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LOEWS CORP
Form 10-K/A
March 04, 2004

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K/A
(Amendment No. 1)

[X] ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2003

OR

[] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Transition Period From _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-6541

LOEWS CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 13-2646102
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

667 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10021-8087
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(212) 521-2000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class -----	Name of each exchange on which registered -----
Loews Common Stock, par value \$1.00 per share	New York Stock Exchange
Carolina Group Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	New York Stock Exchange
3 1/8% Exchangeable Subordinated Notes Due 2007	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: 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 for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes 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

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PART III

Certain information called for by Part III (Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14) has been omitted as Registrant intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after the close of its fiscal year a definitive Proxy Statement pursuant to Regulation 14A.

PART IV

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

This report has been amended to make several typographical and numerical corrections. See Exhibit 99.02.

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PART I

Item 1. Business.

Loews Corporation is a holding company. Its subsidiaries are engaged in the following lines of business: property and casualty insurance (CNA Financial Corporation, a 90% owned subsidiary); the production and sale of cigarettes (Lorillard, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary); the operation of hotels (Loews Hotels Holding Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary); the operation of offshore oil and gas drilling rigs (Diamond Offshore Drilling, Inc., a 54% owned subsidiary); the operation of an interstate natural gas transmission pipeline system (Texas Gas Transmission, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary), and the distribution and sale of watches and clocks (Bulova Corporation, a 97% owned subsidiary).

Unless the context otherwise requires, the terms "Company" and "Registrant" as used herein mean Loews Corporation excluding its subsidiaries.

Information relating to the major business segments from which the Company's consolidated revenues and income are derived is contained in Note 23 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Item 8.

CAROLINA GROUP TRACKING STOCK

The issuance of Carolina Group stock has resulted in a two class common stock structure for Loews Corporation. Carolina Group stock, commonly called a tracking stock, is intended to reflect the economic performance of a defined group of assets and liabilities of the Company referred to as the Carolina Group. See Note 6 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Item 8.

The Company has attributed the following assets and liabilities to the

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Carolina Group:

- (a) the Company's 100% stock ownership interest in Lorillard, Inc.;
- (b) notional, intergroup debt owed by the Carolina Group to the Loews Group, bearing interest at the annual rate of 8.0% and, subject to optional prepayment, due December 31, 2021 (as of February 20, 2004, \$2.0 billion was outstanding);
- (c) any and all liabilities, costs and expenses of the Company and Lorillard, Inc. and the subsidiaries and predecessors of Lorillard, Inc., arising out of or related to tobacco or otherwise arising out of the past, present or future business of Lorillard, Inc. or its subsidiaries or predecessors, or claims arising out of or related to the sale of any businesses previously sold by Lorillard, Inc. or its subsidiaries or predecessors, in each case, whether grounded in tort, contract, statute or otherwise, whether pending or asserted in the future;
- (d) all net income or net losses arising from the assets and liabilities that are reflected in the Carolina Group and all net proceeds from any disposition of those assets, in each case, after deductions to reflect dividends paid to holders of Carolina Group stock or credited to the Loews Group in respect of its intergroup interest; and
- (e) any acquisitions or investments made from assets reflected in the Carolina Group.

As of February 20, 2004, 57,965,000 shares of Carolina Group stock are outstanding representing a 33.43% economic interest in the Carolina Group.

The Loews Group consists of all of the Company's assets and liabilities other than the 33.43% economic interest in the Carolina Group represented by the outstanding Carolina Group stock, and includes as an asset the notional intergroup debt of the Carolina Group referred to above.

The creation of the Carolina Group and the issuance of Carolina Group stock does not change the Company's ownership of Lorillard, Inc. or Lorillard, Inc.'s status as a separate legal entity. The Carolina Group and the Loews Group are notional groups that are intended to reflect the performance of the defined sets of assets and liabilities of each such group as described above. The Carolina Group and the Loews Group are not separate legal entities and the

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attribution of assets and liabilities of the Company to the Loews Group or the Carolina Group does not affect title to the assets or responsibility for the liabilities so attributed.

Each outstanding share of Carolina Group Stock has 1/10 of a vote per share. Holders of the Company's common stock and of Carolina Group stock are shareholders of Loews Corporation and are subject to the risks related to an equity investment in Loews Corporation.

CNA FINANCIAL CORPORATION

CNA Financial Corporation (together with its subsidiaries, "CNA") was incorporated in 1967 and is an insurance holding company whose primary subsidiaries consist of property and casualty insurance companies. CNA's property and casualty insurance operations are conducted by Continental Casualty Company ("CCC"), incorporated in 1897, and its affiliates, and The

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Continental Insurance Company ("CIC"), organized in 1853, and its affiliates. CNA's principal market is the United States with a continued focus on expanding globally to serve those with growing worldwide interests. CNA accounted for 71.26%, 70.38% and 69.89% of the Company's consolidated total revenue for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

During 2003, CNA completed a strategic review of its operations and decided to concentrate efforts on its property and casualty business and to replenish statutory capital of its principal insurance subsidiaries. In furtherance of those plans, CNA has taken a number of actions, including:

- . CNA sold the majority of its Group Benefits business to Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc. in December of 2003. CNA's Group Benefits operations provided group life, health insurance and investment products and services to employers, affinity groups and other entities that purchase insurance as a group. The business sold to Hartford included group life and accident, short and long term disability and certain other products, but did not include group long term care and specialty medical businesses.
- . CNA signed a definitive agreement in February of 2004 to sell its individual life insurance business to Swiss Re Life & Health America Inc. CNA's Life operations provides individuals with term, universal and permanent life insurance, individual long term care insurance, annuities and other products. The business to be sold to Swiss Re includes term, universal and permanent life insurance policies and individual annuity products, but not the individual long term care and structured settlements businesses. CNA ceased sales to new customers in its structured settlement, institutional markets and individual long term care businesses. CNA will continue to accept new deposits and premiums only from existing customers and will service its existing commitments. These businesses will be managed as a run-off operation.
- . CNA withdrew from the assumed reinsurance business, which included the sale in October of 2003 of the renewal rights for most of its treaty reinsurance business to Folksamerica Reinsurance Company.

For additional information with respect to the transactions described above, including a capital plan to replenish statutory capital, see Item 7. MD&A-Overview-CNA Recent Developments.

Property and Casualty Operations

Standard Lines

Standard Lines works with an independent agency distribution system and network of brokers to market a broad range of property and casualty insurance products and services to small, middle-market and large businesses. The Standard Lines operating model focuses on underwriting performance, relationships with selected distribution sources and understanding customer needs.

Standard Lines includes Property and Casualty and Excess & Surplus.

Property and Casualty ("P&C"): P&C provides standard property and casualty insurance products such as workers compensation, general and product liability, property and commercial auto coverage through traditional and innovative advanced financial risk products to a wide range of businesses. The majority of P&C customers are small and middle-market businesses, with less than \$1.0 million in annual insurance premiums. Most insurance programs are provided on a

guaranteed cost basis; however, P&C has the capability to offer specialized, loss-sensitive insurance programs to those risks viewed as higher risk and less predictable in exposure.

P&C's field structure consists of 34 branch locations across the country. Each branch provides the marketing, underwriting, claim services and risk control expertise on the entire portfolio of products. A centralized processing operation for small and middle-market customers handles policy processing and accounting, and provides a customer service call center. Also, Standard Lines began providing total risk management services relating to claim services, risk control, cost management and information services to the large commercial insurance marketplace in 2003.

Excess & Surplus ("E&S"): E&S provides specialized insurance and other financial products for selected commercial risks on both an individual customer and program basis. Customers insured by E&S are generally viewed as higher risk and less predictable in exposure than those covered by standard insurance markets. E&S's products are distributed throughout the United States through specialist producers, program agents, and P&C's agents and brokers.

Specialty Lines

Specialty Lines provides professional, financial and specialty domestic and international property and casualty products and services through a network of brokers, managing general agencies and independent agencies. Specialty Lines provides solutions for managing the risks of its clients, including architects, engineers, lawyers, healthcare professionals, financial intermediaries and corporate directors and officers. Product offerings also include surety and fidelity bonds and vehicle and equipment warranty services.

Specialty Lines includes the following business groups: Professional Liability Insurance, CNA Global, Surety, Warranty, and CNA Guaranty and Credit.

Professional Liability Insurance ("CNA Pro"): CNA Pro provides management and professional liability insurance and risk management services, primarily in the United States. This unit provides professional liability coverages to various professional firms, including architects and engineers, realtors, non-Big Four accounting firms, law firms and technology firms. CNA Pro also provides directors and officers, errors and omissions, employment practices, fiduciary and fidelity coverages. Specific areas of focus include larger firms as well as privately held firms and not-for-profit organizations where CNA offers tailored products for this client segment. Products within CNA Pro are distributed through brokers, agents and managing general underwriters.

CNA Pro, through CNA HealthPro, also offers insurance products to serve the healthcare delivery system. Products are distributed on a national basis through a variety of channels including brokers, agents and managing general underwriters. Key customer segments include long term care facilities, allied healthcare providers, life sciences, dental professionals and mid-size and large healthcare facilities and delivery systems. Additionally, CNA HealthPro offers risk management consulting services to assist customers in managing quality of care risks associated with the delivery of healthcare. Claim services are provided to manage and resolve claims.

CNA Global consists of Marine and Global Standard Lines.

Marine serves domestic and global ocean marine needs, with markets extending across North America, Europe and throughout the world. Marine offers hull, cargo, primary and excess marine liability, marine claims and recovery

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products and services. Business is sold through national brokers, regional marine specialty brokers and independent agencies.

Global Standard Lines is responsible for coordinating and managing the direct business of CNA's overseas property and casualty operations. This business identifies and capitalizes on strategic indigenous opportunities and currently has operations in Hawaii, Europe, Latin America and Canada.

Surety: Surety consists primarily of CNA Surety Corporation ("CNA Surety"), a 64% owned subsidiary of CNA, offering small, medium and large contract and commercial surety bonds. CNA Surety provides surety and fidelity bonds in all 50 states through a combined network of approximately 34,000 independent agencies.

Warranty: Warranty provides warranty service contracts that protect individuals and businesses from the financial burden associated with breakdown, under-performance or maintenance of a product. Products are distributed via a sales

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force employed or contracted through a program administrator. Warranty's business activities are primarily performed through the wholly owned subsidiary, CNA National Warranty Corporation, which sells vehicle service contracts in the United States and Canada.

CNA Guaranty and Credit: CNA Guaranty and Credit provided credit insurance on short term trade receivables for domestic and international clients as well as reinsurance to insurers who provide financial guarantees to issuers of asset-backed securities, money market funds and investment-grade corporate debt securities. The Guaranty business underwritten by CNA's insurance affiliates excluding CNA's ownership interest in R.V.I. Guaranty Co. Ltd. ("RVI"), an unconsolidated affiliate, is currently in run-off. The Credit business underwritten by CNA's insurance affiliates was sold on December 31, 2002; however, all inforce business and reserves at the date of sale were retained by CNA. The run-off of these businesses will occur over several years.

CNA Re

During October of 2003, CNA sold most of the renewal rights for all treaty business to Folksamerica Reinsurance Company ("Folksamerica"). Concurrent with the sale, CNA announced its withdrawal from the assumed reinsurance business. CNA will manage the run-off of its retained liabilities, including unearned premium reserves. Prior to the sale, CNA Re had offered treaty, facultative, and financial reinsurance while operating primarily in the United States and select global markets. In 2002 and prior, CNA Re's operations had also included the business of CNA Re U.K., a United Kingdom reinsurance company. On October 31, 2002, CNA completed the sale of CNA Re U.K. to Tawa UK Limited ("Tawa"). The sale included business underwritten since inception by CNA Re U.K., except for certain risks retained by Continental Casualty Company ("CCC"). See the Investments section of the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations ("MD&A") for further details of the sale of CNA Re U.K. CNA Re's U.K. subsidiaries ceased new underwriting activities in the third quarter of 2001.

Group Operations

Group Operations provides group life, group health insurance and investment products and services to employers, affinity groups and other entities that purchase insurance as a group.

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Group Operations includes three principal business units: Group Benefits, Federal Markets and Institutional Markets and Other, which also includes results from businesses that CNA has exited; retail variable life and annuities and life reinsurance.

Group Benefits: Group Benefits offered group long term care and specialty medical products and related services. On December 31, 2003, CNA sold its group term life and accident insurance and short term and long term disability business to Hartford. Prior to this sale, products had been marketed through a nationwide operation of 31 sales offices, third-party administrators, managing general agents and insurance consultants. See Note 14 of the Consolidated Financial Statements included under Item 8 for further details of this transaction.

Federal Markets: Federal Markets provided health insurance benefits to federal employees, retirees and their families, insuring nearly one million members under the Mail Handlers Plan. On July 1, 2002, CNA sold its federal health plan administrator, Claims Administration Corporation, and transferred the Mail Handlers Plan to First Health Group. As a result of this transaction, CNA recognized a \$7.0 million pretax realized loss on the sale of Claims Administration Corporation and \$15.0 million of pretax non-recurring fee income related to the transfer of the Mail Handlers Plan.

Institutional Markets and Other: Institutional Markets and Other is a provider of annuities and investment products to pension plan sponsors and other institutional customers. The products include traditional and synthetic guaranteed investment contract ("GICs"), indexed contracts, group annuities and funding agreements. CNA offers an index 500 product, which is a guaranteed investment contract that is indexed to the performance of the Standard & Poor's 500 ("S&P 500") index. During 2004, CNA ceased new sales in its institutional markets business. CNA will continue to accept new deposits and premiums only from existing customers and will service its existing commitments. This business will be managed as a run-off operation.

Also within Group Operations is CNA Trust, a limited operations bank located in Costa Mesa, California, which provides full trustee and pension third-party administrative services to the under 500-life employer markets. Products

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include qualified and non-qualified plans and IRAs. Products are marketed through life insurers and mutual fund companies.

The variable products business was exited in the fourth quarter of 2001. During July 2002, CNA entered into an agreement, whereby the Phoenix Companies, Inc. acquired the variable life and annuity business of VFL through a coinsurance arrangement, with modified coinsurance on the separate accounts. The life reinsurance business was sold on December 31, 2000.

Life Operations

Life Operations provides financial protection to individuals through term life insurance, universal life insurance, individual long term care insurance, annuities and other products. Life Operations has several distribution relationships and partnerships including managing general agencies, other independent agencies working with CNA life sales offices, a network of brokers and dealers, and other independent insurance consultants.

In February of 2004, CNA entered into a definitive agreement to sell its individual life insurance business to Swiss Re Life & Health America Inc. ("Swiss Re") for approximately \$690.0 million. The business sold includes term, universal and permanent life insurance policies and individual annuity

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products. The transaction is expected to be completed on or before March 31, 2004, subject to certain customary closing conditions and regulatory approvals. See Note 25 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included under Item 8 for further information.

During the second quarter of 2003, CNA completed a review of its individual long term care product offerings. The focus of the review was to determine whether the current products provide adequate pricing flexibility under the range of reasonably possible claims experience levels. Based on the review and current market conditions, CNA decided to significantly reduce new sales of this product and certain infrastructure costs.

During February of 2004, CNA also ceased new sales in its structured settlement business. CNA will continue to accept new deposits and premiums only from existing customers and will service its existing commitments. These businesses will be managed as a run-off operation.

Other

The Other Insurance segment is principally comprised of losses and expenses related to the centralized adjusting and settlement of Asbestos and Environmental Pollution and Mass Tort ("APMT") claims, certain run-off insurance and non-insurance operations and other operations.

APMT consists of the losses and expenses related to the centralized adjusting and settlement of APMT claims that were formerly included in the property and casualty segments. Run-off insurance operations consists of personal insurance, entertainment insurance, agriculture insurance, group reinsurance and other financial lines as well as the direct financial guarantee business underwritten by CNA's insurance affiliates and other insurance run-off operations. Run-off insurance operations also includes assumed business underwritten through a managing general agent, IOA Global, which consists primarily of certain accident and health coverages ("IGI Program").

Other operations include interest expense on corporate borrowings, asbestos claims related to Fibreboard Corporation and CNA UniSource and inter-company eliminations.

CNA UniSource provided human resources, information technology, payroll processing and professional employer organization services. During 2002, CNA decided to exit the lines of business provided by CNA UniSource. Effective March 31, 2002, CNA UniSource ceased providing professional employer organization services. Effective December 31, 2002, CNA UniSource ceased payroll processing services.

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Supplementary Insurance Data

The following table sets forth supplementary insurance data:

Year Ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
(In millions, except ratio information)			
Trade Ratios - GAAP basis (a):			
Loss and loss adjustment expense ratio	107.1%	79.4%	125.2%

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Expense ratio	42.2	29.3	36.7
Dividend ratio	1.4	0.9	1.5

Combined ratio	150.7%	109.6%	163.4%
=====			
Trade Ratios - Statutory basis (a):			
Loss and loss adjustment expense ratio	112.7%	79.2%	126.2%
Expense ratio	32.8	30.1	32.3
Dividend ratio	1.1	1.0	1.7

Combined ratio	146.6%	110.3%	160.2%
=====			
Individual Life and Group Life			
Insurance In-Force:			
Individual Life (b)	\$330,805.0	\$345,272.0	\$426,822.0
Group Life	58,163.0	92,479.0	70,910.0

	\$388,968.0	\$437,751.0	\$497,732.0
=====			
Other Data - Statutory basis (c):			
Property and casualty companies' capital and surplus (d)	\$ 6,170.0	\$ 6,836.0	\$ 6,241.0
Life and group companies' capital and surplus (d)	707.0	1,645.0	1,752.0
Property and casualty companies' written premium to surplus ratio	1.1	1.3	1.3
Life companies' capital and surplus-percent to total liabilities	13.0%	21.0%	25.3%
Participating policyholders-percent of gross life insurance in force	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%

(a) Trade ratios reflect the results of CNA's property and casualty insurance subsidiaries. Trade ratios are industry measures of property and casualty underwriting results. The loss and loss adjustment expense ratio is the percentage of net incurred loss and loss adjustment expenses to net earned premiums. The primary difference in this ratio between accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") and statutory accounting practices ("SAP") is related to the treatment of active life reserves ("ALR") related to long term care insurance products written in property and casualty insurance subsidiaries. For GAAP, ALR is classified as claim and claim adjustment expense reserves whereas for SAP, ALR is classified as unearned premium reserves. The expense ratio, using amounts determined in accordance with GAAP, is the percentage of underwriting and acquisition expenses, including the amortization of deferred acquisition expenses to net earned premiums. The expense ratio, using amounts determined in accordance with SAP, is the percentage of acquisition and underwriting expenses (with no deferral of acquisition expenses) to net written premiums. The dividend ratio, using amounts determined in accordance with GAAP, is the ratio of dividends incurred to net earned premiums. The dividend ratio, using amounts determined in accordance with SAP, is the ratio of dividends paid to net earned premiums. The combined ratio is the sum of the loss and loss adjustment expense, expense and dividend ratios.

(b) Lapse ratios for individual life insurance, as measured by surrenders and withdrawals as a percentage of average ordinary life insurance in-force, were 11.9%, 34.7% and 8.7% in 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. The 2002 lapse ratio includes the novation of CNA's individual life insurance

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- business. Excluding the novation, the 2002 lapse ratio was 7.6%.
- (c) Other data is determined in accordance with SAP. Life and group statutory capital and surplus as a percent of total liabilities is determined after excluding separate account liabilities and reclassifying the statutorily required Asset Valuation Reserve to surplus.
 - (d) Surplus includes the property and casualty companies' equity ownership of the life and group insurance subsidiaries in 2003, and the ownership of life and group insurance subsidiaries in 2002 and 2001. On December 31, 2003, CNA completed the sale of the majority of its Group Benefits business to Hartford. See Note 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included under Item 8 for further details of this transaction.

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The following table displays the distribution of gross written premiums for CNA's operations by geographic concentration:

Year Ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
Illinois	9.3%	9.1%	8.3%
California	8.5	7.7	6.8
New York	7.3	7.2	7.9
Florida	7.6	6.7	6.2
Texas	5.7	6.2	5.8
New Jersey	4.5	4.6	4.4
Pennsylvania	4.2	4.5	4.3
Massachusetts	3.1	2.8	2.6
All other states, countries or political subdivisions (a)	49.8	51.2	53.7
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

(a) No other individual state, country or political subdivision accounts for more than 3.0% of gross written premium.

Approximately 3.2%, 3.5% and 4.8% of CNA's gross written premiums were derived from outside of the United States for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001. Gross written premiums from the United Kingdom were approximately 1.8%, 1.7% and 3.3% of CNA's premiums for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001. Premiums from any individual foreign country excluding the United Kingdom, were not significant.

Property and Casualty Claim and Claim Adjustment Expenses

The following loss reserve development table illustrates the change over time of reserves established for property and casualty claim and claim adjustment expenses at the end of the preceding ten calendar years for CNA's property and casualty insurance operations. The first section shows the reserves as originally reported at the end of the stated year. The second section, reading down, shows the cumulative amounts paid as of the end of successive years with respect to the originally reported reserve liability. The third section, reading down, shows re-estimates of the originally recorded reserves as of the end of each successive year, which is the result of CNA's

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property and casualty insurance subsidiaries' expanded awareness of additional facts and circumstances that pertain to the unsettled claims. The last section compares the latest re-estimated reserves to the reserves originally established, and indicates whether the original reserves were adequate or inadequate to cover the estimated costs of unsettled claims. This table is cumulative and, therefore, ending balances should not be added since the amount at the end of each calendar year includes activity for both the current and prior years.

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Schedule of Property and Casualty Loss Reserve Development

Year Ended December 31	1993(a)	1994(a)	1995(b)	1996	1997	1998	1999(c)	2000	2001(d)	2002
(In millions of dollars)										
Originally reported gross reserves for unpaid claim and claim adjustment expenses	20,812	21,639	31,044	29,357	28,533	28,317	26,631	26,408	29,551	25,000
Originally reported ceded recoverable	2,491	2,705	6,089	5,660	5,326	5,424	6,273	7,568	11,798	10,000
Originally reported net reserves for unpaid claim and claim adjustment expenses	18,321	18,934	24,955	23,697	23,207	22,893	20,358	18,840	17,753	15,000
Cumulative net paid as of:										
One year later	3,629	3,656	6,510	5,851	5,954	7,321	6,546	7,686	5,981	5,000
Two years later	6,143	7,087	10,485	9,796	11,394	12,241	11,935	11,988	10,355	10,000
Three years later	8,764	9,195	13,363	13,602	14,423	16,020	15,247	15,291	-	-
Four years later	10,318	10,624	16,271	15,793	17,042	18,271	18,136	-	-	-
Five years later	11,378	12,577	17,947	17,736	18,568	20,779	-	-	-	-
Six years later	13,100	13,472	19,465	18,878	20,573	-	-	-	-	-
Seven years later	13,848	14,394	20,410	20,828	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eight years later	14,615	15,024	22,237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nine years later	15,161	15,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ten years later	15,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net reserves re-estimated as of:										
End of initial year	18,321	18,934	24,955	23,697	23,207	22,893	20,358	18,840	17,753	15,000
One year later	18,250	18,922	24,864	23,441	23,470	23,920	20,785	21,306	17,805	17,000
Two years later	18,125	18,500	24,294	23,102	23,717	23,774	22,903	21,377	20,368	-
Three years later	17,868	18,088	23,814	23,270	23,414	25,724	22,780	23,890	-	-
Four years later	17,511	17,354	24,092	22,977	24,751	25,407	25,293	-	-	-
Five years later	17,082	17,506	23,854	24,105	24,330	27,456	-	-	-	-
Six years later	17,176	17,248	24,883	23,736	26,037	-	-	-	-	-
Seven years later	17,017	17,751	24,631	25,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eight years later	17,500	17,650	26,023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nine years later	17,443	18,193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ten years later	17,926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total net (deficiency) redundancy	395	741	(1,068)	(1,553)	(2,830)	(4,563)	(4,935)	(5,050)	(2,615)	(2,000)
Reconciliation to gross re-estimated reserves:										

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Net reserves										
re-estimated	17,926	18,193	26,023	25,250	26,037	27,456	25,293	23,890	20,368	17
Re-estimated ceded										
recoverable	2,725	3,030	8,367	7,526	6,828	7,163	9,411	10,406	16,037	15

Total gross re-estimated reserves	20,651	21,223	34,390	32,776	32,865	34,619	34,704	34,296	36,405	32
=====										
Net (deficiency)										
redundancy related to:										
Asbestos claims	(2,106)	(2,073)	(2,301)	(2,402)	(2,300)	(2,056)	(1,480)	(1,414)	(642)	
Environmental claims	(909)	(743)	(785)	(729)	(751)	(530)	(629)	(617)	(153)	

Total asbestos and environmental	(3,015)	(2,816)	(3,086)	(3,131)	(3,051)	(2,586)	(2,109)	(2,031)	(795)	
Other claims	3,410	3,557	2,018	1,578	221	(1,977)	(2,826)	(3,019)	(1,820)	(1

Total net (deficiency) redundancy	395	741	(1,068)	(1,553)	(2,830)	(4,563)	(4,935)	(5,050)	(2,615)	(2
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- Reflects reserves of CNA's property and casualty insurance subsidiaries, excluding CIC reserves, which were acquired on May 10, 1995 (the "Acquisition Date"). Accordingly, the reserve development (net reserves recorded at the end of the year, as initially estimated, less net reserves re-estimated as of subsequent years) does not include CIC.
 - Includes CIC gross reserves of \$9,713.0 and net reserves of \$6,063.0 acquired on the Acquisition Date and subsequent development thereon.
 - Ceded recoverable includes reserves transferred under retroactive reinsurance agreements of \$784.0 as of December 31, 1999.
 - Effective January 1, 2001, CNA established a new life insurance company, CNA Group Life Assurance Company ("CNAGLA"). Further, on January 1, 2001 approximately \$1,055.0 of reserves were transferred from CCC to CNAGLA.
 - Effective October 31, 2002, CNA sold CNA Reinsurance Company Limited ("CNA Re U.K."). As a result of the sale, net reserves were reduced by approximately \$1,316.0. See Note 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included under Item 8 for further discussion of the sale.
 - Effective December 31, 2003, CNA sold CNAGLA. As a result of the sale, net reserves were reduced by approximately \$1,309.0. See Note 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included under Item 8 for further discussion of the sale.

