,721	$ 106,957	$ 2,822	$ 2,841,317(c)	$ 87,882	$ 3,171,244(c)
Identifiable assets	$17,295,644	$51,372,100	$34,496,652	$184,310	$30,660,776	$(19,663,365)	$114,346,117

	Industry Segments-1993						
(In Thousands)	Parent	General Insurance	Life Insurance	Agency And Service Fee	Financial Services	Adjustments And Eliminations)(a)	Consolidated
Revenues	$ 908,176(b)	$10,972,384	$ 7,300,336	$ 239,641	$ 1,529,079	$ (881,329)	$ 20,068,287
Income before income taxes and cumulative effect of accounting changes	$ 908,176(b)	$ 1,416,135	$ 781,611	$ 60,247	$ 390,038	$ (955,126)	$ 2,601,081
Equity in net income (loss) of partially-owned companies	$ 11,183	$ 36,618	$ 1,260	$ (202)	$ --	$ 236	$ 49,095
Depreciation expense	$ --	$ 40,535	$ 39,258	$ 3,787	$ 326,028	$ 62,639	$ 472,247
Capital expenditures	$ --	$ 103,686	$ 119,157	$ 4,801	$ 2,575,652(c)	$ 109,737	$ 2,913,033(c)

Identifiable assets	$16,210,208	$46,981,720	$28,381,164	$ 179,297	$25,514,258	$(16,251,799)	$101,014,848

(a) Including other operations and other income (deductions)-net, which are not deemed to be reportable segments.

(b) Substantially dividend income from subsidiaries.

(c) Relating primarily to ILFC.

18. Segment Information (continued)

(b) The following table is a summary of AIG's general insurance operations by major operating category for the years ended December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993:

	Net Premiums					
	Written			Earned		
(in thousands)	1995	1994	1993	1995	1994	1993
Underwriting:						
Foreign	$ 4,202,815	$ 3,733,386	$ 3,045,990	$ 4,083,200	$ 3,603,175	$2,918,168
Commercial casualty (a)	5,895,757	5,684,895	5,416,060	5,645,281	5,296,272	5,232,266
Commercial property	452,323	306,631	237,090	403,037	290,195	176,620
Pools and associations (b)	400,951	444,526	746,390	394,088	427,272	723,077
Personal lines (c)	692,747	492,122	401,611	628,068	464,120	362,191
Mortgage guaranty	248,429	204,193	178,762	252,057	205,797	154,318
Total underwriting	$11,893,022	$10,865,753	$10,025,903	$11,405,731	$10,286,831	$9,566,640

	Operating Income		
(in thousands)	1995	1994	1993
Underwriting:			
Foreign	$ 304,069	$ 203,707	$ 132,399
Commercial casualty (a)	252,673	253,677	251,886
Commercial property	(9,238)	(77,933)	(48,900)
Pools and associations (b)	(263,291)	(293,907)	(368,045)
Personal lines (c)	(6,558)	(17,147)	(24,324)
Mortgage guaranty	83,928	79,120	67,375
Total underwriting	361,583	147,517	10,391
Net investment income	1,545,717	1,435,092	1,340,480
Realized capital gains	68,075	52,487	65,264
General insurance operating income	$1,975,375	$1,635,096	$1,416,135

(a) Including workers' compensation and retrospectively rated risks.
(b) Including involuntary pools.
(c) Including mass marketing and specialty programs.

(c) AIG's individual life insurance and group life insurance portfolio accounted for 66 percent, 62 percent and 64 percent of AIG's consolidated life insurance operating income before realized capital gains or losses for the years ended December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993, respectively. For those years, 94 percent, 96 percent and 97 percent, respectively, of consolidated life operating income before realized capital gains or losses was derived from foreign operations.

(d) A substantial portion of AIG's business is conducted in countries other than the United States and Canada. The following table is a summary of AIG's business by geographic segments. Allocations have been made on the basis of location of operations and assets.

	Geographic Segments-1995			
(In Thousands)	Domestic(a)	Far East	Other Foreign	Consolidated
Revenues (b)	$12,097,038	$ 9,859,833	$ 3,917,151	$ 25,874,022
Income before income taxes and cumulative effect of accounting changes	$ 1,698,606	$ 1,375,307	$ 391,970	$ 3,465,883
Identifiable assets	$84,456,853	$27,580,921	$22,098,624	$134,136,398

	Geographic Segments-1994			
(In Thousands)	Domestic(a)	Far East	Other Foreign	Consolidated
Revenues (b)	$10,591,559	$ 8,374,195	$ 3,392,955	$ 22,358,709

Income before income taxes and cumulative effect of accounting changes	$ 1,455,733	$ 1,192,969	$ 303,277	$ 2,951,979
Identifiable assets	$71,838,459	$24,199,044	$18,308,614	$114,346,117

	Geographic Segments-1993			
(In Thousands)	Domestic (A)	Far East	Other Foreign	Consolidated
Revenues (b)	$ 9,920,548	$ 6,910,722	$ 3,237,017	$ 20,068,287
Income before income taxes and cumulative effect of accounting changes	$ 1,338,175	$ 900,439	$ 362,467	$ 2,601,081
Identifiable assets	$64,482,527	$18,667,545	$17,864,776	$101,014,848

(a) Including general insurance operations in Canada.