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Additional information as to CNA's property and casualty claim and claim adjustment expense reserves and reserve development is set forth in Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and in Notes 1 and 9 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Item 8.

Investments

See Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Investments and Notes 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, incorporated by reference to Item 8, for information regarding CNA's investment portfolio.

Other

Competition: The property and casualty and life and health insurance

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industries are highly competitive both as to rate and service. CNA's consolidated property and casualty subsidiaries compete not only with other stock insurance companies, but also with mutual insurance companies, reinsurance companies and other entities for both producers and customers. CNA must continuously allocate resources to refine and improve its insurance and reinsurance products and services.

Rates among insurers vary according to the types of insurers and methods of operation. CNA competes for business not only on the basis of rate, but also on the basis of availability of coverage desired by customers and quality of service, including claim adjustment services.

There are approximately 2,400 individual companies that sell property and casualty insurance in the United States. CNA's consolidated property and casualty subsidiaries ranked as the eleventh largest property and casualty insurance organization in the United States based upon 2002 statutory net written premiums.

The commercial property and casualty markets continue to realize significant rate increases, indicative of a hard market, while simultaneously using more strict underwriting criteria and requiring higher retention amounts for policyholders to further mitigate risk. The markets focus on underwriting profitability and the heightened perception of risk indicate the hard market will likely continue at a reduced level into 2004.

Regulation: The insurance industry is subject to comprehensive and detailed regulation and supervision throughout the United States. Each state has established supervisory agencies with broad administrative powers relative to licensing insurers and agents, approving policy forms, establishing reserve requirements, fixing minimum interest rates for accumulation of surrender values and maximum interest rates of policy loans, prescribing the form and content of statutory financial reports and regulating solvency and the type and amount of investments permitted. Such regulatory powers also extend to premium rate regulations, which require that rates not be excessive, inadequate or unfairly discriminatory. In addition to regulation of dividends by insurance subsidiaries, intercompany transfers of assets may be subject to prior notice or approval by the state insurance regulator, depending on the size of such transfers and payments in relation to the financial position of the insurance affiliates making the transfer or payments. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources - Dividend Paying Ability" included in Item 7.

Insurers are also required by the states to provide coverage to insureds who would not otherwise be considered eligible by the insurers. Each state dictates the types of insurance and the level of coverage that must be provided to such involuntary risks. CNA's share of these involuntary risks is mandatory and generally a function of its respective share of the voluntary market by line of insurance in each state.

Insurance companies are subject to state guaranty fund and other insurance-related assessments. Guaranty fund and other insurance-related assessments are levied by the state departments of insurance to cover claims of insolvent insurers.

Reform of the U.S. tort liability system is another issue facing the insurance industry. Over the last decade, many states have passed some type of reform, but more recently, a number of state courts have modified or overturned these

reforms. Additionally, new causes of action and theories of damages continue to be proposed in state court actions or by legislatures. Continued

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unpredictability in the law means that insurance underwriting and rating is expected to continue to be difficult in commercial lines, professional liability and some specialty coverages.

Although the federal government and its regulatory agencies do not directly regulate the business of insurance, federal legislative and regulatory initiatives can impact the insurance business in a variety of ways. These initiatives and legislation include tort reform proposals; class action reform proposals; proposals to establish a privately financed trust to process asbestos bodily injury claims; proposals to overhaul the Superfund hazardous waste removal and liability statutes; and various tax proposals affecting insurance companies. In 1999, Congress passed the Financial Services Modernization or "Gramm-Leach-Bliley" Act ("GLB Act"), which repealed portions of the Glass-Steagall Act and enabled closer relationships between banks and insurers. Although "functional regulation" was preserved by the GLB Act for state oversight of insurance, additional financial services modernization legislation could include provisions for an alternate federal system of regulation for insurance companies.

CNA's domestic insurance subsidiaries are subject to risk-based capital requirements. Risk-based capital is a method developed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners ("NAIC") to determine the minimum amount of statutory capital appropriate for an insurance company to support its overall business operations in consideration of its size and risk profile. The formula for determining the amount of risk-based capital specifies various factors, weighted based on the perceived degree of risk, that are applied to certain financial balances and financial activity. The adequacy of a company's actual capital is evaluated by a comparison to the risk-based capital results, as determined by the formula. Companies below minimum risk-based capital requirements are classified within certain levels, each of which determines a specified level of regulatory attention applicable to a company. As of December 31, 2003 and 2002, all of CNA's domestic insurance subsidiaries exceeded the minimum risk-based capital requirements.

Subsidiaries with insurance operations outside the United States are also subject to regulation in the countries in which they operate. CNA has operations in the United Kingdom, Canada, and other countries. Information related to regulation is set forth in MD&A included under Item 7.

Terrorism Insurance: CNA and the insurance industry incurred substantial losses related to the September 11, 2001 World Trade Center disaster and related events. For the most part, CNA believes the industry was able to absorb the loss of capital from these losses, but the capacity to withstand the effect of any additional terrorism events was significantly diminished. Information related to terrorism is set forth in Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Reinsurance: See Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and Notes 1 and 19 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Item 8, for information related to CNA's reinsurance activities.

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Properties: CNA Plaza serves as the executive office for CNA and its insurance subsidiaries. CNA owns or leases office space in various cities throughout the United States and in other countries. The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the principal office buildings owned or leased by CNA:

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Location	Size (square feet)	Principal Usage
Owned:		
CNA Plaza 333 S. Wabash Chicago, Illinois	1,144,378	Principal executive offices of CNA
100 CNA Drive Nashville, Tennessee	251,363	Life insurance offices (a)
Leased:		
40 Wall Street New York, New York	168,723	Property and casualty insurance offices
2405 Lucien Way Maitland, Florida	178,744	Property and casualty insurance offices
3500 Lacey Road Downers Grove, Illinois	168,793	Property and casualty insurance offices
1100 Cornwall Road Monmouth Junction, New Jersey	112,926	Property and casualty insurance offices
600 N Pearl Street Dallas, Texas	115,666	Property and casualty insurance offices
675 Placentia Avenue Brea, California	113,133	Property and casualty insurance offices
1111 E Broad Street Columbus, Ohio	110,411	Property and casualty insurance offices

(a) property to be transferred to Swiss Re subsequent to the sale of the individual life insurance business expected to be completed on or before March 31, 2004.

LORILLARD, INC.

The Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Lorillard, Inc. ("Lorillard"), is engaged, through its subsidiaries, in the production and sale of cigarettes. The principal cigarette brand names of Lorillard are Newport, Kent, True, Maverick and Old Gold. Lorillard's largest selling brand is Newport, the second largest selling cigarette brand in the United States and the largest selling brand in the menthol segment of the U.S. cigarette market in 2003. Newport accounted for approximately 90.2% of Lorillard's sales in 2003.

Substantially all of Lorillard's sales are in the United States, Puerto Rico and certain U.S. territories. Lorillard's major trademarks outside of the United States were sold in 1977. Lorillard accounted for 19.96%, 22.23% and 21.13% of the Company's consolidated total revenue for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

The major tobacco companies in the United States, including Lorillard, continue to be faced with a number of issues that have impacted or may adversely impact their business, results of operations and financial condition. These issues include substantial litigation seeking damages aggregating into the billions of dollars, as well as other relief; substantial annual payments and marketing and advertising restrictions provided for in the settlement agreements with each of the 50 states and certain other jurisdictions; the continuing contraction of the U.S. cigarette market; competition from other major cigarette manufacturers and deep discount manufacturers and resultant increases in industry-wide promotional expenses and sales incentives; substantial and potentially increasing federal, state and local excise taxes; regulation of the manufacture, sale, distribution, advertising, labeling and use of tobacco products; and increasing sales of counterfeit cigarettes in the United States. See Results of Operations-Lorillard, and-Liquidity and Capital Resources-Lorillard included in Item 7 of

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this Report. See also Item 3 of this Report, and Note 21 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Report.

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Legislation and Regulation: Lorillard's business operations are subject to a variety of federal, state and local laws and regulations governing, among other things, publication of health warnings on cigarette packaging, advertising and sales of tobacco products, restrictions on smoking in public places and fire safety standards. Further, from time to time new legislation or regulations are proposed and reports are published by government sponsored committees and others recommending additional regulations of tobacco products.

Federal Regulation: The Federal Comprehensive Smoking Education Act, which became effective in 1985, requires that cigarette packaging and advertising display one of the following four warning statements, on a rotating basis: (1) "SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Smoking Causes Lung Cancer, Heart Disease, Emphysema, And May Complicate Pregnancy." (2) "SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Quitting Smoking Now Greatly Reduces Serious Risks to Your Health." (3) "SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Smoking By Pregnant Women May Result in Fetal Injury, Premature Birth, and Low Birth Weight." (4) "SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Cigarette Smoke Contains Carbon Monoxide." This law also requires that each person who manufactures, packages or imports cigarettes shall annually provide to the Secretary of Health and Human Services a list of the ingredients added to tobacco in the manufacture of cigarettes. This list of ingredients may be submitted in a manner that does not identify the company that uses the ingredients or the brand of cigarettes that contain the ingredients.

In addition, from time to time, bills have been introduced in Congress, among other things, to end or limit the price supports for leaf tobacco; to prohibit all tobacco advertising and promotion; to require new health warnings on cigarette packages and advertising; to authorize the establishment of various anti-smoking education programs; to provide that current federal law should not be construed to relieve any person of liability under common or state law; to permit state and local governments to restrict the sale and distribution of cigarettes; concerning the placement of advertising of tobacco products; to provide that cigarette advertising not be deductible as a business expense; to prohibit the mailing of unsolicited samples of cigarettes and otherwise to restrict the sale or distribution of cigarettes in retail stores, by mail or over the internet; to impose an additional, or to increase existing, excise taxes on cigarettes; to require that cigarettes be manufactured in a manner that will cause them, under certain circumstances, to be self-extinguishing; and to subject cigarettes to regulation in various ways by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services or other regulatory agencies.

In 1996, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration published regulations that would have extensively regulated the distribution, marketing and advertising of cigarettes, including the imposition of a wide range of labeling, reporting, record keeping, manufacturing and other requirements. Challenges to the FDA's assertion of jurisdiction over cigarettes made by Lorillard and other manufacturers were upheld by the Supreme Court in March 2000 when that Court ruled that Congress did not give the FDA authority to regulate tobacco products under the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

Since the Supreme Court decision, various proposals and recommendations have been made for additional federal and state legislation to regulate cigarette manufacturers. Congressional advocates of FDA regulation have introduced legislation that would give the FDA authority to regulate the manufacture, sale, distribution and labeling of tobacco products to protect public health, thereby allowing the FDA to reinstate its prior regulations or adopt new or

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additional regulations. Proposals have also been introduced to end the federal price support and quota system for tobacco growers and to compensate the growers with payments to be funded by a fee, tax or other charge on tobacco products to be paid by tobacco manufacturers. Recently, efforts have been made to link the new FDA proposals with the buy-out of the federal tobacco price support and quota system, which is intended to increase the likelihood of the passage of both the FDA proposals and the buy-out.

In February of 2001, a committee convened by the Institute of Medicine, a private, non-profit organization which advises the federal government on medical issues, issued a report recommending that Congress enact legislation enabling a suitable agency to regulate tobacco-related products that purport to reduce exposure to one or more tobacco toxicants or to reduce risk of disease, and to implement other policies designed to reduce the harm from tobacco use. The report recommended regulation of all tobacco products, including potentially reduced exposure products, known as PREPs.

In 2002 certain public health groups petitioned the FDA to assert jurisdiction over several PREP type products that have been introduced into the marketplace. These groups assert that claims made by manufacturers of these products allow the FDA to regulate the manufacture, advertising and sale of these products as drugs or medical devices under the Food Drug and Cosmetic Act. The agency has received comments on these petitions but has taken no action.

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In late 2002 Philip Morris U.S.A., the largest U.S. manufacturer of cigarettes, filed a request for rulemaking petition with the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC") seeking changes in the existing FTC regulatory scheme for measuring and reporting tar and nicotine to the federal government and for inclusion in cigarette advertising. The agency procedures allow for interested parties to submit comments on this proposal. The agency has received comments on these petitions but has taken no action.

In 1986, the Surgeon General of the United States and the National Academy of Sciences reported that environmental tobacco smoke ("ETS") exposes nonsmokers to an increased risk of lung cancer and respiratory illness. In addition, in 1993, the United States Environmental Protection Agency released a report (the "EPA Risk Assessment") concluding that ETS is a human lung carcinogen in adults, and causes respiratory effects in children. The EPA Risk Assessment has not been used as a basis for any regulatory action by the EPA. In May 2000, the Department of Health and Human Service's National Toxicology Program listed ETS as "known to be a human carcinogen." Various public health organizations have also issued statements on environmental tobacco smoke and its health effects and many scientific papers on ETS have been published since the EPA Risk Assessment, with varying conclusions.

Lorillard cannot predict the ultimate outcome of these proposals, reports and recommendations, though if enacted, certain of these proposals could have a material adverse effect on Lorillard's business and the Company's financial position or results of operations in the future.

State and Local Regulation: In recent years, many state, local and municipal governments and agencies, as well as private businesses, have adopted legislation, regulations or policies which prohibit or restrict, or are intended to discourage, smoking, including legislation, regulations or policies prohibiting or restricting smoking in various places such as public buildings and facilities, stores, restaurants and bars and on airline flights and in the workplace. This trend has increased significantly since the release of the EPA Risk Assessment. The following are examples of some of the more significant state and local regulations affecting Lorillard's business:

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- . In September of 1997, the California Environmental Protection Agency released a report (the "Cal/EPA Report") concluding that ETS causes specified development, respiratory, carcinogenic and cardiovascular effects including lung and nasal sinus cancer, heart disease, sudden infant death syndrome, respiratory infections and asthma induction and exacerbation in children. The Cal/EPA Report was subsequently released as a monograph by the National Cancer Institute in November of 1999. The California Air Resources Board is in the early stages of the process of determining whether to identify ETS as a toxic air contaminant, or "TAC," under the Toxic Air Contaminant Identification and Control Act. A subcommittee of that board has issued a draft report linking ETS with certain diseases, and public comment on the report has been invited. If California, on the basis of its assessments of risk and exposure, identifies ETS as a TAC, California could initiate the control phase of the Tanner Act, which involves adoption of measures to reduce or eliminate emissions. These measures could include further restrictions regarding venues where smoking is permitted or controls on product emissions.
- . The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has enacted legislation requiring each manufacturer of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco sold in Massachusetts to submit to the state's Department of Public Health ("DPH") an annual report identifying for each brand sold certain "added constituents," and providing nicotine yield ratings and other information for certain brands based on regulations promulgated by the DPH. The State of Texas has implemented legislation similar to the Massachusetts law. Neither legislation allows for the public release of trade secret information.
- . New York State has enacted legislation that requires the State's Office of Fire Prevention and Control ("OFPC") to promulgate fire-safety standards for cigarettes sold in New York and that cigarettes sold in New York meet ignition propensity performance standards established by that agency. On December 31, 2003, OFPC issued final Fire Safety Standards For Cigarettes proposing performance and testing standards pursuant to the legislation. The effective date of the regulations is June 28, 2004. Lorillard has developed proprietary technology to comply with the standards and intends to be able to comply by the effective date.

Other similar laws and regulations have been enacted or considered by other state and local governments. Lorillard cannot predict the impact which these regulations may have on Lorillard's business, though if enacted, they could have a material adverse effect on Lorillard's business and the Company's financial position or results of operations in the future.

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Excise Taxes: Cigarettes are subject to substantial federal, state and local excise taxes in the United States and, in general, such taxes have been increasing. On January 1, 2002, the federal excise tax on cigarettes increased by \$2.50 per thousand cigarettes and is now \$19.50 per thousand cigarettes (or \$0.39 per pack of 20 cigarettes). State excise taxes, which are levied upon and paid by the distributors, are also in effect in the fifty states, the District of Columbia and many municipalities. Increases in state excise taxes on cigarette sales in 2003 ranged from \$0.09 per pack to \$0.70 per pack in 16 states plus the District of Columbia. The average state excise tax, including the District of Columbia, increased to \$0.73 per pack (of 20 cigarettes) in 2003 from \$0.61 in 2002. Proposals for additional increases in federal, state and local excise taxes continue to be considered. The combined state and municipal taxes generally range from \$0.025 to \$3.00 per pack of cigarettes.

Advertising and Marketing: Lorillard advertises its products to adult

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smokers in magazines, newspapers, direct mail and point-of-sale display materials. In addition, Lorillard promotes its cigarette brands to adult smokers through distribution of store coupons, retail price promotions, and personal contact with distributors and retailers. Although Lorillard's sales are made primarily to wholesale distributors rather than retailers, Lorillard's sales personnel monitor retail and wholesale inventories, work with retailers on displays and signs, and enter into promotional arrangements with retailers from time to time.

As a general matter, Lorillard allocates its marketing expenditures among brands on the basis of marketplace opportunity and profitable return. In particular, Lorillard focuses its marketing efforts on the premium segment of the U.S. cigarette industry, with a specific focus on Newport.

Advertising of tobacco products through television and radio has been prohibited since 1971. In addition, on November 23, 1998, Lorillard and the three other largest major cigarette manufacturers entered into a Master Settlement Agreement ("MSA") with 46 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and certain other U.S. territories to settle certain health care cost recovery and other claims. These manufacturers had previously settled similar claims brought by the four remaining states which together with the MSA are generally referred to as the "State Settlement Agreements." Under the State Settlement Agreements the participating cigarette manufacturers agreed to severe restrictions on their advertising and promotion activities. Among other things, the MSA prohibits the targeting of youth in the advertising, promotion or marketing of tobacco products; bans the use of cartoon characters in all tobacco advertising and promotion; limits each tobacco manufacturer to one event sponsorship during any twelve-month period, which may not include major team sports or events in which the intended audience includes a significant percentage of youth; bans all outdoor advertising of tobacco products with the exception of small signs at retail establishments that sell tobacco products; bans tobacco manufacturers from offering or selling apparel and other merchandise that bears a tobacco brand name, subject to specified exceptions; prohibits the distribution of free samples of tobacco products except within adult-only facilities; prohibits payments for tobacco product placement in various media; and bans gift offers based on the purchase of tobacco products without sufficient proof that the intended gift recipient is an adult.

Many states, cities and counties have enacted legislation or regulations further restricting tobacco advertising. There may be additional local, state and federal legislative and regulatory initiatives relating to the advertising and promotion of cigarettes in the future. Lorillard cannot predict the impact of such initiatives on its marketing and sales efforts.

Lorillard has funded and plans to continue to fund a Youth Smoking Prevention Program, which is designed to discourage youth from smoking. The program has addressed not only youth, but also parents and, through the "We Card" program, retailers, to prevent purchase of cigarettes by underage purchasers. Lorillard has determined not to advertise its cigarettes in magazines with large readership among people under the age of 18.

Distribution Methods: Lorillard sells its products primarily to distributors, who in turn service retail outlets; chain store organizations; and government agencies, including the U.S. Armed Forces. Upon completion of the manufacturing process, Lorillard ships cigarettes to public distributing warehouse facilities for rapid order fulfillment to wholesalers and other direct buying customers. Lorillard retains a portion of its manufactured cigarettes at its Greensboro central distribution center and Greensboro cold-storage facility for future finished goods replenishment.

As of December 31, 2003, Lorillard had approximately 740 direct buying

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customers servicing more than 400,000 retail accounts. Lorillard does not sell cigarettes directly to consumers. During 2003, 2002 and 2001, sales made by Lorillard to McLane Company, Inc., comprised 20%, 17% and 15%, respectively, of Lorillard's revenues. No other customer accounted for more than 10% of 2003, 2002 or 2001 sales. Lorillard does not have any backlog orders.

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Most of Lorillard's customers buy cigarettes on a next-day-delivery basis. Approximately 90% of Lorillard's customers purchase cigarettes using electronic funds transfer, which provides immediate payment to Lorillard.

Raw Materials and Manufacturing: In its production of cigarettes, Lorillard uses burley leaf tobacco, and flue-cured leaf tobacco grown in the United States and abroad, and aromatic tobacco grown primarily in Turkey and other Near Eastern countries. A domestic supplier manufactures all of Lorillard's reconstituted tobacco.

Lorillard purchases more than 99% of its domestic leaf tobacco from Dimon International, Inc. Lorillard directs Dimon in the purchase of tobacco according to Lorillard's specifications for quality, grade, yield, particle size, moisture content and other characteristics. Dimon purchases and processes the whole leaf and then dries and packages it for shipment to and storage at Lorillard's Danville, Virginia facility. In the event that Dimon becomes unwilling or unable to supply leaf tobacco to Lorillard, Lorillard believes that it can readily obtain high-quality leaf tobacco from well-established, alternative industry sources.

Due to the varying size and quality of annual crops and other economic factors, including U.S. tobacco production controls administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, tobacco prices have historically fluctuated. The U.S. price supports that accompany production controls have inflated the market price of tobacco. In addition, the transition in tobacco purchasing from auction markets to direct farmer contracting may increase the market price of domestically grown tobacco. However, Lorillard does not believe that this increase, if any, will have a material effect on its business.

Lorillard stores its tobacco in 29 storage warehouses on its 130-acre Danville facility. To protect against loss, amounts of all types and grades of tobacco are stored in separate warehouses. Because the process of aging tobacco normally requires approximately two years, Lorillard maintains large quantities of leaf tobacco at all times. Lorillard believes its current tobacco supplies are adequately balanced for its present production requirements. If necessary, Lorillard can purchase aged tobacco in the open markets to supplement existing inventories.

Lorillard produces cigarettes at its Greensboro, North Carolina manufacturing plant, which has a production capacity of approximately 185 million cigarettes per day and approximately 43 billion cigarettes per year. Through various automated systems and sensors, Lorillard actively monitors all phases of production to promote quality and compliance with applicable regulations.

Prices: Lorillard believes that the volume of U.S. cigarette sales is sensitive to price changes. Changes in pricing by Lorillard or other cigarette manufacturers could have an adverse impact on Lorillard's volume of units sold, which in turn could have an adverse impact on Lorillard's profits and earnings. Lorillard makes independent pricing decisions based on a number of factors. Lorillard cannot predict the potential adverse impact of price changes on industry volume or Lorillard volume, on the mix between premium and discount sales, on Lorillard's market share or on Lorillard's profits and earnings. Lorillard has not increased its wholesale prices since March of

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2002. In May of 2003, Lorillard lowered the wholesale list price of its discount brand, Maverick, by \$55.00 per thousand cigarettes (\$1.10 per pack of 20 cigarettes) in an effort to reposition the brand to be more competitive in the deep discount price cigarette segment.

Properties: Lorillard's manufacturing facility is located on approximately 80 acres in Greensboro, North Carolina. This 942,600 square-foot plant contains modern high-speed cigarette manufacturing machinery. The Greensboro facility also includes a warehouse with shipping and receiving areas totaling 54,800 square feet. In addition, Lorillard owns tobacco receiving and storage facilities totaling approximately 1,500,000 square feet in Danville, Virginia. Lorillard's executive offices are located in a 130,000 square-foot, four-story office building in Greensboro. Its 93,800 square-foot research facility is also located in Greensboro.

Lorillard's principal properties are owned in fee. With minor exceptions, Lorillard owns all of the machinery it uses. Lorillard believes that its properties and machinery are in generally good condition. Lorillard leases sales offices in major cities throughout the United States, a cold-storage facility in Greensboro and warehousing space in 27 public distributing warehouses located throughout the United States.

Competition: The domestic U.S. market for cigarettes is highly competitive. Competition is primarily based on a brand's price, positioning, consumer loyalty, retail display, promotion, quality and taste. Lorillard's principal competitors are the three other major U.S. cigarette manufacturers, Philip Morris, R.J. Reynolds ("RJR") and Brown & Williamson ("B&W").

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Lorillard believes its ability to compete even more effectively has been restrained by the Philip Morris Retail Leaders program and could further be restrained by the proposed combination of RJR and B&W discussed below. The terms of Philip Morris' merchandising contracts preclude Lorillard from obtaining visible space in the retail store to effectively promote its brands. As a result in a large number of retail locations, Lorillard either has a severely limited or no opportunity to competitively support its promotion programs thereby limiting its sales potential.

Lorillard's 9.3% market share of the 2003 U.S. domestic cigarette industry was fourth highest overall. Philip Morris, RJR and B&W accounted for approximately 50.4%, 21.5% and 10.5%, respectively, of wholesale shipments in 2003. Among the four major manufacturers, Lorillard ranked third behind Philip Morris and RJR with a 12.0% share of the premium segment in 2003.

On October 27, 2003, RJR, the second largest cigarette manufacturer in the United States, and British American Tobacco announced that they have agreed to combine the U.S. tobacco business of RJR with British American Tobacco's U.S. tobacco business, B&W, the third largest cigarette manufacturer in the United States. The closing of this combination is subject to various conditions, including regulatory approvals.

If completed, the consolidation of these two competitors would result in further concentration of the U.S. tobacco industry, with the top two companies, Philip Morris USA and the newly created Reynolds American, having a combined market share of approximately 80%. In addition, this transaction would combine in one company the third and fourth leading menthol brands, Kool and Salem, which have a combined share of the menthol segment of approximately 21%. This concentration of U.S. market share could make it more difficult for Lorillard and others to compete for shelf space in retail outlets and could impact price competition among menthol brands, either of which could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations and financial condition

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of the Company.

The following table sets forth cigarette sales data provided by the industry and by Lorillard to Management Science Associates ("MSAI"), an independent third-party database management organization that collects wholesale shipment data from various cigarette manufacturers and provides analysis of market share, unit sales volume and premium versus discount mix for individual companies and the industry as a whole. MSAI's information relating to unit sales volume and market share of certain of the smaller, primarily deep discount, cigarette manufacturers is based on estimates derived by MSAI. Lorillard management believes that volume and market share information for these manufacturers are understated and, correspondingly, share information for the larger manufacturers, including Lorillard, are overstated by MSAI. The table below indicates the relative position of Lorillard in the U.S.

Calendar Year	Industry (000)	Lorillard (000)	Lorillard to Industry
2003	371,525,000	34,431,000	9.27%
2002	391,404,000	35,444,000	9.05%
2001	406,304,000	37,626,000	9.26%

MSAI divides the cigarette market into two price segments, the premium price segment and the discount or reduced price segment. According to MSAI, the discount segment share of market decreased from approximately 27.2% in 2002 to 26.1% in 2003. Virtually all of Lorillard's sales are in the premium price segment where Lorillard's share amounted to approximately 12.0% in 2003, 11.8% in 2002 and 11.5% in 2001, as reported by MSAI.

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LOEWS HOTELS HOLDING CORPORATION

The subsidiaries of Loews Hotels Holding Corporation ("Loews Hotels"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, presently operate the following 20 hotels. Loews Hotels accounted for 1.74%, 1.53% and 1.49% of the Company's consolidated total revenue for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

Name and Location	Number of Rooms	Owned, Leased or Managed
Loews Annapolis Annapolis, Maryland	220	Owned
Loews Beverly Hills Hotels Beverly Hills, California	137	Management contract expiring 2008 (a)
Loews Coronado Bay Resort San Diego, California	440	Land lease expiring 2034
Loews Denver Denver, Colorado	185	Owned
Don CeSar Beach Resort, a Loews Hotel St. Pete Beach, Florida	347	Management contract (a) (b)

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Hard Rock Hotel, at Universal Orlando Orlando, Florida	650	Management contract (c)
House of Blues Hotel, a Loews Hotel Chicago, Illinois	370	Management contract expiring 2005 (a)
The Jefferson, a Loews Hotel Washington, D.C.	100	Management contract expiring 2010 (a)
Loews Le Concorde Quebec City, Canada	405	Land lease expiring 2069
Loews L'Enfant Plaza Washington, D.C.	370	Management contract expiring 2005 (a)
Loews Miami Beach Hotel Miami Beach, Florida	790	Land lease expiring 2096
Loews New Orleans Hotel New Orleans, Louisiana	285	Management contract expiring 2018 (a)
Loews Philadelphia Hotel Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	585	Owned
Portofino Bay Hotel, at Universal Orlando, a Loews Hotel Orlando, Florida	750	Management contract (c)
The Regency, a Loews Hotel New York, New York	350	Land lease expiring 2013, with renewal option for 47 years
Royal Pacific Resort at Universal Orlando, a Loews Hotel Orlando, Florida	1,000	Management contract (c)
Loews Santa Monica Beach Santa Monica, California	340	Management contract expiring 2018, with renewal option for 5 years (a)
Loews Vanderbilt Plaza Nashville, Tennessee	340	Owned
Loews Ventana Canyon Resort Tucson, Arizona	400	Management contract expiring 2009, with renewal options for 5 years (a)
Loews Hotel Vogue Montreal, Canada	140	Owned

- (a) These management contracts are subject to termination rights.
- (b) A Loews Hotels subsidiary is a 20% owner of the hotel, which is being operated by Loews Hotels pursuant to a management contract.
- (c) A Loews Hotels subsidiary is a 50% owner of these hotels located at the Universal Orlando theme park, through a joint venture with Universal Studios and the Rank Group. The hotels are constructed on land leased by the joint venture from the resort's owners and are being operated by Loews Hotels pursuant to a management contract.

The hotels which are operated by Loews Hotels contain shops, a variety of restaurants and lounges, and some contain parking facilities, swimming pools, tennis courts and access to golf courses.

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The hotels owned by Loews Hotels are subject to mortgage indebtedness aggregating approximately \$146.5 million at December 31, 2003 with interest rates ranging from 3.1% to 6.3%, and maturing between 2004 and 2028. In addition, certain hotels are held under leases which are subject to formula derived rental increases, with rentals aggregating approximately \$11.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2003.

Competition from other hotels, motor hotels and inns, including facilities owned by local interests and by national and international chains, is vigorous in all areas in which Loews Hotels operates. The demand for hotel rooms in many areas is seasonal and dependent on general and local economic conditions. Loews Hotels properties also compete with facilities offering similar services

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in locations other than those in which its hotels are located. Competition among luxury hotels is based primarily on location and service. Competition among resort and commercial hotels is based on price as well as location and service. Because of the competitive nature of the industry, hotels must continually make expenditures for updating, refurbishing and repairs and maintenance, in order to prevent competitive obsolescence.

DIAMOND OFFSHORE DRILLING, INC.

Diamond Offshore Drilling Inc. ("Diamond Offshore"), is engaged, through its subsidiaries, in the business of owning and operating drilling rigs that are used primarily in the drilling of offshore oil and gas wells on a contract basis for companies engaged in exploration and production of hydrocarbons. Diamond Offshore operates 45 offshore rigs. Diamond Offshore accounted for 4.18%, 4.70% and 5.38% of the Company's consolidated total revenue for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

Drilling Units and Equipment: Diamond Offshore currently owns and operates 45 mobile offshore drilling rigs (30 semisubmersible rigs, 14 jack-up rigs and one drillship) and related equipment. Offshore rigs are mobile units that can be relocated via either self-propulsion or the use of tugs enabling them to be repositioned based on market demand.

Semisubmersible rigs are supported by large pontoons and are partially submerged during drilling for greater stability. Semisubmersibles are typically anchored in position and remain stable for drilling in the semi-submerged floating position due in part to their wave transparency characteristics at the water line. Semisubmersibles can also be held in position through the use of a computer controlled thruster (dynamic-positioning) system to maintain the rig's position over a drillsite. Diamond Offshore has three such semisubmersible rigs with dynamic-positioning capabilities.

Diamond Offshore owns and operates nine high specification semisubmersible rigs. These semisubmersibles are larger than many other semisubmersibles, are capable of working in deep water or harsh environments, and have other advanced features. As of February 2, 2004, Diamond Offshore was actively marketing 26 of its semisubmersible rigs. These rigs are currently located as follows: nine in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, four in Mexico, three in the North Sea and three in Brazil, with the remaining rigs located in various foreign markets.

The remaining four of Diamond Offshore's semisubmersible rigs are cold stacked; two since March 2002 and two since December 2002. When Diamond Offshore anticipates that a rig will be idle for an extended period of time, it cold stacks the unit by ceasing to actively market the rig. This eliminates all expenditures associated with keeping the rig ready to go to work.

Diamond Offshore owns and operates 14 jack-up rigs, 13 of which were being actively marketed as of February 2, 2004. These rigs stand on the ocean floor with their drilling platforms "jacked up" on support legs above the water. They are used for drilling in water depths from 20 feet to 350 feet. Thirteen of Diamond Offshore's jack-up rigs are cantilevered units capable of over platform development drilling and workover as well as exploratory drilling. Twelve of Diamond Offshore's jack-up rigs are currently located in the Gulf of Mexico.

Diamond Offshore's drillship is self-propelled and designed to drill in deep water. Shaped like a conventional vessel, it is the most mobile of the major rig types. Diamond Offshore's drillship has dynamic-positioning capabilities and is currently operating in Brazil.

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Markets: Diamond Offshore's principal markets for its offshore contract drilling services are the Gulf of Mexico, including the United States and offshore Mexico, Europe, principally the U.K. and Norway, South America, Africa, and Australia/Southeast Asia. Diamond Offshore actively markets its rigs worldwide.

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Diamond Offshore contracts to provide offshore drilling services vary in their terms and provisions. Diamond Offshore often obtains its contracts through competitive bidding, although it is not unusual for Diamond Offshore to be awarded drilling contracts without competitive bidding. Drilling contracts generally provide for a basic drilling rate on a fixed dayrate basis regardless of whether or not such drilling results in a productive well. Drilling contracts may also provide for lower rates during periods when the rig is being moved or when drilling operations are interrupted or restricted by equipment breakdowns, adverse weather or water conditions or other conditions beyond the control of Diamond Offshore. Under dayrate contracts, Diamond Offshore generally pays the operating expenses of the rig, including wages and the cost of incidental supplies. Dayrate contracts have historically accounted for a substantial portion of Diamond Offshore's revenues. In addition, Diamond Offshore has worked some of its rigs under dayrate contracts that include the ability to earn an incentive bonus based upon performance.

A dayrate drilling contract generally extends over a period of time covering either the drilling of a single well, a group of wells (a "well-to-well contract") or a stated term (a "term contract") and may be terminated by the customer in the event the drilling unit is destroyed or lost or if drilling operations are suspended for a specified period of time as a result of a breakdown of equipment or, in some cases, due to other events beyond the control of either party. In addition, certain of Diamond Offshore's contracts permit the customer to terminate the contract early by giving notice and in some circumstances may require the payment of an early termination fee by the customer. The contract term in many instances may be extended by the customer exercising options for the drilling of additional wells at fixed or mutually agreed terms, including dayrates.

The duration of offshore drilling contracts is generally determined by market demand and the respective management strategies of the offshore drilling contractor and its customers. In periods of rising demand for offshore rigs, contractors typically prefer well-to-well contracts that allow contractors to profit from increasing dayrates. In contrast, during these periods customers with reasonably definite drilling programs typically prefer longer term contracts to maintain dayrate prices at a consistent level. Conversely, in periods of decreasing demand for offshore rigs, contractors generally prefer longer term contracts to preserve dayrates at existing levels and ensure utilization, while customers prefer well-to-well contracts that allow them to obtain the benefit of lower dayrates. If possible, Diamond Offshore seeks to have a foundation of long-term contracts with a reasonable balance of single-well, well-to-well and short-term contracts to minimize the downside impact of a decline in the market while still participating in the benefit of increasing dayrates in a rising market.

Customers: Diamond Offshore provides offshore drilling services to a customer base that includes major and independent oil and gas companies and government-owned oil companies. Several customers have accounted for 10.0% or more of Diamond Offshore's annual consolidated revenues, although the specific customers may vary from year to year. During 2003, Diamond Offshore performed services for 52 different customers with Petroleo Brasileiro S.A. ("Petrobras") and BP accounting for 20.3% and 11.9% of Diamond Offshore's annual total consolidated revenues, respectively. During 2002, Diamond Offshore performed services for 46 different customers with Petrobras, BP, and

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Murphy Exploration and Production Company accounting for 19.0%, 18.9% and 10.4% of Diamond Offshore's annual total consolidated revenues, respectively. During 2001, Diamond Offshore performed services for 44 different customers with BP and Petrobras accounting for 21.8% and 17.3% of Diamond Offshore's annual total consolidated revenues, respectively. During periods of low demand for offshore drilling rigs, the loss of a single significant customer could have a material adverse effect on Diamond Offshore's results of operations.

Competition: The contract drilling industry is highly competitive and is influenced by a number of factors, including the current and anticipated prices of oil and natural gas, the expenditures by oil and gas companies for exploration and development of oil and natural gas and the availability of drilling rigs. In addition, demand for drilling services remains dependent on a variety of political and economic factors beyond Diamond Offshore's control, including worldwide demand for oil and natural gas, the ability of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC") to set and maintain production levels and pricing, the level of production of non-OPEC countries and the policies of the various governments regarding exploration and development of their oil and natural gas reserves.

Customers often award contracts on a competitive bid basis, and although a customer selecting a rig may consider, among other things, a contractor's safety record, crew quality, rig location, and quality of service and equipment, an oversupply of rigs can create an intensely competitive market in which price is the primary factor in determining the selection of a drilling contractor. In periods of increased drilling activity, rig availability often becomes a consideration, particularly with respect to technologically advanced units. Diamond Offshore believes that competition for drilling contracts will continue to be intense in the foreseeable future. Contractors are also able to adjust localized supply and

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demand imbalances by moving rigs from areas of low utilization and dayrates to areas of greater activity and relatively higher dayrates. Such movements, reactivations or a decrease in drilling activity in any major market could depress dayrates and could adversely affect utilization of Diamond Offshore's rigs.

Governmental Regulation: Diamond Offshore's operations are subject to numerous international, federal, state and local laws and regulations that relate directly or indirectly to its operations, including certain regulations controlling the discharge of materials into the environment, requiring removal and clean-up under certain circumstances, or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment. For example, Diamond Offshore may be liable for damages and costs incurred in connection with oil spills for which it is held responsible. Laws and regulations protecting the environment have become increasingly stringent in recent years and may, in certain circumstances, impose "strict liability" rendering a company liable for environmental damage without regard to negligence or fault on the part of such company. Liability under such laws and regulations may result from either governmental or citizen prosecution. Such laws and regulations may expose Diamond Offshore to liability for the conduct of or conditions caused by others, or for acts of Diamond Offshore that were in compliance with all applicable laws at the time such acts were performed. The application of these requirements or the adoption of new requirements could have a material adverse effect on Diamond Offshore.

The United States Oil Pollution Act of 1990 ("OPA '90"), and similar legislation enacted in Texas, Louisiana and other coastal states, addresses oil spill prevention and control and significantly expands liability exposure across all segments of the oil and gas industry. OPA '90, such similar

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legislation and related regulations impose a variety of obligations on Diamond Offshore related to the prevention of oil spills and liability for damages resulting from such spills. OPA '90 imposes strict and, with limited exceptions, joint and several liability upon each responsible party for oil removal costs and a variety of public and private damages.

Indemnification and Insurance: Diamond Offshore's operations are subject to hazards inherent in the drilling of oil and gas wells such as blowouts, reservoir damage, loss of production, loss of well control, cratering or fires, the occurrence of which could result in the suspension of drilling operations, injury to or death of rig and other personnel and damage to or destruction of Diamond Offshore's, Diamond Offshore's customers' or a third party's property or equipment. Damage to the environment could also result from Diamond Offshore's operations, particularly through oil spillage or uncontrolled fires. In addition, offshore drilling operations are subject to perils peculiar to marine operations, including capsizing, grounding, collision and loss or damage from severe weather. Diamond Offshore has insurance coverage and contractual indemnification for certain risks, but there can be no assurance that such coverage or indemnification will adequately cover Diamond Offshore's loss or liability in certain circumstances or that Diamond Offshore will continue to carry such insurance or receive such indemnification.

Diamond Offshore's retention of liability for property damage is between \$1.0 and \$2.5 million per incident, depending on the value of the equipment, with an aggregate annual deductible of \$5.0 million. In addition, Diamond Offshore is self insured for 10% of its property damage losses.

Operations Outside the United States: Operations outside the United States accounted for approximately 51.6%, 55.5% and 37.3% of Diamond Offshore's total consolidated revenues for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. Diamond Offshore's non-U.S. operations are subject to certain political, economic and other uncertainties not encountered in U.S. operations, including risks of war and civil disturbances (or other risks that may limit or disrupt markets), expropriation and the general hazards associated with the assertion of national sovereignty over certain areas in which operations are conducted. No prediction can be made as to what governmental regulations may be enacted in the future that could adversely affect the international drilling industry. Diamond Offshore's operations outside the United States may also face the additional risk of fluctuating currency values, hard currency shortages, controls of currency exchange and repatriation of income or capital.

During 2003, Diamond Offshore entered into contracts to operate four of its semisubmersible rigs offshore Mexico for Pemex-Exploracion Y Produccion, the national oil company of Mexico. The terms of these contracts expose Diamond Offshore to greater risks than it normally assumes, such as exposure to greater environmental liability. While Diamond Offshore believes that the financial terms of the contracts and Diamond Offshore's operating safeguards in place mitigate these risks, there can be no assurance that Diamond Offshore's increased risk exposure will not have a negative impact on Diamond Offshore's future operations or financial results.

Properties: Diamond Offshore owns an eight-story office building located in Houston, Texas containing approximately 182,000 net rentable square feet, which is used for its corporate headquarters. Diamond Offshore also

owns two buildings totaling 39,000 square feet and 20 acres of land in New Iberia, Louisiana for its offshore drilling warehouse and storage facility, and a 13,000 square foot building and five acres of land in Aberdeen, Scotland

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for its North Sea operations. In addition, Diamond Offshore leases various office, warehouse and storage facilities in Louisiana, Australia, Brazil, Indonesia, Scotland, Vietnam, the Netherlands, Malaysia, South Africa, West Africa, Ecuador and Mexico to support its offshore drilling operations.

TEXAS GAS TRANSMISSION, LLC

The Company, through a wholly owned subsidiary, TGT Pipeline, LLC ("TGT") acquired Texas Gas Transmission, LLC ("Texas Gas") from the Williams Companies, Inc. in May of 2003. Texas Gas accounted for 0.87% of the Company's consolidated total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2003.

Texas Gas owns and operates a natural gas pipeline system originating in the Louisiana Gulf Coast area and in East Texas and running north and east through Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and into Ohio, with smaller diameter lines extending into Illinois. Texas Gas's direct market area encompasses eight states in the South and Midwest, and includes the Memphis, Tennessee; Louisville, Kentucky; Cincinnati, Ohio; and the Evansville and Indianapolis, Indiana metropolitan areas. Texas Gas also has indirect market access to the Northeast through interconnections with unaffiliated pipelines.

Texas Gas's system, has a mainline delivery capacity of approximately 2.8 billion cubic feet (Bcf) of gas per day, is composed of approximately 5,800 miles of mainline, storage, and branch transmission pipelines and 31 compressor stations having a sea-level-rated capacity totaling approximately 556,000 horsepower.

Texas Gas owns and operates natural gas storage reservoirs in nine underground storage fields located in Indiana and Kentucky. The storage capacity of Texas Gas's certificated storage fields is approximately 178 Bcf of gas, of which approximately 55 Bcf is working gas. Texas Gas owns a majority of its storage gas which it uses, in part to meet operational balancing needs on its system, in part to meet the requirements of Texas Gas's firm and interruptible storage customers, and in part to meet the requirements of Texas Gas's "No-Notice" transportation service, which allows Texas Gas's customers to temporarily draw from Texas Gas's storage gas during the winter season to be repaid in-kind during the following summer season. A small amount of storage gas is also used to provide "Summer No-Notice" ("SNS") transportation service, designed primarily to meet the needs of summer-season electrical power generation facilities. SNS customers may temporarily draw from Texas Gas's storage gas in the summer, to be repaid during the same summer season. A large portion of the gas delivered by Texas Gas to its market area is used for space heating, resulting in substantially higher daily requirements during winter months.

Customers: In 2003, Texas Gas transported gas of 100 distribution companies and municipalities for resale to residential, commercial and industrial end users. Texas Gas provided transportation services to approximately 14 industrial customers located along its system. At December 31, 2003, Texas Gas had transportation contracts with approximately 489 shippers. Transportation shippers include distribution companies, municipalities, intrastate pipelines, direct industrial users, electrical generators, marketers and producers. Texas Gas's largest customer, Proliance Energy, LLC (Proliance), accounted for approximately 19.6% of total operating revenue. Only one other customer, Atmos Energy, with approximately 11.5%, accounted for over 10% of total operating revenue in 2003. Texas Gas's firm transportation and storage agreements are generally long-term agreements with various expiration dates and account for the major portion of Texas Gas's business. Additionally, Texas Gas offers interruptible transportation, short-term firm transportation and storage services under agreements that are generally short-term.

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Government Regulation: Texas Gas is subject to regulation by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") under the Natural Gas Act ("NGA") of 1938 and under the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978, and as such, its rates and charges for the transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce, the extension, enlargement or abandonment of jurisdictional facilities, and its accounting, among other things, are subject to regulation. Texas Gas's rates are established primarily through the FERC ratemaking process. Key determinants in the ratemaking process are (1) costs of providing service, including depreciation rates, (2) allowed rate of return, including the equity component of Texas Gas's capital structure, and (3) volume throughput assumptions. The allowed rate of return is determined by the FERC in each rate case. Rate design and the allocation of costs between the demand and commodity rates also impact profitability. Texas Gas holds certificates of public convenience and necessity issued by the FERC authorizing ownership and operation of all pipelines, facilities and properties considered jurisdictional for which certificates are required under the NGA.

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At December 31, 2003, Texas Gas had no pending rate case proceedings and no associated rate refunds. Texas Gas is required to file a rate case with the FERC with rates to be effective no later than November 1, 2005, and, presently Texas Gas does not plan to file a rate case prior to that time.

Texas Gas is also subject to the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968, as amended by Title I of the Pipeline Safety Act of 1979, which regulates safety requirements in the design, construction, operation and maintenance of interstate natural gas pipelines and is subject to extensive federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations, which affect Texas Gas's operations, related to the construction and operation of its pipeline facilities.