(b) Revenues are derived from revenues of the general, life, agency and service fee and financial services operations, equity in income of minority-owned insurance operations and realized capital gains attributable to the segments.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

There have been no changes in or disagreements with accountants on accounting and financial disclosure within the twenty four months ending December 31, 1995.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Except for the information provided in Part I under the heading "Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant", this item is omitted because a definitive proxy statement which involves the election of directors will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after the close of the fiscal year pursuant to Regulation 14A.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

This item is omitted because a definitive proxy statement which involves the election of directors will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after the close of the fiscal year pursuant to Regulation 14A.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

This item is omitted because a definitive proxy statement which involves the election of directors will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after the close of the fiscal year pursuant to Regulation 14A.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

This item is omitted because a definitive proxy statement which involves the election of directors will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after the close of the fiscal year pursuant to Regulation 14A.

PART IV

ITEM 14. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES, AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Financial Statements and Exhibits.

1. Financial Statements and Schedules. See accompanying Index to Financial Statements.

2. Exhibits.

   3--Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws.

   10--Material Contracts.

   11--Computation of Earnings Per Share for the Years Ended December 31, 1995, 1994, 1993, 1992 and 1991.

   12--Computation of Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges for the Years Ended December 31, 1995, 1994, 1993, 1992 and 1991.

   21--Subsidiaries of Registrant.

   23--Consent of Coopers & Lybrand L.L.P.

   24--Power of Attorney.

   27--Financial Data Schedule.

   28--Information from Statutory Schedule P.

   99--Undertakings.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K.

There have been no reports on Form 8-K filed during the quarter ended December 31, 1995.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the issuer has duly caused this Annual Report on Form 10-K to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of New York and State of New York, on the 29th day of March, 1996.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, INC.

By s/s M.R. GREENBERG
(M. R. Greenberg, Chairman)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this Annual Report on Form 10-K has been signed below by the following persons in the capacities indicated on the 29th day of March, 1996 and each of the undersigned persons, in any capacity, hereby severally constitutes M.R. Greenberg, Edward E. Matthews and Howard I. Smith and each of them, singularly, his true and lawful attorney with full power to them and each of them to sign for him, and in his name and in the capacities indicated below, this Annual Report on Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto.

Signature	Title
s/s M.R. GREENBERG (M. R. Greenberg)	Chairman and Director (Principal Executive Officer)
s/s EDWARD E. MATTHEWS (Edward E. Matthews)	Vice Chairman and Director (Principal Financial Officer)
s/s HOWARD I. SMITH (Howard I. Smith)	Executive Vice President and Comptroller (Principal Accounting Officer)
s/s M. BERNARD AIDINOFF (M. Bernard Aidinoff)	Director
s/s LLOYD M. BENTSEN (Lloyd M. Bentsen)	Director
s/s MARSHALL A. COHEN (Marshall A. Cohen)	Director
s/s BARBER B. CONABLE, JR. (Barber B. Conable, Jr.)	Director
s/s MARTIN S. FELDSTEIN (Martin S. Feldstein)	Director
s/s HOUGHTON FREEMAN (Houghton Freeman)	Director

SIGNATURES- (CONTINUED)

Signature	Title
s/s LESLIE L. GONDA -------------------------- (Leslie L. Gonda)	Director
s/s CARLA A. HILLS -------------------------- (Carla A. Hills)	Director
s/s FRANK J. HOENEMEYER -------------------------- (Frank J. Hoenemeyer)	Director
s/s JOHN I. HOWELL -------------------------- (John I. Howell)	Director
s/s DEAN P. PHYPERS -------------------------- (Dean P. Phypers)	Director
s/s JOHN J. ROBERTS -------------------------- (John J. Roberts)	Director
s/s ERNEST E. STEMPEL -------------------------- (Ernest E. Stempel)	Director
s/s THOMAS R. TIZZIO -------------------------- (Thomas R. Tizzio)	Director

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description	Location
2	Plan of acquisition, reorganization, arrangement, liquidation or succession	None.
3(i)	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of AIG, at November 30, 1994	Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3(i) to AIG's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1994 (File No. 1-8787).
3(ii)	By-laws of AIG	Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3(ii) to AIG's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1994 (File No. 1-8787).
4	Instruments defining the rights of security holders, including indentures	
	(a) Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of October 1, 1984 between AIG and Citibank, N.A.	Not required to be filed. The Registrant hereby agrees to file with the Commission a copy of any instrument defining the rights of holders of the Registrant's long-term debt upon request of the Commission.
	(b) Indenture dated as of July 15, 1989 between AIG and The Bank of New York	Not required to be filed. The Registrant hereby agrees to file with the Commission a copy of any instrument defining the rights of holders of the Registrant's long-term debt upon request of the Commission.