Competition: Texas Gas competes primarily with other interstate pipelines in the transportation of natural gas, and natural gas competes with other forms of energy available to Texas Gas's customers, including electricity, coal, and fuel oils. The principal elements of competition among pipelines are rates, terms of service, access to supply basins, and flexibility and reliability of service. In addition, the FERC's continuing efforts to increase competition in the natural gas industry are having the effect of increasing the natural gas transportation options of Texas Gas's traditional customer base. As a result, segmentation and capacity release have created an active secondary market, which is increasingly competitive with Texas Gas.

Properties: Texas Gas's pipeline system is owned in fee, with certain portions, such as the offshore areas, being held jointly with third parties. However, a substantial portion of Texas Gas's system is constructed and maintained pursuant to rights-of-way, easements, permits, and licenses or consents on and across property owned by others. Texas Gas's compressor stations, with appurtenant facilities, are located on lands owned in fee by Texas Gas. Texas Gas owns its main office building and other facilities located in Owensboro, Kentucky. Storage facilities are either owned or contracted for under long-term leases.

During January 2004, Texas Gas held a non-binding open season to evaluate market interest for the expansion of daily and seasonal storage capacity from its natural gas storage complex. In the open season, Texas Gas proposed to add additional compression at its Western Kentucky storage facilities capable of incremental daily withdrawals up to 150,000 Mcf and seasonal storage capacity up to 8.2 Bcf, with service starting by November 2005. Texas Gas is currently reviewing responses received and working with parties that expressed interest in this project.

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BULOVA CORPORATION

Bulova Corporation ("Bulova") is engaged in the distribution and sale of watches, clocks and timepiece parts for consumer use. Bulova accounted for 1.01%, 0.95% and 0.79% of the Company's consolidated total revenue for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

Bulova's principal watch brands are Bulova, Caravelle, Wittnauer and Accutron. Clocks are principally sold under the Bulova brand name. All watches and substantially all clocks are purchased from foreign suppliers. Bulova's principal markets are the United States, Canada and Mexico. Bulova's product breakdown includes luxury watch lines represented by Wittnauer and Accutron, a mid-priced watch line represented by Bulova, and a lower-priced watch line represented by Caravelle. Bulova established a Swiss subsidiary, Bulova Swiss SA, in the third quarter of 2002 to distribute product throughout Europe. Bulova Swiss SA began selling Bulova products in Italy, Greece and the Netherlands during the first quarter of 2003.

Properties: Bulova owns an 80,000 square foot facility in Woodside, New York which it uses for executive and sales offices, watch distribution, service and warehouse purposes and also owns a 91,000 square foot facility in Brooklyn, New York, which it uses for clock service and warehouse purposes. Bulova also owns 6,100 square feet of office space in Hong Kong which it uses for quality control and sourcing purposes. Bulova leases 31,000 square foot facility in Toronto, Canada, which it uses for watch and clock sales and service; a 27,000 square foot office and manufacturing facility in Ontario, Canada which it uses for its grandfather clock operations. Bulova also leases facilities in Mexico, Federal District, and Fribourg, Switzerland.

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OTHER INTERESTS

A subsidiary of the Company, Majestic Shipping Corporation ("Majestic"), owns a 49% common stock interest in Hellespont Shipping Corporation ("Hellespont"). Hellespont is engaged in the business of owning and operating four ultra large crude oil tankers that are used primarily to transport crude oil from the Persian Gulf to a limited number of ports in the Far East, Northern Europe and the United States.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

The Company, inclusive of its operating subsidiaries as described below, employed approximately 22,700 persons at December 31, 2003 and considers its employee relations to be satisfactory.

Lorillard employed approximately 3,200 persons. Approximately 1,200 of these employees are represented by labor unions covered by three collective bargaining agreements.

Lorillard has collective bargaining agreements covering hourly rated production and service employees at various Lorillard plants with the Bakery, Confectionery, Tobacco Workers and Grain Millers International Union, and the National Conference of Fireman and Oilers/SEIU. Lorillard has experienced satisfactory labor relations and provides a retirement plan, a deferred profit sharing plan, and other benefits for its hourly paid employees who are represented by the foregoing unions. In addition, Lorillard provides to its salaried employees a retirement plan, group life, disability and health insurance program and a savings plan.

Loews Hotels employed approximately 2,200 persons, approximately 700 of whom are union members covered under collective bargaining agreements. Loews Hotels

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has experienced satisfactory labor relations and provides comprehensive benefit plans for its hourly paid employees.

The Company maintains a retirement plan, group life, disability and health insurance program and a savings plan for executive office employees. Loews Hotels non-union employees also participate in these benefit plans. Union employees participate in benefit plans provided by collective bargaining agreements.

CNA employed approximately 12,100 full-time equivalent employees and has experienced satisfactory labor relations. CNA and its subsidiaries have comprehensive benefit plans for substantially all of their employees, including retirement plans, savings plans, disability programs, group life programs and group health care programs.

Diamond Offshore employed approximately 3,740 persons including international crew personnel furnished through independent labor contractors. Diamond Offshore has experienced satisfactory labor relations and provides comprehensive benefit plans for its employees. Diamond Offshore does not currently consider the possibility of a shortage of qualified personnel to be a material factor in its business.

Texas Gas employed approximately 700 persons. Certain of those employees were covered by a collective bargaining agreement. Texas Gas has experienced satisfactory labor relations and provides comprehensive benefit plans for its employees. The International Chemical Workers Union Council of the United Food and Commercial Workers International Union, Local 187C, represents 116 of Texas Gas's 375 field employees. The current collective bargaining agreement between Texas Gas and Local 187C expires on April 30, 2004.

Bulova and its subsidiaries employed approximately 560 persons, approximately 150 of whom are union members. Bulova and its subsidiaries have experienced satisfactory labor relations. Bulova provides comprehensive benefit plans for substantially all employees.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

The Company's website address is www.loews.com. The Company makes available, free of charge, through its website its Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports are electronically filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Copies of the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, Corporate Governance

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Guidelines, Audit Committee charter, Compensation Committee charter and Nominating and Governance Committee charter have also been posted and are available on the Company's website.

Item 2. Properties.

Information relating to the properties of Registrant and its subsidiaries is contained under Item 1.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

1. Insurance Related. Information with respect to insurance related legal

proceedings is incorporated by reference to Note 21, "Legal Proceedings -

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Insurance Related" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8.

2. Tobacco Related. Approximately 4,275 product liability cases are pending

against cigarette manufacturers in the United States. Lorillard is a defendant in approximately 3,875 of these cases. The Company is a defendant in six of the pending cases. Information with respect to tobacco related legal proceedings is incorporated by reference to Note 21, "Legal Proceedings - Tobacco Related" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8. Additional information regarding tobacco related legal proceedings is contained below and in Exhibit 99.01.

The pending product liability cases are comprised of the following types of cases:

"Conventional product liability cases" are brought by individuals who allege cancer or other health effects caused by smoking cigarettes, by using smokeless tobacco products, by addiction to tobacco, or by exposure to environmental tobacco smoke. Approximately 1,475 cases are pending, including approximately 1,100 cases against Lorillard. The 1,475 cases include approximately 1,000 cases pending in a single West Virginia court in which a consolidated trial is scheduled for March 21, 2005. Lorillard is a defendant in nearly 950 of the 1,000 consolidated West Virginia cases. The Company is a defendant in two of the conventional product liability cases and is not a party to any of the consolidated West Virginia cases.

"Class action cases" are purported to be brought on behalf of large numbers of individuals for damages allegedly caused by smoking. Thirteen of these cases are pending against Lorillard. The Company is a defendant in two of the class action cases. An additional group of approximately 25 class action cases are pending against other cigarette manufacturers and assert claims on behalf of smokers of "light" cigarettes. Reference is made to Exhibit 99.01 to this Report for a list of pending Class Action Cases in which Lorillard is a party.

"Reimbursement cases" are brought by or on behalf of entities who seek reimbursement of expenses incurred in providing health care to individuals who allegedly were injured by smoking. Plaintiffs in these cases have included the U.S. federal government, U.S. state and local governments, foreign governmental entities, hospitals or hospital districts, American Indian tribes, labor unions, private companies, and private citizens suing on behalf of taxpayers. Lorillard is a defendant in 11 of the 13 pending Reimbursement cases. The Company is a defendant in one of the pending Reimbursement cases. Reference is made to Exhibit 99.01 to this Report for a list of pending Reimbursement Cases in which Lorillard is a party.

"Contribution cases" are brought by private companies, such as asbestos manufacturers or their insurers, who are seeking contribution or indemnity for court claims they incurred on behalf of individuals injured by their products but who also allegedly were injured by smoking cigarettes. Lorillard is a defendant in each of the seven pending Contribution cases. The Company is a defendant in one of the pending Contribution cases. Reference is made to Exhibit 99.01 to this Report for a list of pending Contribution cases in which Lorillard is a party.

"Flight Attendant cases" are brought by non-smoking flight attendants alleging injury from exposure to environmental smoke in the cabins of aircraft. Plaintiffs in these cases may not seek punitive damages for injuries that arose prior to January 15, 1997. Lorillard is a defendant in each of the approximately 2,725 pending Flight Attendant cases. The Company is not a defendant in any of the Flight Attendant cases.

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Excluding the flight attendant and the consolidated West Virginia suits, approximately 550 product liability cases are pending against U.S. cigarette manufacturers. Lorillard is a defendant in approximately 200 of the 550 cases. The Company, which is not a defendant in any of the flight attendant or the consolidated West Virginia matters, is a defendant in six of the actions.

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Other tobacco-related litigation includes "Tobacco Related Anti-Trust Cases." Reference is made to Exhibit 99.01 to this Report for a list of pending Tobacco Related Anti-Trust Cases in which Lorillard is a party.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

None

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Name	Position and Offices Held	Age	First Became Officer
Gary W. Garson	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	57	1988
Herbert C. Hofmann	Senior Vice President	61	1979
Peter W. Keegan	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	59	1997
Arthur L. Rebell	Senior Vice President	62	1998
Andrew H. Tisch	Office of the President and Chairman of the Executive Committee	54	1985
James S. Tisch	Office of the President, President and Chief Executive Officer	51	1981
Jonathan M. Tisch	Office of the President	50	1987
Preston R. Tisch	Chairman of the Board	77	1960

Andrew H. Tisch and James S. Tisch are brothers, and are nephews of, and Jonathan M. Tisch is a son of, Preston R. Tisch. None of the other officers or directors of Registrant is related to any other.

All executive officers of Registrant, have been engaged actively and continuously in the business of Registrant for more than the past five years.

Officers are elected and hold office until their successors are elected and qualified, and are subject to removal by the Board of Directors.

PART II

Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Stock and Related Stockholder Matters.

Price Range of Common Stock

Loews common stock

Loews Corporation's common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The following table sets forth the reported high and low sales prices in each

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calendar quarter of 2003 and 2002:

	2003		2002	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$47.90	\$39.65	\$62.10	\$53.95
Second Quarter	49.02	38.25	62.30	52.00
Third Quarter	49.18	40.10	53.89	40.67
Fourth Quarter	49.48	38.80	45.62	37.50

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Carolina Group stock

Carolina Group stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange and trading of the stock started on February 1, 2002. The following table sets forth the reported high and low sales prices in each calendar quarter of 2003 and 2002:

	2003		2002	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$22.95	\$18.00	\$30.05	\$27.70
Second Quarter	27.18	16.86	33.59	25.85
Third Quarter	28.10	20.70	27.25	17.35
Fourth Quarter	25.70	22.49	21.20	16.41

Dividend Information

The Company has paid quarterly cash dividends on Loews common stock in each year since 1967. Regular dividends of \$0.15 per share of Loews common stock were paid in each calendar quarter of 2003 and 2002.

The Company paid quarterly cash dividends on Carolina Group stock of \$0.445 per share beginning in the second quarter of 2002. The Company increased its quarterly cash dividend on Carolina Group stock to \$0.455 per share beginning in the second quarter of 2003.

Approximate Number of Equity Security Holders

The Company has approximately 1,900 holders of record of Loews common stock and 70 holders of record of Carolina Group stock.

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

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Year Ended December 31	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
(In millions, except per share data)					
Results of Operations:					
Revenues	\$16,461.0	\$17,456.5	\$18,728.2	\$20,633.0	\$20,840.2
(Loss) income before taxes and minority interest	\$ (1,378.4)	\$ 1,640.7	\$ (829.1)	\$ 3,135.9	\$ 861.5
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (666.1)	\$ 978.6	\$ (547.7)	\$ 1,835.5	\$ 472.6
Discontinued operations - net	55.4	(27.0)	13.9	13.1	12.6
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles-net		(39.6)	(53.3)		(157.9)
Net (loss) income	\$ (610.7)	\$ 912.0	\$ (587.1)	\$ 1,848.6	\$ 327.3
(Loss) income attributable to:					
Loews common stock:					
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (781.3)	\$ 837.9	\$ (547.7)	\$ 1,835.5	\$ 472.6
Discontinued operations-net	55.4	(27.0)	13.9	13.1	12.6
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles-net		(39.6)	(53.3)		(157.9)
Loews common stock	(725.9)	771.3	(587.1)	1,848.6	327.3
Carolina Group stock	115.2	140.7			
Net (loss) income	\$ (610.7)	\$ 912.0	\$ (587.1)	\$ 1,848.6	\$ 327.3
(Loss) Income Per Share:					
Loews common stock:					
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (4.21)	\$ 4.46	\$ (2.81)	\$ 9.24	\$ 2.18
Discontinued operations - net	0.30	(0.14)	0.07	0.06	0.05
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles-net		(0.21)	(0.27)		(0.73)
Net (loss) income	\$ (3.91)	\$ 4.11	\$ (3.01)	\$ 9.30	\$ 1.50
Carolina Group stock	\$ 2.76	\$ 3.50			
Financial Position:					
Investments	\$42,514.8	\$40,136.7	\$41,159.1	\$41,332.7	\$42,008.0
Total assets	77,880.9	70,515.6	75,001.0	71,588.7	70,628.2
Long-term debt	5,820.2	5,651.9	5,920.3	6,040.0	5,706.3
Shareholders' equity	11,054.3	11,235.2	9,429.3	10,969.1	9,783.8
Cash dividends per share:					
Loews common stock	0.60	0.60	0.58	0.50	0.50
Carolina Group stock	1.81	1.34			
Book value per share of					
Loews common stock	60.92	61.68	49.24	55.62	46.82
Shares outstanding:					
Loews common stock	185.45	185.44	191.49	197.23	208.96
Carolina Group stock	57.97	39.91			

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

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is comprised of the following sections:

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OVERVIEW

Loews Corporation is a holding company. Its subsidiaries are engaged in the

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following lines of business: property, casualty and life insurance (CNA Financial Corporation ("CNA"), a 90% owned subsidiary); the production and sale of cigarettes (Lorillard, Inc. ("Lorillard"), a wholly owned subsidiary); the operation of hotels (Loews Hotels Holding Corporation ("Loews Hotels"), a wholly owned subsidiary); the operation of offshore oil and gas drilling rigs (Diamond Offshore Drilling, Inc. ("Diamond Offshore"), a 54% owned subsidiary); the operation of an interstate natural gas transmission pipeline system (Texas Gas Transmission, LLC ("Texas Gas"), a wholly owned subsidiary); and the distribution and sale of watches and clocks (Bulova Corporation ("Bulova"), a 97% owned subsidiary). Unless the

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context otherwise requires, the terms "Company," "Loews" and "Registrant" as used herein mean Loews Corporation excluding its subsidiaries.

CNA Recent Developments

During 2003, CNA completed a strategic review of its operations and decided to concentrate efforts on its property and casualty business. As a result of this review, and 2003 charges of \$1,667.4 million after tax and minority interest (\$2,845.0 million pretax) related to unfavorable net prior year development and a \$356.9 million (\$610.0 million pretax) increase in the provision for reinsurance and insurance receivables, a capital plan was developed to replenish statutory capital of CNA's property and casualty subsidiaries adversely impacted by these charges. A summary of the capital plan, related actions, and other significant 2003 business decisions is discussed below:

In order to assist CNA in replenishing statutory capital adversely impacted by the 2003 charges discussed above, in November of 2003 Loews purchased \$750.0 million of a new series of CNA convertible preferred stock. Loews committed additional capital support of up to \$500.0 million by February 27, 2004 through the purchase of surplus notes in the event certain additions to statutory capital were not achieved through asset sales. In addition, Loews committed to an additional \$150.0 million of capital support by March 31, 2004, in a form to be determined, to support the statutory capital of CCC in the event of additional shortfalls in relation to business and asset sales.

On December 31, 2003, CNA completed the sale of the majority of its Group Benefits business to Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc. The business sold included group life and accident, short and long term disability and certain other products. CNA's group long term care and specialty medical businesses were excluded from the sale. Consideration from the sale was approximately \$530.0 million, of which \$485.0 million was received on December 31, 2003, resulting in an investment loss on the sale of \$116.4 million (after tax and minority interest). See Note 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included under Item 8 for further information.

In February of 2004, CNA entered into a definitive agreement to sell its individual life insurance business to Swiss Re Life & Health America Inc. for approximately \$690.0 million. The business sold includes term, universal and permanent life insurance policies and individual annuity products. The transaction is expected to be completed on or before March 31, 2004, subject to certain customary closing conditions and regulatory approvals. See Note 25 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included under Item 8 for further information.

After consideration of the increase in statutory surplus resulting from the sale of the Group Benefits business, Loews purchased \$45.6 million of surplus notes in February of 2004, pursuant to the capital plan. In addition, the sale of CNA's individual life business is expected to result in an addition to

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statutory surplus in excess of \$400.0 million. However, the sale of the individual life business was not consummated by February 26, 2004. As a result, Loews purchased \$300.0 million of additional surplus notes in February of 2004. Following the consummation of the individual life sale, CNA plans to seek approval from the insurance regulatory authority for the repayment of the surplus notes purchased in relation to such sale, although no assurance can be given that sale of the individual life business will be consummated or that the regulatory approval will be obtained.

In addition to the asset sales described above, and as part of the decision to focus on its property and casualty business, CNA withdrew from the assumed reinsurance business during 2003. In October of 2003, CNA entered into an agreement to sell the renewal rights for most of the treaty business of CNA Re to Folksamerica. Under the terms of the transaction, Folksamerica will compensate CNA based upon the amount of premiums renewed by Folksamerica over the next two contract renewals. CNA will manage the run-off of its retained liabilities.

The Group Operations business, individual life and annuity insurance business and CNA Re absorbed approximately \$150.0 million of shared corporate overhead expenses that are allocated to all of CNA's businesses. CNA expects that the 2004 consolidated net results will include an approximate \$50.0 million after tax loss (before minority interest) for these three businesses, primarily due to these corporate overhead expenses. The 2003 expense initiative discussed below did not contemplate the sale or exit of these businesses, and therefore the savings from this initiative will be partially offset by these expenses. CNA is evaluating its corporate expense structure and anticipates taking actions in 2004 that will reduce these expenses.

The primary components of the expense initiative are a reduction of the workforce by approximately five percent, lower commissions and other acquisition costs, principally related to workers compensation, and reduced spending in other areas. As of December 31, 2003, CNA has achieved the targeted workforce reduction and approximately \$28.0

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million of associated severance and related costs have been recorded in 2003. Actions related to the commission and other acquisition expenses have begun to be implemented in 2003 and will continue through 2004.

In February of 2004, CNA announced the decision to cease sales to new customers in its structured settlement and institutional markets businesses. Also, during 2003, CNA ceased sales to new customers in the individual and group long term care businesses. CNA will continue to accept new deposits and premiums only from existing customers for the institutional markets business and will service its existing commitments on all businesses in which new sales were ceased. These businesses will be managed as a run-off operation. CCC will provide credit enhancement to Continental Assurance Company ("CAC") for certain of CAC's investment and specialty medical products.

Acquisition of Texas Gas

In May of 2003 the Company, through a wholly owned subsidiary, TGT Pipeline, LLC, acquired Texas Gas from The Williams Companies, Inc. The transaction value was approximately \$1.05 billion, which included \$250.0 million of existing Texas Gas debt. The results of Texas Gas have been included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the date of acquisition. The Company funded the approximately \$803.3 million balance of the purchase price, including transaction costs and closing adjustments, with \$528.3 million of its available cash and \$275.0 million of proceeds from an interim loan incurred by Texas Gas.

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Consolidated Financial Results

The following table summarizes the revenues, net (loss) income and earnings per share information:

Year Ended December 31	2003	2002

(In millions, except per share data)		
Consolidated:		
Revenues (a)	\$16,461.0	\$17,456.5
Net (loss) income	\$ (610.7)	\$ 912.0
Per Share: (b)		
(Loss) income per share of Loews common stock:		
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (4.21)	\$ 4.46
Discontinued operations-net	0.30	(0.14)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle-net		(0.21)

Net (loss) income per share of Loews common stock	\$ (3.91)	\$ 4.11
=====		
Net income per share of Carolina Group stock	\$ 2.76	\$ 3.50
=====		

(a) Revenue includes premiums of \$1,151.0 for the year ended December 31, 2002, related to the National Postal Mail Handlers contract at CNA which was transferred on July 1, 2002.

(b) The Company has two classes of common stock, Loews common stock and Carolina Group stock, issued in February 2002.

Net loss of \$610.7 million for 2003 includes a gain from discontinued operations of \$55.4 million or \$0.30 per share of Loews common stock related to the sale of a hotel property, as compared to a loss from discontinued operations of \$27.0 million or \$0.14 per share of Loews common stock in the prior year primarily related to CNA's sale of its life operations in Chile. Net income in 2002 also included a charge for accounting changes of \$39.6 million or \$0.21 per share of Loews common stock, related to accounting for goodwill and other intangible assets at CNA.

The 2003 results reflect the charges at CNA Financial Corporation, the Company's 90% owned subsidiary, for net prior year development of \$1,667.4 million, net of tax and minority interest, which includes premium and claim and allocated claim adjustment expense development. Results for 2003 also include charges to increase bad debt reserves for insurance and reinsurance receivables of \$356.9 million.

The net prior year development consists of \$1,202.0 million related to core reserves and \$465.4 million related to asbestos, environmental pollution and mass tort ("APMT") reserves (after tax and minority interest). The net prior year

development also resulted in additional cessions to CNA's reinsurance contracts, including the corporate aggregate reinsurance treaties. These

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additional cessions resulted in \$60.3 million of interest expense (after tax and minority interest), which is recorded as a reduction in investment income.

Consolidated loss from continuing operations for the year ended 2003 was \$666.1 million, compared to income of \$978.6 million in the prior year. Loss from continuing operations includes net investment gains of \$338.3 million (after tax and minority interest), compared to a loss of \$116.7 million (after tax and minority interest) in the prior year. The net loss reflects the unfavorable net prior year premium and loss development and increase in bad debt reserves recorded in 2003 as discussed above and lower results from Lorillard, partially offset by the improvement in net investment gains.

Loss from continuing operations attributable to Loews common stock for the year ended 2003 amounted to \$781.3 million or \$4.21 per share, compared to income of \$837.9 million or \$4.46 per share in the prior year. Loss from continuing operations includes net investment gains attributable to Loews common stock of \$339.7 million, compared to losses of \$122.0 million in the prior year.

Net income attributable to Carolina Group stock for the year ended 2003 amounted to \$115.2 million or \$2.76 per Carolina Group share, compared to \$140.7 million or \$3.50 per share in the prior year.

Components of Net (Loss) Income

Year Ended December 31	2003	2002

(In millions)		
(Loss) income before net investment gains (losses)		
attributable to Loews common stock	\$ (1,121.0)	\$ 959.9
Net investment gains (losses)	339.7	(122.0)

(Loss) income from continuing operations	(781.3)	837.9
Discontinued operations-net (a)	55.4	(27.0)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle-net (b)		(39.6)

Net (loss) income attributable to Loews common stock	\$ (725.9)	\$ 771.3
=====		

(a) Includes a gain of \$56.7 in the year ended December 31, 2003 from the sale of a hotel property. The year ended December 31, 2002 includes a \$31.0 loss from CNA's sale of its life operations in Chile.

(b) Represents the effect of the adoption of SFAS No. 142, which was a change in accounting for goodwill and other intangible assets at CNA.