Exhibit Number	Description	Location
9	Voting Trust Agreement	None.
10	Material contracts	
	(a) AIG 1969 Employee Stock Option Plan and Agreement Form	Filed as exhibit to AIG's Registration Statement (File No. 2-44043) and incorporated herein by reference.
	(b) AIG 1972 Employee Stock Option Plan	Filed as exhibit to AIG's Registration Statement (File No. 2-44702) and incorporated herein by reference.
	(c) AIG 1972 Employee Stock Purchase Plan	Filed as exhibit to AIG's Registration Statement (File No. 2-44043) and incorporated herein by reference.
	(d) AIG 1984 Employee Stock Purchase Plan	Filed as exhibit to AIG's Registration Statement (File No. 2-91945) and incorporated herein by reference.
	(e) AIG 1977 Stock Option and Stock Appreciation Rights Plan	Filed as exhibit to AIG's Registration Statement (File No. 2-59317) and incorporated herein by reference.
	(f) AIG 1982 Employee Stock Option Plan	Filed as exhibit to AIG's Registration Statement (File No. 2-78291) and incorporated herein by reference.
	(g) AIG 1987 Employee Stock Option Plan	Filed as exhibit to AIG's Definitive Proxy Statement dated as of April 6, 1987 (File No. 0-4652) and incorporated herein by reference.
	(h) AIG 1991 Employee Stock Option Plan	Filed as exhibit to AIG's Definitive Proxy Statement dated as of March 30, 1992 (File No. 0-4652) and incorporated herein by reference.
	(i) AIRCO 1972 Employee Stock Option Plan	Incorporated by reference to AIG's Joint Proxy Statement and Prospectus (File No. 2-61994).
	(j) AIRCO 1977 Stock Option and Stock Appreciation Rights Plan	Incorporated by reference to AIG's Joint Proxy Statement and Prospectus (File No.2-61994).
11	Statement re computation of per share earnings	Filed herewith.
12	Statements re computation of ratios	Filed herewith.
13	Annual report to security holders	Not required to be filed.
18	Letter re change in accounting principles	None.
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant	Filed herewith.
22	Published report regarding matters submitted to vote of security holders	None.

Exhibit Number	Description	Location
23	Consent of Coopers & Lybrand L.L.P.	Filed herewith.
24	Power of attorney	Included on the signature page hereof.
27	Financial Data Schedule	Provided herewith.
28P	Information from reports furnished to state insurance regulatory authorities	To be filed under cover of Form SE.
99	Undertakings by the Registrant required by Item 17 of Form S-3 and Item 21 of Form S-8, deemed to be incorporated by reference into AIG's Registration Statements on Forms S-3 and S-8 (No. 2-38768, No.2-44043, No. 2-45346, No. 2-51498, No. 2-59317, No. 2-61858, No. 2-62760, No. 2-64336, No. 2-67600, No. 2-72058, No. 2-75874, No. 2-75875, No. 2-78291, No. 2-87005, No. 2-82989, No. 2-90756, No. 2-91945, No. 2-95589, No. 2- 97439, No. 33-8495, No. 33-13874, No. 33-18073, No. 33-25291, No. 33-41643, No. 33-48996, No. 33-57250, No. 33-60327, No. 33-60827 and No. 33-62821)	Filed herewith.

Exhibit 11

COMPUTATION OF EARNINGS PER SHARE
American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

Years Ended December 31,	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
Average outstanding shares used in the computation of per share earnings:					
Common stock issued (a)	506,085	506,086	506,089	506,093	506,088
Common stock in treasury (a)	(32,063)	(31,207)	(29,897)	(29,637)	(28,530)
Average outstanding shares	474,022	474,879	476,192	476,456	477,558
Income before cumulative effect of accounting changes	$ 2,510,383	$ 2,175,515	$ 1,917,035	$ 1,620,544	$ 1,545,747
Cumulative effect of accounting changes, net of tax					
AIG	--	--	--	31,941	--
Minority-owned insurance operations	--	--	20,695	--	--
Net income (applicable to common stock) (b)	$ 2,510,383	$ 2,175,515	$ 1,937,730	$ 1,652,485	$ 1,545,747
Earnings per common share: (c)					
Income before cumulative effect of accounting changes	$ 5.30	$ 4.58	$ 4.03	$ 3.40	$ 3.24
Cumulative effect of accounting changes, net of tax					
AIG	--	--	--	0.07	--
Minority-owned insurance operations	--	--	0.04	--	--
Net income	$ 5.30	$ 4.58	$ 4.07	$ 3.47	$ 3.24

(a) Adjusted for a common stock split in the form of a 50 percent common stock dividend paid July 28, 1995.