Classes of Common Stock

The issuance of Carolina Group stock has resulted in a two class common stock structure for Loews Corporation. Carolina Group stock, commonly called a tracking stock, is intended to reflect the economic performance of a defined group of assets and liabilities of the Company referred to as the Carolina Group. The principal assets and liabilities attributed to the Carolina Group are (a) the Company's 100% stock ownership interest in Lorillard, Inc.; (b)

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notional, intergroup debt owed by the Carolina Group to the Loews Group (\$2.0 billion outstanding at December 31, 2003), bearing interest at the annual rate of 8.0% and, subject to optional prepayment, due December 31, 2021; and (c) any and all liabilities, costs and expenses arising out of or related to tobacco or tobacco-related businesses.

As of December 31, 2003, the outstanding Carolina Group stock represents a 33.43% economic interest in the economic performance of the Carolina Group. The Loews Group consists of all the Company's assets and liabilities other than the 33.43% economic interest represented by the outstanding Carolina Group stock, and includes as an asset the notional, intergroup debt of the Carolina Group.

The existence of separate classes of common stock could give rise to occasions where the interests of the holders of Loews common stock and Carolina Group stock diverge or conflict or appear to diverge or conflict. Subject to its fiduciary duties, the Company's board of directors could, in its sole discretion, from time to time, make determinations or implement policies that affect disproportionately the groups or the different classes of stock. For example, Loews's board of directors may decide to reallocate assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and cash flows between groups, without the consent of shareholders. The board of directors would not be required to select the option that would result in the highest value for holders of Carolina Group stock.

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As a result of the flexibility provided to Loews's board of directors, it might be difficult for investors to assess the future prospects of the Carolina Group based on the Carolina Group's past performance.

The creation of the Carolina Group and the issuance of Carolina Group stock does not change the Company's ownership of Lorillard, Inc. or Lorillard, Inc.'s status as a separate legal entity. The Carolina Group and the Loews Group are notional groups that are intended to reflect the performance of the defined sets of assets and liabilities of each such group as described above. The Carolina Group and the Loews Group are not separate legal entities and the attribution of assets and liabilities to the Loews Group or the Carolina Group does not affect title to the assets or responsibility for the liabilities.

Holders of the Company's common stock and of Carolina Group stock are shareholders of Loews Corporation and are subject to the risks related to an equity investment in Loews Corporation.

Parent Company

The Company is a holding company and derives substantially all of its cash flow from its subsidiaries, principally Lorillard. The Company relies upon its invested cash balances and distributions from its subsidiaries to generate the funds necessary to meet its obligations and to declare and pay any dividends to its stockholders. The ability of the Company's subsidiaries to pay dividends is subject to, among other things, the availability of sufficient funds in such subsidiaries, applicable state laws, including in the case of the insurance subsidiaries of CNA, laws and rules governing the payment of dividends by regulated insurance companies. Claims of creditors of the Company's subsidiaries will generally have priority as to the assets of such subsidiaries over the claims of the Company and its creditors and stockholders (see Liquidity and Capital Resources - CNA, below).

At December 31, 2003, the book value per share of Loews common stock was \$60.92, compared to \$61.68 at December 31, 2002.

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CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and the related notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes have been prepared in accordance with GAAP, applied on a consistent basis. The Company continually evaluates the accounting policies and estimates used to prepare the consolidated financial statements. In general, management's estimates are based on historical experience, evaluation of current trends, information from third party professionals and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the known facts and circumstances.

The accounting policies discussed below are considered by management to be critical to an understanding of the Company's consolidated financial statements as their application places the most significant demands on management's judgment. Due to the inherent uncertainties involved with this type of judgment, actual results could differ significantly from estimates and have a material adverse impact on the Company's results of operations or equity.

Insurance Reserves

Insurance reserves are established for both short and long-duration insurance contracts. Short-duration contracts are primarily related to property and casualty insurance policies where the reserving process is based on actuarial estimates of the amount of loss, including amounts for known and unknown claims. Long-duration contracts typically include traditional life insurance and long term care products and are estimated using actuarial estimates about mortality and morbidity as well as assumptions about expected investment returns. Workers compensation lifetime claim reserves and accident and health disability claim reserves are calculated using mortality and morbidity assumptions based on CNA and industry experience, and are discounted at interest rates that range from 3.5% to 6.5% at December 31, 2003. The reserve for unearned premiums on property and casualty and accident and health contracts represents the portion of premiums written to the unexpired terms of coverage. The inherent risks associated with the reserving process are discussed below, in Reserves - Estimates and Uncertainties. Additionally, a review of Results of Operations for CNA's segment results, Environmental Pollution and Mass Tort and

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Asbestos Reserves, and Reserve Development sections is necessary to understand the sensitivity of management's estimate.

Reinsurance

Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with claim and claim adjustment expense reserves or future policy benefits reserves and are reported as receivables in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The ceding of insurance does not discharge the primary liability of CNA. An estimated allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded on the basis of periodic evaluations of balances due from reinsurers, reinsurer solvency, management's experience and current economic conditions. Further information on reinsurance is provided in a review of Results of Operations for CNA's segment results-Reinsurance that follows.

Tobacco and Other Litigation

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Lorillard and other cigarette manufacturers continue to be confronted with substantial litigation. Plaintiffs in most of the cases seek unspecified amounts of compensatory damages and punitive damages, although some seek damages ranging into the billions of dollars. Plaintiffs in some of the cases seek treble damages, statutory damages, disgorgement of profits, equitable and injunctive relief, and medical monitoring, among other damages.

Lorillard believes that it has valid defenses to the cases pending against it. Lorillard also believes it has valid bases for appeal of the adverse verdicts against it. To the extent the Company is a defendant in any of the lawsuits, the Company believes that it is not a proper defendant in these matters and has moved or plans to move for dismissal of all such claims against it. While Lorillard intends to defend vigorously all tobacco products liability litigation, it is not possible to predict the outcome of any of this litigation. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and it is possible that some of these actions could be decided unfavorably. Lorillard may enter into discussions in an attempt to settle particular cases if it believes it is appropriate to do so.

On May 21, 2003 the Florida Third District Court of Appeal vacated the judgment entered in favor of a class of Florida smokers in the case of Engle v. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., et al. The judgment reflected an award of punitive damages to the class of approximately \$145.0 billion, including \$16.3 billion against Lorillard. The court of appeals also decertified the class ordered during pre-trial proceedings. Plaintiffs are seeking review of the case by the Florida Supreme Court. The Company and Lorillard believe that the appeals court's decision should be upheld upon further appeals.

Except for the impact of the State Settlement Agreements as described in Note 21 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Report, management is unable to make a meaningful estimate of the amount or range of loss that could result from an unfavorable outcome of pending litigation and, therefore, no provision has been made in the consolidated condensed financial statements for any unfavorable outcome. It is possible that the Company's results of operations, cash flows and its financial position could be materially adversely affected by an unfavorable outcome of certain pending or future litigation.

CNA is also involved in various legal proceedings that have arisen during the ordinary course of business. CNA evaluates the facts and circumstances of each situation and when CNA determines it necessary, a liability is estimated and recorded.

Valuation of Investments and Impairment of Securities

The Company classifies its holdings of fixed maturity securities (bonds and redeemable preferred stocks) and equity securities, which are held principally by insurance subsidiaries, as available-for-sale, and are carried at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity, net of applicable deferred income taxes and participating policyholders' and minority interest. The amortized cost of fixed maturity securities is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to maturity, which are included in investment income.

The Company's investment portfolio is subject to market declines below book value that may be other-than-temporary. CNA has an Impairment Committee, which reviews its investment portfolio on a quarterly basis with ongoing analysis as new information becomes available. Any decline that is determined to be other-than-temporary is recorded as an

impairment loss in the results of operations in the period in which the determination occurred. See "Investments - CNA" in this MD&A and Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 for information related to the Company's impairment charges.

Securities in the parent company's investment portfolio that are not part of its cash management activities are classified as trading securities in order to reflect the Company's investment philosophy. These investments are carried at fair value with the net unrealized gain or loss included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Individual Long-term Care Products

CNA's reserves and deferred acquisition costs for its individual long term care product offerings are based on certain assumptions including morbidity, policy persistency and interest rates. Actual experience may differ from these assumptions. The recoverability of deferred acquisition costs and the adequacy of the reserves are contingent on actual experience related to these key assumptions and other factors including potential future premium increases and future health care cost trends. The Company's results of operations and/or equity may be materially, adversely affected if actual experience varies significantly from these assumptions. For further information see the Life Operations section of the MD&A.

Loans to National Contractor

CNA has made loans through a credit facility provided to a national contractor to whom CNA Surety provides significant amounts of surety bond insurance coverage. As of December 31, 2003, the Company has credit exposure of \$80.0 million under the credit facility. The credit facility was established to help the contractor meet its liquidity needs. The contractor has initiated restructuring efforts to reduce costs and improve cash flow and is attempting to develop additional sources of funds. Based on the contractor's restructuring efforts to date, CNA estimates that amounts due under the credit facility are collectible. Therefore, no valuation allowance has been established. Further information on this credit agreement is provided in the Liquidity and Capital Resources section below.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS BY BUSINESS SEGMENT

CNA Financial

Insurance operations are conducted by subsidiaries of CNA Financial Corporation ("CNA"). CNA is a 90% owned subsidiary of the Company.

2003 Charges

The Company's 2003 net loss included CNA's significant reserve strengthening as a result of reserve reviews. Significant items that contributed to CNA's 2003 net loss (after tax and minority interest) include:

- . Net prior year development of \$1,667.4 million after tax and minority interest, which includes premium and claim and allocated claim adjustment expense development. Of this amount, \$1,202.0 million was recorded for core reserves and \$465.4 million was recorded for environmental pollution and mass tort and asbestos ("APMT") reserves.
- . Increase in the bad debt reserve for reinsurance receivables in the amount of \$215.3 million. This increase was recorded based on continuing deterioration of reinsurer financial strength ratings. See the

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Reinsurance section of this MD&A for a detailed discussion of this charge.

- . Increase in the bad debt reserve for insurance receivables in the amount of \$141.6 million in Standard Lines. See the Property and Casualty discussion of results in the MD&A for a discussion of this charge.
- . Increase in unallocated claim and claim adjustment expense ("ULAE") reserves of \$58.5 million. The increase was recorded in Standard Lines (\$2.7 million), Specialty Lines (\$16.2 million) and the Other Insurance (\$39.6 million) segments.

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The following table summarizes the pretax 2003 net unfavorable prior accident year development by segment.

	Property and Casualty	Other Insurance	Total

(In millions)			
Pretax unfavorable net prior year claim and allocated claim adjustment expense development excluding the impact of the corporate aggregate reinsurance treaties:			
Core (Non-APMT)	\$ 2,064.0	\$ 86.0	\$ 2,150.0
APMT		795.0	795.0

Total	2,064.0	881.0	2,945.0
Ceded losses related to corporate aggregate reinsurance treaties	(643.0)		(643.0)

Pretax unfavorable net prior year development before impact of premium development	1,421.0	881.0	2,302.0

Unfavorable (favorable) premium development, excluding impact of corporate aggregate reinsurance treaties	192.0	(7.0)	185.0
Ceded premiums related to corporate aggregate reinsurance treaties	357.0	1.0	358.0

Total premium development	549.0	(6.0)	543.0

Total 2003 unfavorable net prior year development (pretax)	\$ 1,970.0	\$ 875.0	\$ 2,845.0
=====			
Total 2003 unfavorable net prior year development (after tax and minority interest)	\$ 1,154.6	\$ 512.8	\$ 1,667.4
=====			

The following table summarizes the pretax 2002 net unfavorable prior accident year development by segment.

	Property and Casualty	Other Insurance	Total
--	-----------------------------	--------------------	-------

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(In millions)

Pretax unfavorable (favorable) net prior year claim and allocated claim adjustment expense development excluding the impact of the corporate aggregate reinsurance treaties:			
Core (Non-APMT)	\$ 81.0	\$ 23.0	\$ 104.0
Ceded losses related to corporate aggregate reinsurance treaties	(148.0)		(148.0)
Pretax (favorable) unfavorable net prior year development before impact of premium development	(67.0)	23.0	(44.0)
Premium development, excluding impact of corporate aggregate reinsurance treaties	(7.0)	(3.0)	(10.0)
Ceded premiums related to corporate aggregate reinsurance treaties	100.0	1.0	101.0
Total premium development	93.0	(2.0)	91.0
Total 2002 unfavorable net prior year development (pretax)	\$ 26.0	\$ 21.0	\$ 47.0
Total 2002 unfavorable net prior year development (after tax and minority interest)	\$ 15.2	\$ 12.5	\$ 27.7

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The following table summarizes the pretax 2001 net unfavorable prior accident year development by segment.

	Property and Casualty	Other Insurance	Total
(In millions)			
Pretax unfavorable net prior year claim and allocated claim adjustment expense development excluding the impact of the corporate aggregate reinsurance treaties:			
Core (Non-APMT)	\$1,578.0	\$ 72.0	\$ 1,650.0
APMT		1,241.0	1,241.0
Total	1,578.0	1,313.0	2,891.0
Ceded losses related to corporate aggregate reinsurance treaties	(500.0)		(500.0)
Pretax unfavorable (favorable) net prior year development before impact of premium development	1,078.0	1,313.0	2,391.0
Unfavorable (favorable) premium development, excluding impact of corporate aggregate reinsurance treaties	779.0	9.0	788.0
Ceded premiums related to corporate aggregate reinsurance treaties	230.0		230.0

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Total premium development	1,009.0	9.0	1,018.0
Total 2001 unfavorable net prior year development (pretax)	\$2,087.0	\$1,322.0	\$ 3,409.0
Total 2001 unfavorable net prior year development (after tax and minority interest)	\$1,186.6	\$ 751.7	\$ 1,938.3

Reserves - Estimates and Uncertainties

CNA maintains reserves to cover its estimated ultimate unpaid liability for claim and claim adjustment expenses and future policy benefits, including the estimated cost of the claims adjudication process, for claims that have been reported but not yet settled and claims that have been incurred but not reported. Claim and claim adjustment expense and future policy benefit reserves are reflected as liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets under the heading "Insurance Reserves." Adjustments to prior year reserve estimates, if necessary, are reflected in the results of operations in the period that the need for such adjustments is determined.

The level of Insurance Reserves maintained by CNA represents management's best estimate, as of a particular point in time, of what the ultimate settlement and administration of claims will cost based on its assessment of facts and circumstances known at that time. Insurance Reserves are not an exact calculation of liability but instead are complex estimates that are derived by CNA, generally utilizing a variety of actuarial reserve estimation techniques, from numerous assumptions and expectations about future events, both internal and external, many of which are highly uncertain.

Among the many uncertain future events about which CNA makes assumptions and estimates, many of which have become increasingly unpredictable, are claims severity, frequency of claims, mortality, morbidity, expected interest rates, inflation, claims handling and case reserving policies and procedures, underwriting and pricing policies, changes in the legal and regulatory environment and the lag time between the occurrence of an insured event and the time it is ultimately settled, referred to in the insurance industry as the "tail." These factors must be individually considered in relation to CNA's evaluation of each type of business. Many of these uncertainties are not precisely quantifiable, particularly on a prospective basis, and require significant management judgment.

Given the factors described above, it is not possible to quantify precisely the ultimate exposure represented by claims and related litigation. As a result, CNA regularly reviews the adequacy of its reserves and reassesses its reserve estimates as historical loss experience develops, additional claims are reported and settled and additional information becomes available in subsequent periods.

In addition, CNA is subject to the uncertain effects of emerging or potential claims and coverage issues that arise as industry practices and legal, judicial, social and other environmental conditions change. These issues have had, and may continue to have, a negative effect on CNA's business by either extending coverage beyond the original underwriting intent or by increasing the number or size of claims. Recent examples of emerging or potential claims and coverage issues include:

- . increases in the number and size of water damage claims, including those related to expenses for testing and remediation of mold conditions;

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- . increases in the number and size of claims relating to injuries from medical products, and exposure to lead;
- . the effects of accounting and financial reporting scandals and other major corporate governance failures which have resulted in an increase in the number and size of claims, including director and officer and errors and omissions insurance claims;
- . class action litigation relating to claims handling and other practices;
- . increases in the number of construction defect claims, including claims for a broad range of additional insured endorsements on policies; and
- . increases in the number of claims alleging abuse by members of the clergy

The impact of these and other unforeseen emerging or potential claims and coverage issues is difficult to predict and could materially adversely affect the adequacy of CNA's claim and claim adjustment expense reserves and could lead to future reserve additions.

CNA's experience has been that establishing reserves for casualty coverages relating to APMT claim and claim adjustment expenses is subject to uncertainties that are greater than those presented by other claims. Estimating the ultimate cost of both reported and unreported APMT claims is subject to a higher degree of variability due to a number of additional factors, including among others:

- . coverage issues, including whether certain costs are covered under the policies and whether policy limits apply;
- . inconsistent court decisions and developing legal theories;
- . increasingly aggressive tactics of plaintiffs' lawyers;
- . the risks and lack of predictability inherent in major litigation;
- . changes in the volume of asbestos and environmental pollution and mass tort claims which cannot now be anticipated;
- . continued increase in mass tort claims relating to silica and silica-containing products;
- . the impact of the exhaustion of primary limits and the resulting increase in claims on any umbrella or excess policies that CNA has issued;
- . the number and outcome of direct actions against CNA; and
- . CNA's ability to recover reinsurance for asbestos and environmental pollution and mass tort claims.

It is also not possible to predict changes in the legal and legislative environment and the impact on the future development of APMT claims. This development will be affected by future court decisions and interpretations, as well as changes in applicable legislation. It is difficult to predict the ultimate outcome of large coverage disputes until settlement negotiations near completion and significant legal questions are resolved or, failing settlement, until the dispute is adjudicated. This is particularly the case with policyholders in bankruptcy where negotiations often involve a large number of claimants and other parties and require court approval to be effective. A further uncertainty exists as to whether a national privately financed trust to replace litigation of asbestos claims with payments to

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claimants from the

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trust will be established and approved through federal legislation, and, if established and approved, whether it will contain funding requirements in excess of CNA's carried loss reserves.

Due to the factors described above, among others, establishing reserves for APMT claim and claim adjustment expenses is subject to uncertainties that are greater than those presented by other claims. Traditional actuarial methods and techniques employed to estimate the ultimate cost of claims for more traditional property and casualty exposures are less precise in estimating claim and claim adjustment reserves for APMT, particularly in an environment of emerging or potential claims and coverage issues that arise from industry practices and legal, judicial and social conditions. Therefore, these traditional actuarial methods and techniques are necessarily supplemented with additional estimating techniques and methodologies, many of which involve significant judgments that are required of management. Due to the inherent uncertainties in estimating reserves for APMT claim and claim adjustment expenses and the degree of variability due to, among other things, the factors described above, CNA may be required to record material changes in its claim and claim adjustment expense reserves in the future, should new information become available or other developments emerge. See the Asbestos and Environmental Pollution and Mass Tort Reserves section of this MD&A for additional information relating to APMT claims and reserves.

CNA's recorded Insurance Reserves, including APMT reserves, reflect management's best estimate as of a particular point in time based upon known facts, current law and management's judgment. In light of the many uncertainties associated with establishing the estimates and making the assumptions necessary to establish reserve levels, CNA reviews its reserve estimates on a regular basis and makes adjustments in the period that the need for such adjustments is determined. These reviews have resulted in CNA identifying information and trends that have caused CNA to increase its reserves in prior periods and could lead to the identification of a need for additional material increases in claim and claim adjustment expense reserves, which could materially adversely affect the Company's results of operations and equity and CNA's business, insurer financial strength and debt ratings (see the Ratings section of this MD&A).

The following table presents estimated volatility in carried claim and claim adjustment expense reserves for the Property and casualty and Other insurance segments.

	Gross Carried Loss Reserves	Estimated Volatility in Reserves
December 31, 2003		

(In millions, except %)		
Standard Lines	\$12,983.0	+/- 7.0%
Specialty Lines	6,470.0	+/- 7.0%
CNA Re	2,288.0	+/- 10.0%
Other Insurance	7,046.0	+/- 25.0%

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The estimated volatility noted above does not represent a range around the actuarial point estimate of CNA's gross loss reserves, and it does not represent the range of all possible outcomes. The volatility represents an estimate of the inherent volatility associated with estimating loss reserves for the specific type of business written by each segment. The primary characteristics influencing the estimated level of volatility are the length of the claim settlement period, changes in medical and other claim costs, changes in the level of litigation or other dispute resolution processes, changes in the legal environment and the potential for different types of injuries emerging. Ceded reinsurance arrangements may reduce the volatility. Since ceded reinsurance arrangements vary by year, volatility in gross reserves may not result in comparable impacts to underwriting income or equity.

Reinsurance

CNA assumes and cedes reinsurance to other insurers, reinsurers and members of various reinsurance pools and associations. CNA utilizes reinsurance arrangements to limit its maximum loss, provide greater diversification of risk, minimize exposures on larger risks and to exit certain lines of business.

Property and Casualty reinsurance coverages are tailored to the specific risk characteristics of each product line and CNA's retained amount varies by type of coverage. Treaty reinsurance is purchased to protect specific lines of business such as property, worker's compensation, and professional liability. Corporate catastrophe reinsurance is also purchased

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for property and worker's compensation exposure. Most treaty reinsurance is purchased on an excess of loss basis. CNA also utilizes facultative reinsurance in certain lines. CNA's ceded life reinsurance includes utilization of coinsurance, yearly renewable term and facultative programs. A majority of the reinsurance utilized by CNA's life insurance operations relates to term life insurance policies. Term life insurance policies issued from 1994 onward are generally ceded at 60%-90% of the face value. Universal life policies issued from 1998 onward are generally ceded at 75% of the face value.

CNA's overall reinsurance program includes certain property and casualty contracts, such as the corporate aggregate reinsurance treaties discussed in more detail later in this section, that are entered into and accounted for on a "funds withheld" basis. Under the funds withheld basis, CNA records the cash remitted to the reinsurer for the reinsurer's margin, or cost of the reinsurance contract, as ceded premiums. The remainder of the premiums ceded under the reinsurance contract not remitted in cash is recorded as funds withheld liabilities. CNA is required to increase the funds withheld balance at stated interest crediting rates applied to the funds withheld balance or as otherwise specified under the terms of the contract. The funds withheld liability is reduced by any cumulative claim payments made by CNA in excess of CNA's retention under the reinsurance contract. If the funds withheld liability is exhausted, interest crediting will cease and additional claim payments are recoverable from the reinsurer. The funds withheld liability is recorded in reinsurance balances payable in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Interest cost on these contracts is credited during all periods in which a funds withheld liability exists. Interest cost, which is included in other net investment income, was \$344.0, \$239.0 and \$241.0 million in 2003, 2002 and 2001. The amount subject to interest crediting rates on such contracts was \$2,789.0 and \$2,766.0 million at December 31, 2003 and 2002. Certain funds withheld reinsurance contracts, including the corporate aggregate reinsurance

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treaties, require interest on additional premiums arising from ceded losses as if those premiums were payable at the inception of the contract. The amount of retroactive interest, included in the totals above, was \$147.0, \$10.0 and \$47.0 million in 2003, 2002 and 2001.

The amount subject to interest crediting on these funds withheld contracts will vary over time based on a number of factors, including the timing of loss payments and ultimate gross losses incurred. CNA expects that it will continue to incur significant interest costs on these contracts for several years.

The ceding of insurance does not discharge the primary liability of CNA. Therefore, a credit exposure exists with respect to property and casualty and life reinsurance ceded to the extent that any reinsurer is unable to meet the obligations or to the extent that the reinsurer disputes the liabilities assumed under reinsurance agreements.

CNA has established an allowance for doubtful accounts to provide for estimated uncollectible reinsurance receivables. The allowance for doubtful accounts was \$572.6 and \$195.7 million at December 31, 2003 and 2002. The reserve increased by \$376.9 million during 2003 in recognition of deterioration of the financial strength ratings of several reinsurers, including Trenwick Group Ltd. and Commercial Risk Reinsurance Company Ltd. In addition, in the third quarter of 2003, CNA updated its reinsurance bad debt model based on recently published studies of reinsurer insolvencies. While CNA believes the allowance for doubtful accounts is adequate based on current collateral and information currently available at the financial stability of reinsurers failure of reinsurers to meet their obligations could have a material adverse impact on the Company's results of operations and/or equity. CNA attempts to mitigate its credit risk related to reinsurance by entering into reinsurance arrangements only with reinsurers that have credit ratings above certain levels and by obtaining substantial amounts of collateral. The primary methods of obtaining collateral are through reinsurance trusts, letters of credit and funds withheld balances. Such collateral was approximately \$5,255.0 and \$4,754.0 million at December 31, 2003 and 2002. In certain circumstances, including significant deterioration of a reinsurer's financial strength ratings, CNA may engage in commutation discussions with individual reinsurers. The outcome of such discussions may result in a lump sum settlement that is less than the recorded receivable, net of any applicable allowance for doubtful accounts. Losses arising from commutations could have an adverse material impact on the Company's results of operations or equity.

CNA has reinsurance receivables from several reinsurers who have recently experienced multiple downgrades of their financial strength ratings, have announced that they will no longer accept new business and are placing their books of business into run-off. One of CNA's principal credit exposures from these recent events arises from reinsurance receivables from Gerling Global ("Gerling").

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In 2003, CNA commuted all remaining ceded and assumed reinsurance contracts with four Gerling entities. The commutations resulted in a pretax loss of \$109.0 million, which was net of a previously established allowance for doubtful accounts of \$47.0 million. CNA has no further exposure to the Gerling companies that are in run-off. CNA estimates that these commutations will reduce pretax interest expense related to these treaties by approximately \$11.0 million in 2004.

Amounts receivable from reinsurers were \$16,254.0 and \$12,696.0 million at December 31, 2003 and 2002. Of these amounts, \$813.0 and \$957.0 million were billed to reinsurers as of December 31, 2003 and 2002, as reinsurance

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contracts generally require payment of claims by the ceding company before the amount can be billed to the reinsurer. The remaining receivable relates to the estimated case and incurred but not reported ("IBNR") reserves and future reserves and future policyholder benefits ceded under reinsurance contracts.

CNA's largest recoverables from a single reinsurer at December 31, 2003, including prepaid reinsurance premiums, were approximately \$2,533.0, \$2,033.0, \$1,172.0, \$977.0, \$760.0 and \$629.0 million from subsidiaries of The Allstate Corporation ("Allstate"), subsidiaries of Hannover Reinsurance ("Ireland") Ltd., Hartford Life Group Insurance Company, American Reinsurance Company, European Reinsurance Company of Zurich and subsidiaries of the Berkshire Hathaway Group.

For 2002, CNA entered into a corporate aggregate reinsurance treaty covering substantially all of CNA's property and casualty lines of business (the "2002 Cover"). Ceded premium related to the reinsurer's margin of \$10.0 million was recorded in 2002. No losses were ceded during 2002 under this contract, and the 2002 Cover was commuted as of December 31, 2002.

CNA has an aggregate reinsurance treaty related to the 1999 through 2001 accident years that covers substantially all of CNA's property and casualty lines of business (the "Aggregate Cover"). The Aggregate Cover provides for two sections of coverage. These coverages attach at defined loss ratios for each accident year. Coverage under the first section of the Aggregate Cover, which is available for all accident years covered by the treaty, has a \$500.0 million limit per accident year of ceded losses and an aggregate limit of \$1.0 billion of ceded losses for the three accident years. The ceded premiums associated with the first section are a percentage of ceded losses and for each \$500.0 million of limit the ceded premium is \$230.0 million. The second section of the Aggregate Cover, which only relates to accident year 2001, provides additional coverage of up to \$510.0 million of ceded losses for a maximum ceded premium of \$310.0 million. Under the Aggregate Cover, interest charges on the funds withheld liability accrue at 8.0% per annum. The aggregate loss ratio for the three-year period has exceeded certain thresholds which requires additional premiums to be paid and an increase in the rate at which interest charges are accrued. This rate will increase to 8.25% per annum commencing in 2006.

During 2003, as a result of the unfavorable net prior year development recorded related to accident years 2000 and 2001, the \$500.0 million limit related to the 2000 and 2001 accident years under the first section was fully utilized and losses of \$500.0 million were ceded under the first section of the Aggregate Cover. In 2001, as a result of reserve additions including those related to accident year 1999, the \$500.0 million limit related to the 1999 accident year under the first section was fully utilized and losses of \$510.0 million were ceded under the second section as a result of losses related to the World Trade Center Disaster and related events ("WTC event"). The aggregate limits for the Aggregate Cover have been fully utilized.

The impact of the Aggregate Cover was as follows:

Year ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>			
(In millions)			
Ceded earned premium	\$ (258.0)		\$ (543.0)
Ceded claim and claim adjustment expenses	500.0		1,010.0
Interest charges	(147.0)	\$ (51.0)	(81.0)

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Pretax benefit (expense)	\$ 95.0	\$(51.0)	\$ 386.0
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In 2001, CNA entered into a one-year aggregate reinsurance treaty related to the 2001 accident year covering substantially all property and casualty lines of business in the Continental Casualty Company pool (the "CCC Cover"). The loss protection provided by the CCC Cover has an aggregate limit of approximately \$761.0 million of ceded losses.

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The ceded premiums are a percentage of ceded losses. The ceded premium related to full utilization of the \$761.0 million of limit is \$456.0 million. The CCC Cover provides continuous coverage in excess of the second section of the Aggregate Cover discussed above. During 2003, the CCC Cover was fully utilized. Under the CCC Cover, interest charges on the funds withheld generally accrue at 8.0% per annum. The interest rate increases to 10.0% per annum if the aggregate loss ratio exceeds certain thresholds. If the aggregate loss ratio would exceed these certain thresholds, then additional interest charges on funds withheld would be approximately \$27.0 million in 2004.

The impact of the CCC Cover was as follows:

Year ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
(In millions)			
Ceded earned premium	\$ (100.0)	\$ (101.0)	\$ (260.0)
Ceded claim and claim adjustment expenses	143.0	148.0	470.0
Interest charges	(59.0)	(37.0)	(20.0)
Pretax (expense) benefit	\$ (16.0)	\$ 10.0	\$ 190.0

The impact by operating segment of the Aggregate Cover and the CCC Cover was as follows:

Years ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
(In millions)			
Standard Lines	\$ 73.0	\$ (52.0)	\$ 381.0
Specialty Lines	6.0	2.0	33.0
CNA Re	2.0	12.0	162.0
Total Property and Casualty	81.0	(38.0)	576.0
Corporate and Other	(2.0)	(3.0)	
Pretax impact benefit (expense)	\$ 79.0	\$ (41.0)	\$ 576.0

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World Trade Center Event

During the third quarter of 2001, CNA recorded estimated incurred losses of \$468.0 million pretax, net of reinsurance, related to the WTC event. The loss estimate was based on a total industry loss of \$50.0 billion and included all lines of insurance. This estimate took into account CNA's substantial reinsurance agreements, including its catastrophe reinsurance program and corporate reinsurance programs. CNA has closely monitored reported losses as well as the collection of reinsurance on WTC event claims. During both 2003 and 2002, CNA reduced the reserves related to the WTC event in both the property and casualty and group and life segments. See the segment discussions of this MD&A for further information. As of December 31, 2003, CNA believes its recorded reserves, net of reinsurance, for the WTC event are adequate.

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The WTC event and related items comprising the amounts noted above are detailed by segment in the following table.

Year ended December 31, 2001	Gross Losses	Pretax Net Impact*	Pretax Corporate Aggregate Reinsurance Benefit	Total Pretax Impact	Total After-tax Impact
(In millions)					
Standard Lines	\$ 375.0	\$ 185.0	\$ 108.0	\$ 77.0	\$ 44.0
Specialty Lines	214.0	30.0	12.0	18.0	11.0
CNA Re	662.0	410.0	139.0	271.0	154.0
Total Property and Casualty	1,251.0	625.0	259.0	366.0	209.0
Group Operations	235.0	53.0		53.0	31.0
Life Operations	75.0	22.0		22.0	12.0
Corporate and Other	87.0	27.0		27.0	15.0
Total	\$ 1,648.0	\$ 727.0	\$ 259.0	\$468.0	\$ 267.0

*Pretax impact of the WTC event before corporate aggregate reinsurance treaties. The pretax net impact includes \$85.0 million of reinstatement and additional premiums.

Terrorism Insurance

CNA and the insurance industry incurred substantial losses related to the WTC event. For the most part, the industry was able to absorb the loss of capital from these losses, but the capacity to withstand the effect of any additional terrorism events was significantly diminished.

The Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 (the "Act") established a program within the Department of the Treasury under which the federal government will share the risk of loss by commercial property and casualty insurers arising from future terrorist attacks. The Act expires on December 31, 2005. Each participating insurance company must pay a deductible, ranging from 7.0% of direct earned premiums from commercial insurance lines in 2003 to 15.0% in

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2005, before federal government assistance becomes available. For losses in excess of a company's deductible, the federal government will cover 90.0% of the excess losses, while companies retain the remaining 10.0%. Losses covered by the program will be capped annually at \$100.0 billion; above this amount, insurers are not liable for covered losses and Congress is to determine the procedures for and the source of any payments. Amounts paid by the federal government under the program over certain phased limits are to be recouped by the Department of the Treasury through policy surcharges, which cannot exceed 3.0% of annual premium.

CNA is required to participate in the program, but it does not cover life or health insurance products. State law limitations applying to premiums and policies for terrorism coverage are not generally affected under the program. The Act requires insurers to offer terrorism coverage through 2004. The Secretary of the Department of the Treasury has discretion to extend this offer requirement until December 31, 2005.

While the Act provides the property and casualty industry with an increased ability to withstand the effect of a terrorist event through 2005, given the unpredictability of the nature, targets, severity or frequency of potential terrorist events, the Company's results of operations or equity could nevertheless be materially adversely impacted by them. CNA is attempting to mitigate this exposure through its underwriting practices, policy terms and conditions (where applicable) and the use of reinsurance. In addition, under state laws, CNA is generally prohibited from excluding terrorism exposure from its primary workers compensation, individual life and group life and health policies. In those states that mandate property insurance coverage of damage from fire following a loss, CNA is also prohibited from excluding terrorism exposure under such coverage.

Reinsurers' obligations for terrorism-related losses under reinsurance agreements are not covered by the Act. CNA's assumed reinsurance arrangements, beginning with the January 1, 2002 renewal period, either exclude terrorism coverage or significantly limit the level of coverage.

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Restructuring

In 2001, CNA finalized and approved two separate restructuring plans. The first plan related to CNA's Information Technology operations (the "IT Plan"). The second plan related to restructuring the property and casualty segments and Life Operations, discontinuation of the variable life and annuity business and consolidation of real estate locations (the "2001 Plan").

IT Plan

The overall goal of the IT Plan was to improve technology for the underwriting function and throughout CNA and to eliminate inefficiencies in the deployment of IT resources. The changes facilitated a strong focus on enterprise-wide system initiatives. The IT Plan had two main components, which included the reorganization of IT resources into the Technology and Operations Group with a structure based on centralized, functional roles and the implementation of an integrated technology roadmap that included common architecture and platform standards that directly support CNA's strategies.

As summarized in the following table, during 2001, CNA incurred \$62.0 million pretax, or \$35.0 million after tax and minority interest, of restructuring and other related charges for the IT Plan. During 2002, \$4.0 million pretax, or \$2.6 million after tax and minority interest, of this accrual was reduced. No restructuring and other related charges related to the IT Plan were incurred in 2003.

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	Employee Termination and Related Benefit Costs	Impaired Asset Charges	Other Costs	Total
(In millions)				
Standard Lines	\$ 5.0	\$ 1.0		\$ 6.0
Specialty Lines	2.0			2.0
Total Property and Casualty	7.0	1.0		8.0
Life Operations		17.0		17.0
Other Insurance	22.0	14.0	\$ 1.0	37.0
Total	\$ 29.0	\$ 32.0	\$ 1.0	\$ 62.0

In connection with the IT Plan, after the write-off of impaired assets, CNA accrued \$30.0 million of restructuring and other related charges in 2001 (the "IT Plan Initial Accrual"). These charges primarily related to \$29.0 million of workforce reductions of approximately 260 positions gross and net and \$1.0 million of other costs.

The following table summarizes the IT Plan Initial Accrual and the activity in that accrual during 2001, 2002 and 2003.

	Employee Termination and Related Benefit Costs	Impaired Asset Charges	Other Costs	Total
(In millions)				
IT Plan initial Accrual	\$ 29.0	\$ 32.0	\$ 1.0	\$ 62.0
Costs that did not require cash in 2001		(32.0)		(32.0)
Payments charged against liability in 2001	(19.0)			(19.0)
Accrued costs at December 31, 2001	10.0		1.0	11.0
Payments charged against liability in 2002	(2.0)			(2.0)
Reduction of accrual	(3.0)		(1.0)	(4.0)
Accrued costs at December 31, 2002	5.0			5.0
Payments charged against liability in 2003	(2.0)			(2.0)
Accrued costs at December 31, 2003	\$ 3.0			\$ 3.0

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costs is expected to be paid through 2004.

2001 Plan

The overall goal of the 2001 Plan was to create a simplified and leaner organization for customers and business partners. The major components of the plan included a reduction in the number of strategic business units ("SBUs") in the property and casualty operations, changes in the strategic focus of the Life Operations and Group Operations and consolidation of real estate locations. The reduction in the number of property and casualty SBUs resulted in consolidation of SBU functions, including underwriting, claims, marketing and finance. The strategic changes in Group Operations included a decision to discontinue the variable life and annuity business.

As summarized in the following table, during 2001, CNA incurred \$189.0 million pretax, or \$109.4 million after tax and minority interest, of restructuring and other related charges for the 2001 Plan. During 2002, \$32.0 million pretax, or \$18.4 million after tax and minority interest, of this accrual was reduced. No restructuring and other related charges related to the 2001 Plan were incurred in 2003.

	Employee Termination and Related Benefit Costs	Lease Termination Costs	Impaired Asset Charges	Other Costs	Total

(In millions)					
Standard Lines	\$ 40.0				\$ 40.0
Specialty Lines	7.0				7.0
CNA Re	2.0	\$ 4.0			6.0

Total Property and Casualty	49.0	4.0			53.0
Group Operations	7.0			\$ 35.0	42.0
Life Operations	3.0		\$ 9.0		12.0
Corporate and Other	9.0	52.0	21.0		82.0

Total	\$ 68.0	\$ 56.0	\$ 30.0	\$ 35.0	\$ 189.0
=====					

All lease termination costs and impaired asset charges, except lease termination costs incurred by operations in the United Kingdom and software write-offs incurred by Life Operations, were charged to the Corporate and Other segment because office closure and consolidation decisions were not within the control of the other segments affected. Lease termination costs incurred in the United Kingdom relate solely to the operations of CNA Re. All other charges were recorded in the segment benefiting from the services or existence of an employee or an asset.

In connection with the 2001 Plan, CNA accrued \$189.0 million of these restructuring and other related charges (the "2001 Plan Initial Accrual"). These charges include employee termination and related benefit costs, lease termination costs, impaired asset charges and other costs.

The following table summarizes the 2001 Plan Initial Accrual and the

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activity in that accrual during 2001, 2002 and 2003 by type of restructuring cost.

	Employee Termination and Related Benefit Costs	Lease Termination Costs	Impaired Asset Charges	Other Costs	Total

(In millions)					
2001 Plan Initial Accrual	\$ 68.0	\$ 56.0	\$ 30.0	\$ 35.0	\$ 189.0
Costs that did not require cash				(35.0)	(35.0)
Payments charged against liability	(2.0)				(2.0)

Accrued costs December 31, 2001	66.0	56.0	30.0		152.0
Costs that did not require cash	(1.0)	(3.0)	(9.0)		(13.0)
Payments charged against liability	(53.0)	(12.0)	(4.0)		(69.0)
Reduction of accrual	(10.0)	(7.0)	(15.0)		(32.0)

Accrued costs December 31, 2002	2.0	34.0	2.0		38.0
Costs that did not require cash			(1.0)		(1.0)
Payments charged against liability	(2.0)	(15.0)			(17.0)

Accrued costs December 31, 2003		\$ 19.0	\$ 1.0		\$ 20.0
=====					

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

This MD&A discusses certain GAAP and non-GAAP financial measures to provide information used by management to monitor CNA's operating performance. Management utilizes various financial measures to monitor CNA's insurance operations and investment portfolio. Underwriting results, which are derived from certain income statement amounts, are considered non-GAAP financial measures and are used by management to monitor performance of CNA's insurance operations. CNA's investment portfolio is monitored through analysis of various quantitative and qualitative factors and certain decisions are made related to the sale or impairment of investments that will produce realized gains and losses. Net realized investment gains and losses, which are comprised of after tax realized investment gains and losses net of participating policyholders' and minority interests are a non-GAAP financial measure.

Underwriting results are computed as net earned premiums less net incurred claims and the cost incurred to settle these claims, acquisition expenses, underwriting expenses and dividend expenses. Management uses underwriting results and operating ratios to monitor its insurance operations' results without the impact of certain factors, including investment income, other revenues, other expenses, minority interest, income tax benefit (expense) and net realized investment gains or losses. Management excludes these factors in order to analyze the direct relationship between the net earned premiums and the related claims and the cost incurred to settle these claims, acquisition expenses, underwriting expenses and dividend expenses.

Management excludes after tax net realized investment gains or losses when analyzing the insurance operations because net realized investment gains or losses related to CNA's available-for-sale investment portfolio are largely discretionary, except for losses related to other-than-temporary impairments,

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and are generally driven by economic factors that are not necessarily consistent with key drivers of underwriting performance.

Operating ratios are calculated using insurance results and are used by the insurance industry and regulators such as state departments of insurance and the National Association of Insurance Commissioners ("NAIC") for financial regulation and as a basis of comparison among companies. The ratios discussed in this MD&A are calculated using GAAP financial results and include the loss and loss adjustment expense ratio ("loss ratio") as well as the expense, dividend and combined ratios. The loss ratio is the percentage of net incurred claim and claim adjustment expenses to net earned premiums. The expense ratio is the percentage of underwriting and acquisition expenses, including the amortization of deferred acquisition costs, to net earned premiums. The dividend ratio is the ratio of dividends incurred to net earned premiums. The combined ratio is the sum of the loss, expense and dividend ratios.

CNA's investment portfolio is monitored by management through analyses of various factors including unrealized gains and losses on securities, portfolio duration and exposure to interest rate, market and credit risk. Based on such

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analyses, CNA may impair an investment security in accordance with its policy, or sell a security. Such activities will produce realized gains and losses.

While management uses various non-GAAP financial measures to monitor various aspects of CNA's performance, relying on any measure other than net income, which is the most directly comparable GAAP measure to underwriting results and realized gains and losses, is not a complete representation of financial performance. Management believes that its process of evaluating performance through the use of these non-GAAP financial measures provides a basis for understanding the operations and the impact to net income as a whole. Management also believes that investors find these non-GAAP financial measures described above useful to help interpret the underlying trends and performance, as well as to provide visibility into the significant components of net income.

Throughout this MD&A, business segment results are discussed using Underwriting Results, which as described above is a non-GAAP measure. The following reconciliation provides the differences between Underwriting loss and (Loss) income from continuing operations.

Year Ended December 31,	2003	2002	2001

(In millions)			
Underwriting loss	\$ (2,540.0)	\$ (439.0)	\$ (3,053.0)
Net investment income	695.0	795.0	974.0
Other revenues	321.0	471.0	468.0
Other expenses	(293.0)	(394.0)	(467.0)

(Loss) income, before income tax benefit (expense), minority interest and net realized investment gains (losses)	(1,817.0)	433.0	(2,078.0)
Income tax benefit (expense)	717.0	(117.0)	697.0
Minority interest	116.2	(57.6)	156.2

Operating (loss) income	(983.8)	258.4	(1,224.8)

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Realized investment gains (losses), net of participating policyholders' and minority interest	519.2	(77.5)	812.0
Income tax (expense) benefit on realized investment gains (losses)	(191.6)	45.2	(302.9)

(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (656.2)	\$ 226.1	\$ (715.7)
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Property and Casualty

In 2003, CNA conducted its property and casualty operations through the following operating segments: Standard Lines, Specialty Lines, and CNA Re. The discussion of underwriting results and ratios reflect the underlying business results of CNA's property and casualty insurance subsidiaries. Underwriting ratios are industry measures of property and casualty underwriting results. The loss ratio is the percentage of net incurred claim and claim adjustment expenses to net earned premiums. The expense ratio is the percentage of underwriting and acquisition expenses, including the amortization of deferred acquisition costs, to net earned premiums. The dividend ratio is the ratio of dividends incurred to net earned premiums.

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The following table summarizes key components of the property and casualty segment operating results for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001.

Year Ended December 31	2003	2002	2001

(In millions, except%)			
Net written premiums	\$ 7,089.0	\$7,008.0	\$ 5,459.0
Net earned premiums	6,945.0	6,838.0	5,010.0
Underwriting loss	(2,540.0)	(439.0)	(3,053.0)
Investment income, net	695.0	795.0	974.0
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(656.2)	226.1	(715.7)
Ratios:			
Loss and loss adjustment expense	95.2%	74.2%	113.3%
Expense	39.9	31.1	45.3
Dividend	1.5	1.1	2.3

Combined	136.6%	106.4%	160.9%
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2003 Compared with 2002

Net written premiums for the property and casualty segment increased \$81.0 million and net earned premiums increased \$107.0 million in 2003 as compared with 2002. These increases were due primarily to rate increases and increased new business, primarily in Standard and Specialty Lines, offset by increased ceded premiums, including premiums ceded to corporate aggregate and other reinsurance treaties, as a result of unfavorable prior year development recorded in 2003.

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Standard Lines averaged rate increases of 16.0%, 27.0% and 17.0% in 2003, 2002 and 2001 for the contracts that renewed during those periods. Retention rates of 72.0%, 68.0% and 76.0% were achieved for those contracts that were up for renewal.

Specialty Lines averaged rate increases of 24.0%, 26.0% and 13.0% in 2003, 2002 and 2001 for the contracts that renewed during these years. Retention rates of 79.0%, 76.0% and 78.0% were achieved for those contracts that were up for renewal.

Net results decreased \$882.3 million in 2003 as compared with 2002. The decline in net results was due primarily to increased unfavorable net prior year development of \$1,139.4 million after tax and minority interest (\$1,944.0 million pretax), a \$49.6 million (\$84.0 million pretax) increase in catastrophe losses, a \$220.9 million (\$378.0 million pretax) increase in the bad debt provision for insurance and reinsurance receivables, and a \$53.2 million (\$89.0 million pretax) increase in insurance related assessments. Net results also include an \$18.9 million (\$33.0 million pretax) increase in unallocated loss adjustment expense ("ULAE") reserves, increased dividend development of \$24.3 million (\$42.0 million pretax), and, increased interest expense of \$81.1 million (\$137.0 million pretax) related to additional cessions to the corporate aggregate and other reinsurance treaties. These items were partially offset by a \$360.6 million increase in net realized investment results, including increased limited partnership income, and improved current accident year results.

The combined ratio increased 30.2 points and underwriting results decreased \$2,101.0 million in 2003 as compared with 2002. The loss ratio increased 21.0 points due principally to increased unfavorable net prior year development, as discussed below, and \$143.0 million of catastrophe losses, primarily related to Hurricanes Isabel and Claudette, Texas tornados, and Midwest rain storms in 2003. Catastrophe losses were \$59.0 million in 2002. Partially offsetting these declines were improvements in the current net accident year loss ratio.

Unfavorable net prior year development of \$1,970.0 million, including \$1,421.0 million of unfavorable claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserve development and \$549.0 million of unfavorable premium development, was recorded in 2003. Unfavorable net prior year reserve development of \$26.0 million, including \$67.0 million of favorable claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserve development and \$93.0 million of unfavorable premium development, was recorded for in 2002. The gross carried claim and claim adjustment expense reserve was \$21,741.0

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and \$19,714.0 million at December 31, 2003 and 2002. The net carried claim and claim adjustment expense reserve was \$13,319.0 and \$11,997.0 million at December 31, 2003 and 2002.