(b) After deductions in 1993, 1992 and 1991 of preferred stock dividends of $1,043, $4,471 and $7,262, respectively.

(c) The effect of all other common stock equivalents is not significant; therefore, this information is not presented.

COMPUTATION OF RATIOS OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

Exhibit 12

American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

(in thousands, except ratios)

Years Ended December 31,	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
Income before income taxes and cumulative effect of accounting changes	$3,465,883	$2,951,979	$2,601,081	$2,137,048	$2,022,575
Less-Equity income of less than 50% owned persons	91,444	54,091	43,966	40,148	35,534
Add-Dividends from less than 50% owned persons	6,515	4,660	4,349	5,147	4,444
	3,380,954	2,902,548	2,561,464	2,102,047	1,991,485
Add-Fixed charges	1,483,752	1,404,633	1,213,487	1,233,132	977,816
Less-Capitalized interest	50,746	46,023	42,699	38,725	40,313
Income before income taxes, cumulative effect of accounting changes and fixed charges	$4,813,960	$4,261,158	$3,732,252	$3,296,454	$2,928,988
Fixed charges:					
Interest costs	$1,411,886	$1,335,300	$1,146,654	$1,166,732	$ 911,349
Rental expense*	71,866	69,333	66,833	66,400	66,467
Total fixed charges	$1,483,752	$1,404,633	$1,213,487	$1,233,132	$ 977,816
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	3.24	3.03	3.08	2.67	3.00

* The proportion deemed representative of the interest factor.

The ratios shown are significantly affected as a result of the inclusion of the fixed charges and operating results of AIG Financial Products Corp. and its subsidiaries (AIGFP). AIGFP structures borrowings through guaranteed investment agreements and engages in other complex financial transactions, including interest rate and currency swaps. In the course of its business, AIGFP enters into borrowings that are primarily used to purchase assets that yield rates greater than the rates on the borrowings with the intent of earning a profit on the spread and to finance the acquisition of securities utilized to hedge certain transactions. The pro forma ratios of earnings to fixed charges, excluding the effects of the operating results of AIGFP, are 4.77, 5.25, 5.66, 5.15 and 5.40 for 1995, 1994, 1993, 1992 and 1991, respectively. As AIGFP will continue to be a subsidiary, AIG expects that these ratios will continue to be lower than they would be if the fixed charges and operating results of AIGFP were not included therein.

Exhibit 21

SUBSIDIARIES OF REGISTRANT

Name of Corporation	Jurisdiction of Incorporation	% of Voting Securities Owned by its Immediate Parent(1)
Starr	Delaware	(2)
SICO	Panama	(2)
AIG (Registrant)(3)	Delaware	(4)
AICCO	New Hampshire	100%
AIG Asset Management Group, Inc.	Delaware	100%
AIG Aviation, Inc.	Georgia	100%
AIG Capital Corp.	Delaware	100%
AIG Capital Management Corp.	Delaware	100%
AIG Capital Partners, Inc.	Delaware	100%
AIG Claim Services, Inc.	Delaware	100%
AIG Consumer Finance, Inc.	Delaware	100%
AIG Financial Products Corp.	Delaware	100%
AIG Funding, Inc.	Delaware	100%
AIG Global Investment Group, Inc.	Delaware	100%
AIG Life Insurance Company	Delaware	78.9%(5)
AIG Life Insurance Company of Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico	100%
AIG Marketing, Inc.	Delaware	100%
AIG Realty, Inc.	New Hampshire	(6)
American International Realty Corp.	Delaware	100%
AIG Risk Management, Inc.	New York	100%
AIG Trading Group Inc.	Delaware	80%
AIU Insurance Company	New York	52%(7)
AIU North America, Inc.	New York	100%
American International Underwriters Corporation	New York	100%
American Home	New York	100%
AIG Hawaii Insurance Company, Inc.	Hawaii	100%
American International Insurance Company	New York	100%
American International Insurance Company of California	California	100%
Minnesota Insurance Company	Minnesota	100%
Transatlantic Holdings, Inc.	Delaware	34.12%(8)
American International Group Data Center, Inc.	New Hampshire	100%
American International Life Assurance Company of New York	New York	77.52%(9)
American International Reinsurance Company Limited	Bermuda	100%
AIA	Hong Kong	100%
Australian American Assurance Company Limited	Australia	100%
American International Assurance Company (Bermuda) Limited	Bermuda	100%
Nan Shan Life Insurance Company, Ltd.	Taiwan	94.12%
AIUO	Bermuda	100%
AIG Europe (Ireland) Ltd.	Ireland	100%
Universal Insurance Co., Ltd.	Thailand	100%
Interamericana Compania de Seguros Gerais (Brazil)	Brazil	100%
La Seguridad de Centroamerica, Compania de Seguros, Sociedad Anonima	Guatemala	100%
American International Insurance Company of Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico	100%
La Interamerica Compania de Seguros Generales S.A.	Colombia	100%
American International Underwriters G.m.b.H.	Germany	100%
Underwriters Adjustment Company, Inc.	Panama	100%
American Life Insurance Company	Delaware	100%
Kenya American Insurance Company Limited	Kenya	100%
ALICO	France	89%

SUBSIDIARIES OF REGISTRANT--(CONTINUED)

Name of Corporation	Jurisdiction of Incorporation	% of Voting Securities Owned by its Immediate Parent(1)
Birmingham Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	100%
China America Insurance Company, Ltd.	Delaware	50%
Commerce and Industry Insurance Company	New York	100%
Commerce and Industry Insurance Company of Canada	Ontario	100%
Delaware American Life Insurance Company	Delaware	100%
Hawaii Insurance Consultants, Ltd.	Hawaii	100%
The Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	100%
Landmark Insurance Company	California	100%
Le Metropolitana de Seguros, C. por A.	Dominican Republic	100%
Mt. Mansfield Company, Inc.	Vermont	100%
National Union	Pennsylvania	100%
American International Specialty Lines Insurance Company	Alaska	70%(10)
International Lease Finance Corporation	California	100%
Lexington	Delaware	70%(10)
JI Accident & Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.	Japan	50%
National Union Fire Insurance Company of Louisiana	Louisiana	100%
NHIG Holding Corp.	Delaware	100%
Audubon Insurance Company	Louisiana	100%
Audubon Indemnity Company	Mississippi	100%
Agency Management Corporation	Louisiana	100%
The Gulf Agency, Inc.	Alabama	100%
New Hampshire	Pennsylvania	100%
AIG Europe, S.A.	France	(11)
A.I. Network Corporation	New Hampshire	100%
Marketpac International, Inc.	Delaware	100%
American International Pacific Insurance Company	Colorado	100%
American International South Insurance Company	Pennsylvania	100%
Granite State Insurance Company	Pennsylvania	100%
New Hampshire Indemnity Company, Inc.	Pennsylvania	100%
Illinois National Insurance Co.	Illinois	100%
New Hampshire Insurance Services, Inc.	New Hampshire	100%
PHILAM	Philippines	99%
Pacific Union Assurance Company	California	100%
The Philippine American General Insurance Company, Inc.	Philippines	100%
Philam Insurance Company, Inc.	Philippines	100%
The Philippine American Assurance Company, Inc.	Philippines	25%

SUBSIDIARIES OF REGISTRANT--(CONTINUED)

Name of Corporation	Jurisdiction of Incorporation	% of Voting Securities Owned by its Immediate Parent(1)
Risk Specialist Companies, Inc.	Delaware	100%
Ticino Societa d' Assicurazioni Sulla Vita	Switzerland	99.8%
20th Century Insurance Company of Arizona	Arizona	51%
UeberseeBank, AG	Switzerland	100%
UGC	North Carolina	36.31%(12)
United Guaranty Residential Insurance Company of North Carolina	North Carolina	100%
United Guaranty Residential Insurance Company	North Carolina	75%(13)
United Guaranty Commercial Insurance Company of North Carolina	North Carolina	100%
United Guaranty Commercial Insurance Company	North Carolina	100%
United Guaranty Credit Insurance Company	North Carolina	100%
United Guaranty Services, Inc.	North Carolina	100%

(1) Percentages include directors' qualifying shares.

(2) The directors and officers of AIG as a group own 88.17 percent of the voting common stock of Starr and 81.82 percent of the voting stock of SICO. Six of the directors of AIG also serve as directors of Starr and SICO.

(3) All subsidiaries listed except for minority-owned Transatlantic Holdings, Inc., which is included under the equity method, are consolidated in the accompanying financial statements. Certain subsidiaries have been omitted from the tabulation. The omitted subsidiaries, when considered in the aggregate as a single subsidiary, do not constitute a significant subsidiary.

(4) The common stock is owned 16.0 percent by SICO, 2.4 percent by Starr and 3.5 percent by The Starr Foundation.

(5) Also owned 21.1 percent by Commerce & Industry Insurance Company.

(6) Owned by 13 AIG subsidiaries.

(7) Also owned 8 percent by The Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, 32 percent by National Union, and 8 percent by Birmingham.

(8) Also owned 14.16 percent by American International Group, Inc.

(9) Also owned 22.48% by American Home.

(10) Also owned 20 percent by The Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania and 10 percent by Birmingham.

(11) 100 percent to be held with other AIG companies.

(12) Also owned 45.88 percent by National Union, 16.95 percent by New Hampshire and 0.86 percent by The Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

(13) Also owned 25 percent by United Guaranty Residential Insurance Company of North Carolina.