Approximately \$495.0 million of unfavorable claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserve development was recorded related to construction defect claims in 2003. Based on analyses completed during the third quarter of 2003, it became apparent that the assumptions regarding the number of claims, which were used to estimate the expected losses, were no longer appropriate. The analyses indicated that the number of claims reported was higher than expected primarily in Texas, Arizona, Nevada, Washington and Colorado. The number of claims reported in states other than California during the first six months of 2003 was almost 35.0% higher than the last six months of 2002. The number of claims reported during the last six months of 2002 increased by less than 10.0% from the first six months of 2002. In California, claims resulting from additional insured endorsements increased throughout 2003. Additional

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insured endorsements are regularly included on policies provided to subcontractors. The additional insured endorsement names general contractors and developers as additional insureds covered by the policy. Current California case law (*Presley Homes, Inc. v. American States Insurance Company*, (June 11, 2001) 90 Cal App. 4th 571, 108 Cal. Rptr. 2d 686) specifies that an individual subcontractor with an additional insured obligation has a duty to defend the additional insured in the entire action, subject to contribution or recovery later. In addition, the additional insured is allowed to choose one specific carrier to defend the entire action. These additional insured claims can remain open for a longer period of time than other construction defect claims because the additional insured defense obligation can continue until the entire case is resolved. The unfavorable net prior year development recorded related to construction defect claims was primarily related to accident years 1999 and prior.

Unfavorable net prior year development of approximately \$595.0 million, including \$518.0 million of unfavorable claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserve development and \$77.0 million of unfavorable premium development, was recorded for large account business including workers compensation coverages in 2003. Many of the policies issued to these large accounts include provisions tailored specifically to the individual accounts. Such provisions effectively result in the insured being responsible for a portion of the loss. An example of such a provision is a deductible arrangement where the insured reimburses CNA for all amounts less than a specified dollar amount. These arrangements often limit the aggregate amount the insured is required to reimburse CNA. Analyses indicated that the provisions that result in the insured being responsible for a portion of the losses would have less of an impact due to the larger size of claims as well as the increased number of claims. The net prior year development recorded was primarily related to accident years 2000 and prior.

Approximately \$98.0 million of unfavorable net prior year claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserve development recorded in 2003 resulted from a program covering facilities that provide services to developmentally disabled individuals. This net prior year development was due to an increase in the size of known claims and increases in policyholder defense costs. Recent data shows the average claim increasing at an annual rate of approximately 20.0%. Prior data had shown average claim size to be level. Similar to the average claim size, recent data shows the average policyholder defense cost increasing at an annual rate of approximately 20.0%. Prior data had shown average policyholder defense cost to be level. The net prior year development recorded was primarily for accident years 2001 and prior.

Approximately \$40.0 million of unfavorable net prior year claim and allocated claim adjustment expense development recorded in 2003 was for excess workers compensation coverages due to increasing severity. The increase in severity means that a higher percentage of the total loss dollars will be CNA's responsibility since more claims will exceed the point at which CNA's coverage begins. The reserve net prior year development recorded was primarily for accident year 2000.

Approximately \$73.0 million of unfavorable development recorded in 2003 was the result of a commutation of all ceded reinsurance treaties with Gerling Global Group of companies ("Gerling"), related to accident years 1999 through 2001, including \$41.0 million of unfavorable claim and allocated claim adjustment expense development and \$32.0 million of unfavorable premium development. Further information regarding this commutation is provided in the Reinsurance section of the MD&A.

Unfavorable net prior year claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserve development of approximately \$40.0 million recorded in 2003 was

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related to a program covering tow truck and ambulance operators, primarily impacting the 2001 accident year. CNA had previously expected that loss ratios for this business would be similar to its middle market commercial automobile liability business. During 2002, CNA ceased writing business under this program.

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Approximately \$25.0 million of unfavorable net prior year premium development recorded in 2003 was related to a reevaluation of losses ceded to a reinsurance contract covering middle market workers compensation exposures. The reevaluation of losses led to a new estimate of the number and dollar amount of claims that would be ceded under the reinsurance contract. As a result of the reevaluation of losses, CNA recorded approximately \$36.0 million of unfavorable claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserve development, which was ceded under the contract. The net prior year development was recorded for accident year 2000.

The following premium and claim and allocated claim adjustment expense development was recorded in 2003 as a result of the elimination of deficiencies and redundancies in reserve positions within the segment: Unfavorable net prior year development of approximately \$210.0 million related to small and middle market workers compensation exposures and approximately \$110.0 million related to E&S lines was recorded in 2003. Offsetting these increases was \$210.0 million of favorable net prior year development in the property line of business, including \$79.0 million related to the WTC event.

Also, offsetting the unfavorable premium and claim and allocated claim adjustment expense development was a \$216.0 million underwriting benefit from cessions to corporate aggregate reinsurance treaties recorded in 2003. The benefit is comprised of \$485.0 million of ceded losses and \$269.0 million of ceded premiums for accident years 2000 and 2001.

Approximately \$50.0 million of unfavorable net prior year claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserve development recorded in 2003 was related to increased severity in excess coverages provided to facilities providing health care services. The increase in reserves is based on reviews of individual accounts where claims had been expected to be less than the point at which CNA's coverage applies. The current claim trends indicate that the layers of coverage provided by CNA will be impacted. The reserve net prior year development recorded was primarily for accident years 2001 and prior.

Approximately \$68.0 million of unfavorable net prior year claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserve development recorded in 2003 was for surety coverages primarily related to workers compensation bond exposure from accident years 1990 and prior and large losses for accident years 1999 and 2002. Approximately \$21.0 million of unfavorable net prior year claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserve development was recorded in the surety line of business in 2003 as the result of recent developments on one large claim. Approximately \$86.0 million of unfavorable net prior year claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserve development recorded in 2003 was related to directors and officers exposures in CNA Pro and Global Lines. The unfavorable net prior year development was primarily due to securities class action cases related to certain known corporate malfeasance cases and investment banking firms. This net prior year development recorded was primarily for accident years 2000 through 2002.

Unfavorable net prior year claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserve development of approximately \$75.0 million recorded in 2003 was related to an adverse arbitration decision in 2003 involving a single large property and business interruption loss. The decision was rendered against a voluntary insurance pool in which CNA was a participant. The loss was caused

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by a fire which occurred in 1995. CNA no longer participates in this pool.

Approximately \$84.0 million of losses were recorded during 2003 as the result of a commutation of ceded reinsurance treaties with Gerling, relating to accident years 1999 through 2002. Further information regarding this commutation is provided in the Reinsurance section of this MD&A. The following net prior year development was recorded in 2003 as a result of the elimination of deficiencies and redundancies in reserve positions within the segment. An additional \$50.0 million of unfavorable net prior year claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserve development was recorded related to medical malpractice and long term care facilities. Partially offsetting this unfavorable claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserve development was a \$25.0 million underwriting benefit from cessions to corporate aggregate reinsurance treaties. The benefit was comprised of \$56.0 million of ceded losses and \$31.0 million of ceded premiums for accident years 2000 and 2001.

The unfavorable net prior year development for 2003 was primarily a result of a general change in the pattern of how losses change over time as reported by the companies that purchased reinsurance from CNA Re. Losses have continued to show large increases for accident years in the late 1990s and into 2000 and 2001. These increases are greater than the increases indicated by patterns from older accident years and have a similar effect on several lines of business. Approximately \$67.0 million unfavorable net prior year development recorded in 2003 was related to proportional

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liability exposures, primarily from multi-line and umbrella treaties in accident years 1997 through 2001. Approximately \$32.0 million of unfavorable net prior year development recorded in 2003, was related to assumed financial reinsurance for accident years 2001 and prior and approximately \$24.0 million of unfavorable net prior year development related to professional liability exposures in accident years 2001 and prior.

CNA Re recorded an additional \$15.0 million of unfavorable net prior year development for construction defect related exposures. Because of the unique nature of this exposure, losses have not followed expected development patterns. The continued reporting of claims in California, the increase in the number of claims from states other than California and a review of individual ceding companies' exposure to this type of claim resulted in an increase in the estimated reserve. Unfavorable net prior year claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserve development of approximately \$25.0 million was recorded primarily for directors and officers exposures. The unfavorable net prior year development was a result of a claims review that was completed during the second quarter of 2003. The unfavorable net prior year reserve development was primarily due to securities class action cases related to certain known corporate malfeasance cases and investment banking firms. The unfavorable net prior year development recorded was for accident years 2000 and 2001.

The following premium and claim and allocated claim adjustment expense development, was recorded in 2003 as a result of the elimination of deficiencies and redundancies in the reserve positions of individual products within the segment: Unfavorable net prior year premium and claim and allocated claim adjustment expense development of approximately \$42.0 million related to Surety exposures, \$32.0 million related to excess of loss liability exposures and \$12.0 million related to facultative liability exposures were recorded in the third quarter of 2003.

Offsetting this unfavorable net prior year development was approximately \$55.0 million of favorable development related to the WTC event as well as a \$45.0 million underwriting benefit from cessions to corporate aggregate reinsurance treaties recorded in 2003. The benefit from cessions to the

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corporate aggregate reinsurance treaties was comprised of \$102.0 million of ceded losses and \$57.0 million of ceded premiums for accident years 2000 and 2001. See the Reinsurance section of the MD&A for further discussion of CNA's aggregate reinsurance treaties.

The following discusses net prior year development recorded in 2002.

Approximately \$140.0 million of favorable prior year reserve development was attributable to participation in the Workers Compensation Reinsurance Bureau ("WCRB"), a reinsurance pool, and residual markets. The favorable prior year reserve development for WCRB was the result of information received from the WCRB that reported the results of a recent actuarial review. This information indicated that CNA's net required reserves for accident years 1970 through 1996 were \$60.0 million less than the carried reserves. In addition, during 2002, CNA commuted accident years 1965 through 1969 for a payment of approximately \$5.0 million to cover carried reserves of approximately \$13.0 million, resulting in further favorable net prior year claim and allocated claim adjustment expense development of \$8.0 million. The favorable residual market net prior year development was the result of lower than expected paid loss activity during recent periods for accident years dating back to 1984. The paid losses during 2002 on prior accident years were approximately 60.0% of the previously expected amount.

In addition, Standard Lines had favorable net prior year development, primarily in the package liability and auto liability lines of business due to new claims initiatives. These new claims initiatives, which included specialized training on specific areas of the claims adjudication process, enhanced claims litigation management, enhanced adjuster-level metrics to monitor performance and more focused metric-based claim file review and oversight, are expected to produce significant reductions in ultimate claim costs. Based on management's best estimate of the reduction in ultimate claim costs, approximately \$100.0 million of favorable net prior year development was recorded in 2002. Approximately one-half of this favorable development was recorded in accident years prior to 1999, with the remainder of the favorable reserve development recorded in accident years 1999 to 2001. Approximately \$50.0 million of favorable net prior year development during 2002 was recorded in commercial automobile liability. Most of the favorable development was from accident year 2000. An actuarial review completed during 2002 showed that underwriting actions have resulted in reducing the number of commercial automobile liability claims for recent accident years, especially the number of large losses.

Approximately \$45.0 million of favorable net prior year development was recorded in property lines during 2002. The favorable net prior year development was principally from accident years 1999 through 2001, and was the result of the low number of large losses in recent years. Although property claims are generally reported relatively quickly,

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determining the ultimate cost of the claim can involve a significant amount of time between the occurrence of the claim and settlement.

Offsetting these favorable net prior year reserve developments were approximately \$100.0 million of unfavorable premium development in middle market workers compensation, approximately \$70.0 million of unfavorable net prior year claim and allocated claim adjustment expense development in programs written in CNA E&S, approximately \$30.0 million of unfavorable reserve development on a contractors account package policy program and approximately \$20.0 million of unfavorable net prior year claim and allocated claim adjustment expense development on middle market general liability coverages.

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A CNA E&S program, covering facilities that provide services to developmentally disabled individuals, accounts for approximately \$50.0 million of the unfavorable net prior year development. The net prior year development is due to an increase in the size of known claims and increases in policyholder defense costs. These increases became apparent as the result of an actuarial review completed during 2002, with most of the development from accident years 1999 and 2000. The other program, which contributed to the CNA E&S development, covers tow truck and ambulance operators in the 2000 and 2001 accident years. This program was started in 1999. CNA expected that loss ratios for this business would be similar to its middle market commercial automobile liability business. Reviews completed during 2002 resulted in estimated loss ratios on the tow truck and ambulance business that are 25 points higher than the middle market commercial automobile liability loss ratios.

The unfavorable net prior year premium development on contractors account package policies was the result of a review completed during 2002. Since this program is no longer being written, CNA expected that the change in reported losses would decrease each quarterly period. However, in recent quarterly periods, the change in reported losses has been higher than prior quarters, resulting in the unfavorable reserve development.

Unfavorable net prior year reserve development of approximately \$180.0 million was recorded for CNA HealthPro in 2002 and was driven principally by medical malpractice excess products provided to hospitals and physicians and coverages provided to long term care facilities, principally national for-profit nursing homes. Approximately \$100 million of the prior year unfavorable reserve development was related to assumed excess products and loss portfolio transfers, and was primarily driven by unexpected increases in the number of excess claims in accident years 1999 and 2000. The percentage of total claims greater than \$1.0 million has increased by 33.0%, from less than 3.0% of all claims to more than 4.0% of all claims. CNA HealthPro no longer writes assumed excess products and loss portfolio transfers.

Approximately \$50.0 million of the unfavorable net prior year development was related to long term care facilities. The unfavorable net prior year development was principally recorded for accident years 1997 through 2000. The average value of claims closed during the first several months of 2002 increased by more than 50.0% when compared to claims closed during 2001. In response to those trends, CNA HealthPro has reduced its writings of national for-profit nursing home chains. Excess products provided to healthcare institutions and physician coverages in a limited number of states were responsible for the remaining development in CNA HealthPro. The unfavorable net prior year development on excess products provided to institutions for accident years 1996 through 1999 resulted from increases in the size of claims experienced by these institutions. Due to the increase in the size of claims, more claims were exceeding the point at which these excess products apply. The unfavorable net prior year development on physician coverages was recorded for accident years 1999 through 2001 in Oregon, California, Arizona and Nevada. The average claim size in these states has increased by 20.0%, driving the change in losses.

The marine business recorded unfavorable net prior year development of approximately \$65.0 million during 2002. Approximately \$50.0 million of this unfavorable net prior year development was due to participation in voluntary pools. About half of the reserve development was recorded in accident years 1999 and 2000 with the remainder attributable to accident years prior to 1999. The reserves were based on recommendations provided by the pools. Participation in many of these pools has been discontinued. The remaining net prior year development for the Marine business was due principally to unfavorable reserve development on hull and liability coverages from accident

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years 1999 and 2000 offset by favorable reserve development on cargo coverages recorded for accident year 2001. Reviews completed during 2002 showed additional reported losses on individual large accounts and other bluewater business that drove the unfavorable hull and liability development.

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Offsetting this unfavorable net prior year development was favorable net prior year development in CNA Pro and for Enron related exposures. Programs providing professional liability coverage to accountants, lawyers and realtors primarily drove favorable net prior year reserve development of approximately \$110.0 million in CNA Pro. Reviews of this business completed during 2002 showed little activity for older accident years (principally prior to 1999), which reduced the need for reserves on these years. The reported losses on these programs for accident years prior to 1999 increased by approximately \$5.0 million during 2002. This increase compared to the total reserve at the beginning of 2002 of approximately \$180.0 million, net of reinsurance. Additionally, favorable net prior year development of \$20.0 million was associated with the Enron settlement. CNA had established a \$20.0 million reserve for accident year 2001 for an excess layer associated with Enron related surety losses; however the case was settled for less than the attachment point of this excess layer.

Favorable net prior year development of \$11.7 million after tax and minority interest (\$20.0 million pretax) was recorded in 2002 in relation to the Enron exposures previously recorded as a charge of \$27.0 million (\$46.0 million pretax) related to the bankruptcy filing of certain Enron entities in 2001. These 2001 charges consisted of \$15.3 million (\$26.0 million pretax) of losses in connection with surety exposures, including advance payment obligations bonds and \$11.7 million (\$20.0 million pretax) of other operating expenses in connection with collateralized debt obligations, a credit enhancement product.

The unfavorable net prior year development recorded in 2002 was the result of an actuarial review completed during 2002 and was primarily recorded in the directors and officers, professional liability errors and omissions, and surety lines of business. Several large losses, as well as continued increases in the overall average size of claims for these lines, have resulted in higher than expected loss ratios.

During 2002, CNA Re revised its estimate of premiums and losses related to the WTC event. In estimating CNA Re's WTC event losses, CNA performed a treaty-by-treaty analysis of exposure. CNA's original loss estimate was based on a number of assumptions including the loss to the industry, the loss to individual lines of business and the market share of CNA Re's cedants. Information that became available in the first quarter of 2002 resulted in CNA Re increasing its estimate of WTC event related premiums and losses on its property facultative and property catastrophe business. The impact of increasing the estimate of gross WTC event losses by \$144.0 million was fully offset on a net of reinsurance basis (before the impact of the CCC Cover) by higher reinstatement premiums and a reduction of return premiums. Approximately \$95.0 million of CNA Re's net WTC loss estimate was attributable to CNA Re U.K., which was sold in 2002. See the Reinsurance section of the MD&A for further discussion of CNA's aggregate reinsurance treaties.

The expense ratio increased 8.8 points due to increased expenses and decreased net earned premiums in 2003 as compared with 2002. Acquisition expenses were unfavorably impacted by an increase in the bad debt expense reserve for reinsurance receivables of \$136.0 million. Based on CNA's credit exposures to reinsurance receivables, an increase in the bad debt reserve was deemed appropriate. CNA also recorded a \$242.0 million increase in the bad debt reserve for insurance receivables. The increase in the bad debt provision for insurance receivables was primarily the result of a review of Professional

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Employer Organization ("PEO") accounts as well as certain accounts that have been turned over to third parties for collection. During 2002, Standard Lines ceased writing coverages for PEO businesses, with the last contracts expiring on June 30, 2003. The review analyzed losses and the related receivable including the associated collateral held by CNA. Upon completion of the review, it was determined that the ultimate loss estimates were larger than previously expected, which increased the amount of uncollateralized receivables. Based on these factors, an increase in the provision was recorded.

Additionally, acquisition expenses increased as a result of an increase in the accrual for certain insurance related assessments of \$58.0 million which were recorded in 2003. In addition, a \$31.0 million reduction in the accrual for certain insurance-related assessments resulting from changes in the basis on which the assessments were calculated was recorded in 2002. Also increasing the expense ratio was approximately \$62.0 million of expenses related to eBusiness in 2003. The 2002 eBusiness expenses were included in the Other segment.

The dividend ratio increased 0.4 points in 2003 as compared with 2002 due to increased net prior year unfavorable dividend development. An increase in unfavorable dividend development of \$42.0 million was primarily related to workers compensation products. A review was completed in the third quarter indicating paid dividend development that was higher than prior expectations. This development was recorded for accident years 2002 and prior.

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2002 Compared with 2001

Net written premiums for the Property and Casualty Segment increased \$1,549.0 million and net earned premiums increased \$1,828.0 million for 2002 compared with 2001. These increases were primarily due to decreased ceded premiums related to corporate aggregate and other reinsurance treaties, strong rate increases, and increased new business across the Property and Casualty Segments. The additional ceded premiums in 2001 related to corporate aggregate and other reinsurance treaties was recorded for the unfavorable net prior year development in 2001 and WTC Event.

Net results increased \$941.8 million in 2002 as compared with 2001. The increase in net results was due primarily to decreased unfavorable net prior year development of \$1,171.4 million after tax and minority interest (\$2,061.0 million pretax) and a reduction of the accrual for restructuring and other related charges.

In addition, net results in 2001 were adversely impacted by \$209.0 million after tax and minority interest losses related to the WTC event and \$36.8 million after tax and minority interest for restructuring and other related charges. Partially offsetting these improvements in 2002 net results was decreased net investment results.

The combined ratio decreased 54.5 points and underwriting results increased \$2,614.0 million in 2002 as compared with 2001. The loss ratio decreased 39.1 points due principally to decreased unfavorable net prior year development and improved current accident year ratios, as discussed below.

The discussion of the net prior year development recorded in 2002 was included in the "2003 compared with 2002" section above.

Approximately \$230.0 million of the unfavorable net prior year claim and allocated claim adjustment expense development recorded in 2001 was a result of several coverages provided to commercial entities. Reserve analyses

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performed during 2001 showed unexpected increases in the size of claims for several lines, including commercial automobile liability, general liability and the liability portion of commercial multiple-peril coverages. In addition, the number of commercial automobile liability claims was higher than expected and several state-specific factors resulted in higher than anticipated losses, including developments associated with commercial automobile liability coverage in Ohio and general liability coverage provided to contractors in New York. The unfavorable net prior year development was driven principally by accident years 1997 through 2000. The remaining unfavorable net prior year development affecting years prior to 1997 was driven principally by construction defect claims as described below. The commercial automobile liability analysis indicated increased ultimate claim and claim adjustment expense across several accident years due to higher paid and reported claim and claim adjustment expense resulting from several factors. These factors include uninsured/underinsured motorists coverage in Ohio, a change in the rate at which the average claim size was increasing and a lack of improvement in the ratio of the number of claims per exposure unit, the frequency. First, Ohio courts had significantly broadened the population covered through the uninsured/underinsured motorists' coverage. The broadening of the population covered by this portion of the policy, and the retrospective nature of this broadening of coverage, resulted in additional claims for older years. Second, in recent years, the average claim size had been increasing at less than a 2.0% annual rate. The available data indicated that the rate of increase was closer to 8.0% with only a portion of this increase explainable by a change in mix of business. Finally, the review completed during 2001 indicated that the frequency for the 2000 accident year was 6.0% higher than 1999. Expectations were that the 2000 frequency would show an improvement from the 1999 level.

The analyses of general liability and the liability portion of commercial multiple-peril coverages showed several factors affecting these lines. Construction defect claims in California and a limited number of other states have had a significant impact. It was expected that the number of claims being reported and the average size of those claims would fall quickly due to the decrease in business exposed to those losses. However, the number of claims reported during the first six months of 2001 increased from the number of claims reported during the last six months of 2000. In addition to the effects of construction defect claims, the average claim associated with New York labor law has risen to more than \$125,000 from less than \$100,000, which was significantly greater than previously expected.

Concurrent with CNA's review of loss reserves, CNA completed comprehensive studies of estimated premium receivable accruals on retrospectively rated insurance policies and involuntary market facilities. These studies included ground-up reviews of retrospective premium accruals utilizing a more comprehensive database of retrospectively rated contracts. This review included application of the policy retrospective rating parameters to the revised estimate of

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ultimate loss ratio and consideration of actual interim cash settlement. This study resulted in a change in the estimated retrospective premiums receivable balances.

As a result of this review and changes in premiums associated with the change in estimates for loss reserves, CNA recorded a pretax reduction in premium accruals of \$616.0 million. The studies included the review of all such retrospectively rated insurance policies and the estimate of ultimate losses.

Approximately \$188.0 million of this amount resulted from a change in estimate in premiums related to involuntary market facilities, which had an

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offsetting impact on net losses and therefore had no impact on the net operating results. More than one-half of the change in estimate in premiums was attributable to accident years 1997 through 1999 with the remainder attributable to accident years prior to 1992. Accruals for ceded premiums related to reinsurance treaties other than the corporate aggregate reinsurance treaties increased \$83.0 million due to the reserve strengthening. This increase in accruals for ceded premiums was principally recorded in accident year 2000. The remainder of the increase in premium accruals relates to the change in estimate of the amount of retrospective premium receivables as discussed above, which were principally recorded in accident years prior to 1999.