Exhibit 23

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements of American International Group, Inc. on Forms S-3 and S-8 (No. 2-38768, No. 2-44043, No. 2-45346, No. 2-51498, No. 2-59317, No. 2-61858, No. 2-62760, No. 2-64336, No. 2-67600, No. 2-72058, No. 2-75874, No. 2-75875, No. 2-78291, No. 2-87005, No. 2-82989, No. 2-90756, No. 2-91945, No. 2-95589, No. 2-97439, No. 33-8495, No. 33-13874, No. 33-18073, No. 33-25291, No. 33-41643, No. 33-48996, No. 33-57250, No. 33-60327, No. 33-60827 and No. 33-62821) of our report dated February 22, 1996, on our audits of the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedules of American International Group, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 1995 and 1994 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 1995, which report is included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K of American International Group, Inc. for the year 1995, and to the reference to our firm under the heading "Financial Statements" included in the Prospectuses.

COOPERS & LYBRAND L.L.P.

New York, New York
March 29, 1996.

7
1
U.S. DOLLARS

12-MOS
DEC-31-1995
JAN-01-1995
DEC-31-1995
1
30,926,771
11,086,025
11,822,190
5,369,321
2,194,641
1,137,144
93,899,801
88,371
16,878,155
5,767,573
134,136,398
53,911,352
6,938,064
0
11,673,148
12,567,162
0
0
1,265,210
18,561,893
134,136,398
19,443,881
3,810,622
71,834
(91,208)
15,747,869
1,728,527
2,812,905
3,465,883
955,500
2,510,383
0
0
0
2,510,383
5.30
5.30
18,418,900
8,935,400
(275,600)
2,610,900
4,775,000
19,692,800
280,400

Exhibit 99

UNDERTAKINGS

(a) The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes:

(1) to file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to this Registration Statement:

(i) to include any prospectus required by Section 10(a) (3) of the Securities Act of 1933 unless the information required to be included in such post-effective amendment is contained in a periodic report filed by registrant pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and incorporated herein by reference,

(ii) to reflect in the prospectus any facts or events arising after the effective date of this Registration Statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in this Registration Statement unless the information required to be included in such post-effective amendment is contained in a periodic report filed by the registrant pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and incorporated herein by reference, and

(iii) to include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in this Registration Statement or any material change to such information in this Registration Statement;

(2) that, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each such post-effective amendment that is incorporated by reference in this Registration Statement shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof;

(3) to remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the securities being registered which remain unsold at the termination of the offering; and

(4) that, for purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each filing of the registrant's annual report pursuant to Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that is incorporated by reference in the registration statement shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

(b) The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes to deliver or cause to be delivered with the prospectus to each employee to whom the prospectus is sent or given, a copy of the registrant's annual report to shareholders for its last fiscal year, unless such employee otherwise has received a copy of such report in which case the registrant shall state in the prospectus that it will promptly furnish, without charge, a copy of such report on written request of the employee. If the last fiscal year of the registrant has ended within 120 days prior to the use of the prospectus, the annual report of the registrant for the preceding fiscal year may be so delivered, but within such 120-day period the annual report for the last fiscal year will be furnished to each such employee.

(c) The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes to transmit or cause to be transmitted to all employees participating in the plan, who do not otherwise receive such material as shareholders of the registrant, at the time and in the manner such material is sent to its shareholders, copies of all reports, proxy statements and other communications distributed to its shareholders generally.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

Schedule I

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS--OTHER THAN INVESTMENTS IN RELATED PARTIES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1995

(in thousands)

Type of Investment	Cost*	Value	Amount at which shown in the Balance Sheet
Fixed maturities:			
Bonds:			
United States Government and government agencies and authorities	$ 1,388,615	$ 1,509,771	$ 1,509,172
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	16,493,252	17,513,809	16,778,227
Foreign governments	7,475,635	7,816,661	7,816,652
Public utilities	2,607,553	2,837,736	2,837,736
All other corporate	12,949,690	13,499,280	13,499,305
Total bonds	40,914,745	43,177,257	42,441,092
Preferred stocks	459,505	620,217	459,505
Total fixed maturities	41,374,250	43,797,474	42,900,597
Equity securities:			
Common stocks:			
Public utilities	101,578	113,109	113,109
Banks, trust and insurance companies	686,499	916,475	916,475
Industrial, miscellaneous and all other	3,767,257	4,265,283	4,265,283
Total common stocks	4,555,334	5,294,867	5,294,867
Non-redeemable preferred stocks	73,497	74,454	74,454
Total equity securities	4,628,831	5,369,321	5,369,321
Mortgage loans on real estate, policy and collateral loans	7,860,532	7,885,655	7,860,532
Financial services assets:			
Flight equipment primarily under operating leases, net of accumulated depreciation	12,442,010	--	12,442,010
Securities available for sale, at market value	3,930,622	3,931,100	3,931,100
Trading securities, at market value	--	2,641,436	2,641,436
Spot commodities, at market value	--	1,079,124	1,079,124
Unrealized gain on interest rate and currency swaps, options and forward transactions	--	7,250,954	7,250,954
Trade receivables	3,321,985	--	3,321,985
Securities purchased under agreements to resell, at contract value	2,022,056	--	2,022,056
Other invested assets	2,808,158	--	2,808,158
Short-term investments, at cost which approximates market value	2,272,528	--	2,272,528
Total investments	$80,660,972	--	$93,899,801

* Original cost of equity securities and, as to fixed maturities, original cost reduced by repayments and adjusted for amortization of premiums or accrual of discounts.

Schedule II

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF REGISTRANT
BALANCE SHEET -- PARENT COMPANY ONLY

(in thousands)

December 31,	1995	1994
Assets:		
Cash	$ 142	$ 57
Short-term investments	10,159	1,069
Invested assets	342,585	314,404
Carrying value of subsidiaries and partially-owned companies, at equity	20,106,697	17,135,389
Premiums and insurance balances receivable-net	47,757	49,415
Other assets	290,546	288,154
Total assets	$20,797,886	$17,788,488
Liabilities:		
Insurance balances payable	$ 136,044	$ 117,560
Due to affiliates-net	298,904	483,890
Medium term notes payable	115,000	155,000
Zero coupon notes	73,348	65,831
Italian Lire bonds	159,067	159,067
Other liabilities	188,420	385,479
Total liabilities	$ 970,783	$ 1,366,827
Capital funds:		
Common stock	$ 1,265,210	$ 843,477
Additional paid-in capital	131,828	565,410
Unrealized appreciation of investments, net of taxes	1,395,064	184,556
Cumulative translation adjustments, net of taxes	(456,072)	(288,074)
Retained earnings	17,697,739	15,340,928
Treasury stock	(206,666)	(224,636)
Total capital funds	19,827,103	16,421,661
Total liabilities and capital funds	$20,797,886	$17,788,488

STATEMENT OF INCOME--PARENT COMPANY ONLY

(in thousands)

Years Ended December 31,	1995	1994	1993
Agency income	$ 1,561	$ 1,207	$ 2,027
Dividend income from consolidated subsidiaries:			
Cash	728,825	898,659	907,432
Dividend income from partially-owned companies	1,232	1,039	744
Equity in undistributed net income of consolidated subsidiaries and partially-owned companies	1,901,252	1,499,330	1,201,155
Other income (deductions)-net	43,004	(59,922)	(50,683)
Income before income taxes	2,675,874	2,340,313	2,060,675
Income taxes	165,491	164,798	121,902
Net income	$2,510,383	$2,175,515	$1,938,773

Schedule II

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF REGISTRANT--(continued)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS--PARENT COMPANY ONLY

(in thousands)

Years Ended December 31,	1995	1994	1993
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	$ 2,510,383	$ 2,175,515	$ 1,938,773
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Non-cash revenues, expenses, gains and losses included in income:			
Equity in undistributed net income of consolidated subsidiaries and partially-owned companies	(1,901,252)	(1,499,330)	(1,201,155)
Change in premiums and insurance balances receivable and payable-net	20,142	(666)	16,939
Change in cumulative translation adjustments	18,196	(138,528)	(7,088)
Other-net	(402,841)	84,185	13,657
Total adjustments	(2,265,755)	(1,554,339)	(1,177,647)
Net cash provided by operating activities	244,628	621,176	761,126
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of investments	(15,005)	(101,553)	(35,226)
Change in short-term investments	(9,090)	1,693	111,447
Change in collateral and guaranteed loans	15,000	--	(2,500)
Contributions to subsidiaries and investments in partially-owned companies	(68,398)	(462,056)	(237,899)
Other-net	(135)	(2,874)	(3,796)
Net cash used in investing activities	(77,628)	(564,790)	(167,974)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Change in medium term notes	(40,000)	(140,000)	58,000
Proceeds from common stock issued	20,519	14,721	13,280
Change in loans payable	17,680	383,135	(377,581)
Cash dividends to shareholders	(153,572)	(136,116)	(123,859)
Acquisition of treasury stock	(17,646)	(178,676)	(13,148)
Redemption of preferred stock	--	--	(150,000)
Other-net	6,104	--	--
Net cash used in financing activities	(166,915)	(56,936)	(593,308)
Change in cash	85	(550)	(156)
Cash at beginning of year	57	607	763
Cash at end of year	$ 142	$ 57	$ 607

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--PARENT COMPANY ONLY

(1) Agency operations conducted in New York through the North American Division of AIU are included in the financial statements of the parent company.

(2) Certain accounts have been reclassified in the 1994 and 1993 financial statements to conform to their 1995 presentation.

(3) Other income (deductions)-net includes fees received from consolidated financial services subsidiaries.

(4) "Equity in undistributed net income of consolidated subsidiaries and partially-owned companies" in the accompanying Statement of Income--Parent Company Only--includes equity in the cumulative effect of accounting changes, net of tax of the minority-owned insurance operations.

(5) See also Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Schedule III

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SUPPLEMENTARY INSURANCE INFORMATION
As of December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993 and for the years then ended

(in thousands)

Segment	Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs	Reserves for Losses and Loss Expenses, Future Policy Benefits	Reserve for Unearned Premiums	Policy and Contract Claims(a)	Premium Revenue
1995					
General insurance	$ 1,289,788	$33,046,717	$6,938,064	$ --	$11,405,731
Life insurance	4,477,785	20,864,635	--	708,878	8,038,150
	$ 5,767,573	$53,911,352	$6,938,064	$ 708,878	$19,443,881
1994					
General insurance	$ 1,179,494	$31,435,355	$6,318,754	$ --	$10,286,831
Life insurance	3,952,751	17,432,222	--	548,243	6,724,321
	$ 5,132,245	$48,867,577	$6,318,754	$ 548,243	$17,011,152
1993					
General insurance	$ 1,009,545	$30,046,172	$5,515,670	$ --	$ 9,566,640
Life insurance	3,239,864	14,638,382	--	406,516	5,746,046
	$ 4,249,409	$44,684,554	$5,515,670	$ 406,516	$15,312,686

Segment	Net Investment Income	Losses and Loss Expenses Incurred, Benefits	Amortization of Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs(b)	Other Operating Expenses	Net Premiums Written
1995					
General insurance	$ 1,545,717	$ 8,659,835	$1,108,040	$ 1,276,273	$11,893,022
Life insurance	2,264,905	7,088,034	620,487	1,536,632	--
	$ 3,810,622	$15,747,869	$1,728,527	$ 2,812,905	$11,893,022
1994					
General insurance	$ 1,435,092	$ 8,005,601	$ 955,311	$ 1,178,402	$10,865,753
Life insurance	1,748,428	5,782,561	537,364	1,287,046	--
	$ 3,183,520	$13,788,162	$1,492,675	$ 2,465,448	$10,865,753
1993					
General insurance	$ 1,340,480	$ 7,576,016	$ 839,167	$ 1,141,066	$10,025,903
Life insurance	1,499,714	4,891,357	469,310	1,158,058	--
	$ 2,840,194	$12,467,373	$1,308,477	$ 2,299,124	$10,025,903

(a) Reflected in insurance balances payable on the accompanying balance sheet.

(b) Amounts shown for general insurance segment exclude amounts deferred and amortized in the same period.

Schedule IV

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
REINSURANCE
As of December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993 and for the years then ended

(dollars in thousands)

	Gross Amount	Ceded to Other Companies	Assumed from Other Companies	Net Amount	Percent of Amount Assumed to Net
1995					
Life insurance in-force	$376,097,107	$34,779,331	$ 239,787	$341,557,563	0.1%
Premiums:					
General insurance	$ 16,357,919	$ 6,002,098	$1,537,201	$ 11,893,022	12.9%
Life insurance	8,234,425	207,272	10,997	8,038,150	0.1
Total premiums	$ 24,592,344	$ 6,209,370	$1,548,198	$ 19,931,172	7.8%
1994					
Life insurance in-force	$333,378,811	$30,184,126	$ 235,278	$303,429,963	0.1%
Premiums:					
General insurance	$ 15,368,001	$ 5,526,656	$1,024,408	$ 10,865,753	9.4%
Life insurance	6,877,256	161,928	8,993	6,724,321	0.1
Total premiums	$ 22,245,257	$ 5,688,584	$1,033,401	$ 17,590,074	5.9%
1993					
Life insurance in-force	$257,162,102	$13,006,029	$1,287,379	$245,443,452	0.5%
Premiums:					
General insurance	$ 13,633,638	$ 4,875,352	$1,267,617	$ 10,025,903	12.6%
Life insurance	5,914,007	178,511	10,550	5,746,046	0.2
Total premiums	$ 19,547,645	$ 5,053,863	$1,278,167	$ 15,771,949	8.1%

Schedule VI

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
CONCERNING PROPERTY/CASUALTY INSURANCE OPERATIONS
As of December 31, 1995, 1994, 1993 and for the years then ended

(in thousands)

Affiliation With Registrant	Discount If Any, Deducted from Reserves for Losses and Loss Expenses	Losses and Loss Expenses Incurred Related to Current Year	Losses and Loss Expenses Incurred Related to Prior Years	Paid Losses and Loss Expenses
1995				
AIG and consolidated subsidiaries	$21,000	$8,935,400	$(275,600)	$7,385,900
1994				
AIG and consolidated subsidiaries	$21,000	$8,158,400	$(152,800)	$7,143,700
1993				
AIG and consolidated subsidiaries	$21,000	$7,530,700	$ 45,300	$6,775,800

Note: The ending reserves of 50% or less owned equity investees (minority-owned companies) are less than 5% of the total reserves.