Approximately \$300.0 million of unfavorable net prior year development was due to adverse experience in all other lines, primarily in coverages provided to healthcare-related entities written by CNA HealthPro. The level of paid and reported losses associated with coverages provided to national long term care facilities were higher than expected. The long term care facility business had traditionally been limited to local facilities. In recent years, CNA began to provide coverage to large chains of long term care facilities. Original assumptions were that these chains would exhibit loss ratios similar to the local facilities. The most recent review of these large chains indicated an overall loss ratio in excess of 500% versus approximately 100% for the remaining business. In addition, the average size of claims resulting from coverages provided to physicians and institutions providing healthcare related services increased more than expected. The review indicated that the average loss had increased to over \$330,000. Prior to this review, the expectation for the average loss was approximately \$250,000. Unfavorable net prior year development of \$240.0 million was recorded for accident years 1997 through 2000. The remaining unfavorable net prior year development was attributable to accident years prior to 1997. An analysis of assumed reinsurance business written by CNA Re showed that the paid and reported losses for recent accident years were higher than expectations, which resulted in management recording net unfavorable development on prior year loss reserves of approximately \$690.0 million. Because of the long and variable reporting pattern associated with assumed reinsurance as well as uncertainty regarding possible changes in the reporting methods of the ceding companies, the carried reserves for assumed reinsurance were based mainly on the pricing assumptions until experience emerged to show that the pricing assumptions are no longer valid. The reviews completed during 2001, including analysis at the individual treaty level, showed that the pricing assumptions were no longer appropriate. The classes of business with the most significant changes included excess of loss liability, professional liability and proportional and retrocessional property. Approximately \$470.0 million of the total unfavorable development was from accident years 1998 through 2000, and approximately \$150.0 million was from accident years 1996 and 1997. The remaining \$70.0 million of unfavorable net prior year development was attributable to accident years prior to 1996.

The expense ratio decreased 14.2 points primarily as a result of reduced underwriting expenses resulting from decreased head count as a result of the 2001 Plan and other expense reduction initiatives and an increase in the net earned premium base. The dividend ratio decreased 1.2 points due primarily to favorable 2002 accident year dividends in Standard Lines.

Group

Group Benefits offered group long term care and specialty medical products and related services. Prior to the sale to Hartford, products had been marketed through a nationwide operation of 31 sales offices, third-party administrators, managing general agents and insurance consultants. See Note 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included under Item 8 for further details of this transaction.

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Federal Markets provided health insurance benefits to federal employees, retirees and their families, insuring nearly one million members under the National Postal Mail Handlers Union group benefits plan (the "Mail Handlers Plan"). On July 1, 2002, CNA sold its federal health plan administrator, Claims Administration Corporation, and transferred the Mail Handlers Plan to First Health Group. As a result of this transaction, CNA recognized a \$7.0 million pretax realized loss on the sale of Claims Administration Corporation and \$15.0 million of pretax non-recurring fee income related to the transfer of the Mail Handlers Plan.

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During February of 2004, CNA announced the decision to cease new sales in its institutional markets business. CNA will continue to accept new deposits and premiums only from existing customers for the institutional markets and will service its existing commitments on all businesses in which new sales were ceased. This business will be managed as a run-off operation. CCC will provide credit enhancement to CAC for certain of CAC's investment and specialty medical products.

During 2003, CNA also ceased new sales in its group long term care business. CNA will continue to service its existing commitments, but new written premiums will be minimal.

Also within Group Operations is CNA Trust, a limited operations bank located in Costa Mesa, California, which provides full trustee and pension third-party administrative services to the under 500-life employer markets. Products include qualified and non-qualified plans and IRAs.

The variable products business was exited in the fourth quarter of 2001. In July of 2002, CNA entered into an agreement, whereby The Phoenix Companies, Inc. acquired the variable life and annuity business of VFL through a coinsurance arrangement, with modified coinsurance on the separate accounts.

2003 Compared with 2002

Net earned premiums for Group Operations decreased \$1,015.0 million in 2003 as compared with 2002. The decrease in net earned premiums was due primarily to the transfer of the Mail Handlers Plan. The Mail Handlers Plan contributed net earned premiums of \$1,151.0 million in 2002. These premiums were partially offset by premium growth in the disability, specialty medical, life and accident and long term care products within Group Benefits due to increased new sales and rate increases.

Net results decreased by \$86.8 million in 2003 as compared with 2002. The decrease in net results related primarily to increased net realized investment losses including a loss of \$116.4 million after-tax and minority interest (\$172.9 million pretax) on the sale of the Group Benefits business, the absence of net income related to the Mail Handlers Plan, including the non-recurring fee income received from First Health Group in the third quarter of 2002 and a change in the discount rate on prior year disability and life waiver of premium reserves from 6.5% to 6.0%, resulting in a \$12.6 million (\$22.0 million pretax) decrease in net income. The change in discount rate reflects the decreasing portfolio yield and the current investment environment. See the Investments section of this MD&A for further discussion on net investment income and net realized gains (losses). These items were partially offset by the absence of unfavorable net results related to the variable products business which was sold to The Phoenix Companies, Inc. in the third quarter of 2002, improved operating results in the single premium group annuity product, increased favorable net prior year development related to a \$6.3 million after tax and minority interest release of WTC event

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reserves, favorable results in the specialty medical line, and the impact of premium growth within Group Benefits.

2002 Compared with 2001

Net earned premiums for Group Operations decreased \$1,051.0 million for 2002 as compared with 2001. This decline was due primarily to the transfer of the Mail Handlers Plan partially offset by an increase in premiums in the disability and long term care products within Group Benefits. Net earned premiums for the Mail Handlers Plan were \$1,151.0 million as compared with \$2,218.0 million in 2001.

Net results increased by \$7.3 million in 2002 as compared with 2001. Included in the 2001 results were \$30.6 million (\$53.0 million pretax) of losses related to the WTC event and \$23.6 million (\$42.0 million pretax) related to restructuring and other related charges. The improvement in net results also was due to growth in the disability and long term care products, increased net investment income and diminished losses due to the exit of unprofitable variable life and annuity lines of business. Net results also improved due to favorable reserve development relating to the WTC event of \$3.6 million (\$6.0 million pretax) recorded in 2002. Partially offsetting these improvements was net unfavorable reserve strengthening in Group Benefits due to unfavorable mortality trends and increased net realized losses in 2002. See the Investments section of this MD&A for further discussion on net investment income and net realized gains (losses).

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Life

In 2003, Life Operations provided financial protection to individuals through term life insurance, universal life insurance, individual long term care insurance, annuities and other products. Life Operations has several distribution relationships and partnerships including managing general agencies, other independent agencies working with CNA life sales offices, a network of brokers and dealers, and other independent insurance consultants.

In February of 2004, CNA entered into a definitive agreement to sell its individual life insurance business to Swiss Re for approximately \$690.0 million. The business sold includes term, universal and permanent life insurance policies and individual annuity products. The transaction is expected to be completed on or before March 31, 2004, subject to certain customary closing conditions and regulatory approvals. See Note 25 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included under Item 8 for further information.

Also, in February of 2004, CNA ceased new sales in its structured settlement business, but will continue to service existing commitments. This business will be managed as a run-off operation.

During the second quarter of 2003, CNA completed a review of its individual long term care product offerings. The focus of the review was to determine whether the current products provide adequate pricing flexibility under the range of reasonably possible claims experience levels. Based on the review and current market conditions, CNA decided to significantly reduce new sales of this product and certain infrastructure costs.

Individual life primarily offers level premium term life insurance, universal life insurance and related products. Single premium immediate annuities as well as structured settlement annuities are also offered. Individual long term care products provide reimbursement for covered nursing home and home health care expenses incurred due to physical or mental

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disability.

Other operations include operations in certain international markets and life settlements contract business. CNA decided to cease purchasing new life settlement policies indefinitely beginning in 2001 and ceased sale of new policies in its international operations in 2002.

2003 Compared with 2002

Net earned premiums for Life Operations increased \$99.0 million in 2003 as compared with 2002. The increase in net earned premiums was due primarily to higher sales of structured settlement annuities, growth in life insurance products and rate increases on the individual long term care product inforce blocks, partially offset by declines in new business primarily due to exiting the individual long term care market.

Net results increased by \$43.5 million in 2003 as compared with 2002. The increase in net results related primarily to increased net realized investment gains, the absence of the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle of \$7.2 million recorded in 2002 relating to the write-down of impaired goodwill. Partially offsetting these items were increases in individual long term care reserves of \$3.6 million after tax and minority interest (\$7.0 million pretax) due to increased severity and claim frequency. The increase in reserves for individual long term care was \$37.8 million in 2003 as compared with \$31.3 million in 2002. Also partially offsetting the improvements was the write-off of capitalized software costs of \$8.0 million pretax and lower net investment income. Also contributing to the decrease were severance costs of \$2.7 million after tax and minority interest (\$4.0 million pretax) related to the individual long term care product. See the Investments section of this MD&A for further discussion on investment income, net and net realized gains (losses).

2002 Compared with 2001

Net earned premiums increased \$57.0 million in 2002 as compared with 2001 attributable primarily to growth in the individual long term care product partially offset by sales declines in structured settlement annuities.

Net results decreased by \$126.1 million in 2002 as compared with 2001. The decrease in net results related primarily to increased net realized investment losses, the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle of \$7.2 million recorded in 2002 relating to write-down of impaired goodwill, and a \$31.0 million loss from discontinued operations for the sale of CNA Vida, CNA's life operations in Chile, to Consorcio Financiero S.A. ("Consorcio"). Included in the 2001

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results were \$16.7 million after tax and minority interest (\$29.0 million pretax) related to restructuring and other related charges and \$12.3 million (\$22.0 million pretax) related to the WTC event. Net results decreased due primarily to net reserve strengthening for individual long term care of \$20.7 million (\$35.0 million pretax), unfavorable individual long term care morbidity and increased costs related to the life settlement business in 2002. These decreases were partially offset by higher net investment income, a decrease in reinsurance charges, favorable reserve development relating to the WTC event of \$8.8 million (\$15.0 million pretax) recorded in 2002 as compared with 2001.

Other Insurance

The Other Insurance segment is principally comprised of losses and expenses

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related to the centralized adjusting and settlement of APMT claims, certain run-off insurance and non-insurance operations and other operations.

2003 Compared with 2002

Revenues decreased \$138.0 million in 2003 as compared with 2002. The decrease in revenues was due primarily to reduced revenues from CNA UniSource and reduced net earned premiums in group reinsurance of \$117.0 million, partially offset by increased pretax realized investment gains and increased limited partnership income of \$32.0 million.

Net results declined \$563.0 million in 2003 as compared with 2002. The decrease in net results was due primarily to a \$500.3 million after tax and minority interest (\$854.0 million pretax) increase in unfavorable net prior year development, primarily regarding APMT, a \$39.7 million (\$67.0 million pretax) increase in ULAE reserves, a \$9.0 million (\$15.0 million pretax) increase in certain insurance related assessments, and a \$136.2 million (\$232.0 million pretax) increase in the bad debt provision for reinsurance receivables. The 2003 net results were favorably impacted by increased net realized investment gains and the absences of \$36.1 million (\$62.0 million pretax) of eBusiness expenses and a \$16.2 million (\$27.0 million pretax) reduction of the accrual for restructuring and other related charges. See the Investments section of this MD&A for further discussion of investment income and net realized gains (losses).

The following discussion of unfavorable net prior year development includes net unfavorable claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserve development and unfavorable premium development recorded in 2003 for Other Insurance.

Unfavorable net prior year development of \$875.0 million, including \$881.0 million of unfavorable claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserve development and \$6.0 million of favorable premium development was primarily driven by unfavorable net prior year development of \$795.0 million related to APMT, discussed below. Unfavorable net prior year claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserve development of \$50.0 million was recorded related to CNA's past participation in several insurance pools which is part of the group reinsurance run-off business. Unfavorable net prior year development of \$21.0 million, including \$23.0 million of unfavorable claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserve development, and \$2.0 million of favorable premium development was recorded in 2002. The gross carried claim and claim adjustment expense reserve was \$7,046.0 and \$4,847.0 million at December 31, 2003 and 2002. The net carried claim and claim adjustment expense reserve was \$2,624.0 and \$2,002.0 million for December 31, 2003 and 2002.

The following discussion of unfavorable net prior year development includes net unfavorable claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserve development and unfavorable premium development recorded in 2002 for Other Insurance.

Personal insurance recorded unfavorable net prior year development of \$35.0 million in 2002 on accident years 1997 through 1999. The unfavorable net prior year development was principally due to continuing policyholder defense costs associated with remaining open personal insurance claims. The unfavorable net prior year development was partially offset by favorable reserve development on other run-off business driven principally by financial and mortgage guarantee coverages from accident years 1997 and prior. The favorable net prior year development on financial and mortgage guarantee coverages resulted from a review of the underlying exposures and the outstanding losses, which showed that salvage and subrogation continues to be collected on these types of claims, thereby reducing estimated future losses net of anticipated reinsurance recoveries.

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In accordance with the retroactive reinsurance agreement with Allstate, CNA shares in indemnity and must begin to reimburse Allstate for claim and allocated claim adjustment expenses if payments related to losses incurred prior to

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October 1, 1999 on the CNA policies transferred to Allstate exceed the claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserves of approximately \$1.0 billion at the date of sale. CNA's remaining obligation valued under this loss sharing provision as of October 1, 2003 will be settled, under a time schedule established by the parties, by agreement of the parties or by an independent actuarial review of the unpaid claim liabilities as of that date. Cumulative payments of indemnity and allocated loss adjustment expenses on such policies exceeded \$1.0 billion during the second quarter of 2003. The Company has established reserves for its estimated liability under this loss sharing arrangement.

2002 Compared with 2001

Total revenues decreased \$150.0 million in 2002 as compared with 2001. This decrease was due primarily to reduced revenues for CNA UniSource, due to the exit of this business, reduced investment income and pretax realized investment gains partially offset by increased net earned premiums in group reinsurance.

Net results increased by \$781.3 million in 2002 as compared with 2001. Net results improved in 2002 as compared with 2001 primarily due to decreased unfavorable net prior year development of \$739.2 million after tax and minority interest (\$1,301.0 million pretax), reduced expenses for eBusiness initiatives, improved results for group reinsurance and a \$15.2 million (\$27.0 million pretax) reduction in the accrual for restructuring and other related charges recorded in 2002. In addition, net results in 2001 were adversely impacted by \$67.4 million (\$119.0 million pretax) of restructuring and other related charges and \$14.9 million (\$27.0 million pretax) of estimated losses related to the WTC event for group reinsurance.

These increases were offset by lower net investment results, principally resulting from a \$5.4 million (\$9.0 million pretax) decline in limited partnership income, higher losses related to the run-off of CNA UniSource and severance and other costs related to changes in senior management in 2002.

Unfavorable net prior year development of \$21.0 million, including \$23.0 million of net unfavorable claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserve development and \$2.0 million of favorable premium development, was recorded in 2002 for Other Insurance. Unfavorable net prior year development of \$1,322.0 million, including \$1,313.0 million of net unfavorable claim and allocated claim adjustment expense reserve development and \$9.0 million of unfavorable premium development, was recorded in 2001 for Other Insurance. The gross carried claim and claim adjustment expense reserve was \$4,847.0 and \$5,043.0 million at December 31, 2002 and 2001. The net carried claim and claim adjustment expense reserve was \$2,002.0 and \$2,110.0 million at December 31, 2002 and 2001.

The unfavorable net prior year development recorded in 2001 was primarily attributable to \$1,241.0 million of unfavorable development related to APMT.

APMT Reserves

CNA's property and casualty insurance subsidiaries have actual and potential exposures related to APMT claims.

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Establishing reserves for APMT claim and claim adjustment expenses is subject to uncertainties that are greater than those presented by other claims. Traditional actuarial methods and techniques employed to estimate the ultimate cost of claims for more traditional property and casualty exposures are less precise in estimating claim and claim adjustment expense reserves for APMT, particularly in an environment of emerging or potential claims and coverage issues that arise from industry practices and legal, judicial, and social conditions. Therefore, these traditional actuarial methods and techniques are necessarily supplemented with additional estimating techniques and methodologies, many of which involve significant judgments that are required of management. Accordingly, a high degree of uncertainty remains for CNA's ultimate liability for APMT claim and claim adjustment expenses.

In addition to the difficulties described above, estimating the ultimate cost of both reported and unreported APMT claims is subject to a higher degree of variability due to a number of additional factors, including among others: the number and outcome of direct actions against CNA; coverage issues, including whether certain costs are covered under the policies and whether policy limits apply; allocation of liability among numerous parties, some of whom may be in bankruptcy proceedings, and in particular the application of "joint and several" liability to specific insurers on a risk; inconsistent court decisions and developing legal theories; increasingly aggressive tactics of plaintiffs' lawyers; the risks and lack of predictability inherent in major litigation; increased filings of claims in certain states to avoid the application of tort reform statute effective dates; the possible enactment of national federal legislation to address asbestos claims; a

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further increase in asbestos and environmental pollution claims which cannot now be anticipated; increase in number of mass tort claims relating to silica and silica-containing products, and the outcome of ongoing disputes as to coverage in relation to these claims; a further increase of claims and claims payment that may exhaust underlying umbrella and excess coverage at accelerated rates; and future developments pertaining to CNA's ability to recover reinsurance for asbestos and environmental pollution claims.

CNA regularly performs ground up reviews of all open APMT claims to evaluate the adequacy of CNA's APMT reserves. In performing its comprehensive ground up analysis, CNA considers input from its professionals with direct responsibility for the claims, inside and outside counsel with responsibility for representation of CNA, and its actuarial staff. These professionals review, among many factors, the policyholder's present and predicted future exposures, including such factors as claims volume, trial conditions, prior settlement history, settlement demands and defense costs; the impact of asbestos defendant bankruptcies on the policyholder; the policies issued by CNA, including such factors as aggregate or per occurrence limits, whether the policy is primary, umbrella or excess, and the existence of policyholder retentions and/or deductibles; the existence of other insurance; and reinsurance arrangements.

With respect to other court cases and how they might affect CNA's reserves and reasonable possible losses, the following should be noted. State and federal courts issue numerous decisions each year, which potentially impact losses and reserves in both a favorable and unfavorable manner. Examples of favorable developments include decisions to allocate defense and indemnity payments in a manner so as to limit carriers' obligations to damages taking place during the effective dates of their policies; decisions holding that injuries occurring after asbestos operations are completed are subject to the completed operations aggregate limits of the policies; and decisions ruling that carriers' loss control inspections of their insured' premises do not give

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rise to a duty to warn third parties to the dangers of asbestos.

Examples of unfavorable developments include decisions limiting the application of the "absolute pollution" exclusion; and decisions holding carriers liable for defense and indemnity of asbestos and pollution claims on a joint and several basis.

CNA's ultimate liability for its environmental pollution and mass tort claims is impacted by several factors including ongoing disputes with policyholders over scope and meaning of coverage terms and, in the area of environmental pollution, court decisions that continue to restrict the scope and applicability of the absolute pollution exclusion contained in policies issued by CNA after 1989. Due to the inherent uncertainties described above, including the inconsistency of court decisions, the number of waste sites subject to cleanup, and in the area of environmental pollution, the standards for cleanup and liability, the ultimate liability of CNA for environmental pollution and mass tort claims may vary substantially from the amount currently recorded.

Due to the inherent uncertainties in estimating reserves for APMT claim and claim adjustment expenses and due to the significant uncertainties previously described related to APMT claims, the ultimate liability for these cases, both individually and in aggregate, may exceed the recorded reserves. Any such potential additional liability, or any range of potential additional amounts, cannot be reasonably estimated currently, but could be material to CNA's business, insurer financial strength, and debt ratings and the Company's results of operations and equity. Due to, among other things, the factors described above, it may be necessary for CNA to record material changes in its APMT claim and claim adjustment expense reserves in the future, should new information become available or other developments emerge.

The following table provides data related to CNA's asbestos, environmental pollution and mass tort claim and claim adjustment expense reserves.

December 31	2003		2002	
	Asbestos	Environmental Pollution and Mass Tort	Asbestos	Environmental Pollution and Mass Tort
(In millions)				
Gross reserves	\$ 3,347.0	\$ 839.0	\$ 1,758.0	\$ 830.0
Ceded reserves	(1,580.0)	(262.0)	(512.0)	(313.0)
Net reserves	\$ 1,767.0	\$ 577.0	\$ 1,246.0	\$ 517.0

Asbestos

CNA's property and casualty insurance subsidiaries have exposure to asbestos-related claims. Estimation of asbestos-related claim and claim adjustment expense reserves involves many of the same limitations for environmental pollution claims, such as inconsistency of court decisions, specific policy provisions, allocation of liability among insurers and

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insureds, and additional factors such as missing policies and proof of coverage. Furthermore, estimation of asbestos-related claims is difficult due to, among other reasons, the proliferation of bankruptcy proceedings and attendant uncertainties, the targeting of a broader range of businesses and entities as defendants, the uncertainty as to which other insureds may be targeted in the future and the uncertainties inherent in predicting the number of future claims.

In the past several years, CNA has experienced significant increases in claim counts for asbestos-related claims. The factors that led to these increases included, among other things, intensive advertising campaigns by lawyers for asbestos claimants, mass medical screening programs sponsored by plaintiff lawyers, and the addition of new defendants such as the distributors and installers of products containing asbestos. The majority of asbestos bodily injury claims are filed by persons exhibiting few, if any, disease symptoms. It is estimated that approximately 90.0% of the current non-malignant asbestos claimants do not meet the American Medical Association's definition of impairment. Some courts, including the federal district court responsible for pre-trial proceedings in all federal asbestos bodily injury actions, have ordered that so-called "unimpaired" claimants may not recover unless at some point the claimant's condition worsens to the point of impairment.

Several factors are, in management's view, negatively impacting asbestos claim trends. Plaintiff attorneys who previously sued entities who are now bankrupt are seeking other viable targets. As a result, companies with few or no previous asbestos claims are becoming targets in asbestos litigation and, although they may have little or no liability, nevertheless must be defended. Additionally, plaintiff attorneys and trustees for future claimants are demanding that policy limits be paid lump-sum into the bankruptcy asbestos trusts prior to presentation of valid claims and medical proof of these claims. The ultimate impact or success of this tactic remains uncertain. Plaintiff attorneys and trustees for future claimants are also attempting to devise claims payment procedures for bankruptcy trusts that would allow asbestos claims to be paid under lax standards for injury, exposure, and causation. This also presents the potential for exhausting policy limits in an accelerated fashion.

As a result of bankruptcies and insolvencies, management has observed an increase in the total number of policyholders with current asbestos claims as additional defendants are added to existing lawsuits and are named in new asbestos bodily injury lawsuits. New asbestos bodily injury claims have also increased substantially in 2003.

As of December 31, 2003 and 2002, CNA carried approximately \$1,767.0 and \$1,246.0 million of claim and claim adjustment expense reserves, net of reinsurance recoverables for reported and unreported asbestos-related claims. Unfavorable asbestos-related net claim and claim adjustment expense reserve development for 2003, 2002 and 2001 amounted to \$642.0, \$0.0 and \$773.0 million. CNA paid asbestos-related claims, net of reinsurance, of \$121.0, \$21.0 and \$171.0 million during the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001.

CNA had recorded \$1,826.0 and \$642.0 million in unfavorable gross and net asbestos prior year reserve development for 2003, principally due to potential losses from policies issued by CNA with high attachment points, which previous exposure analysis indicated would not be reached. As part of its review completed in the third quarter of 2003, CNA examined the claims filing trends and the projected erosion rates of underlying primary and lower excess insurance on open asbestos accounts to determine timeframes within which high excess policies issued by CNA could be reached. Elevated claims volumes, together with certain adverse court decisions affecting rapidity by which

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asbestos claims are paid supported the conclusion that excess policies with high attachment points previously thought not to be exposed may now potentially be exposed.

In 2001, CNA noted the continued emergence of adverse loss experience across several lines of business related to prior years. With respect to asbestos reserves, throughout 2000, and into 2001, CNA experienced significant increases in new asbestos bodily injury claims. In light of this development, CNA formed the view that payments for asbestos claims could be higher in future years than previously estimated. Moreover, in late 2000 through mid-2001, industry sources such as rating agencies and actuarial firms released analyses and studies commenting on the increase in claim volumes and other asbestos liability developments.

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Also in the 2000 to 2001 time period, a number of significant asbestos defendants filed for bankruptcy, increasing the likelihood that excess layers of insurance coverage could be called upon to indemnify policyholders and creating the potential that novel legal doctrines could be employed. These developments led CNA to the conclusion that its asbestos reserves required strengthening of \$773.0 million in 2001.

CNA has resolved a number of its large asbestos accounts by negotiating structured settlement agreements. Structured settlement agreements provide for payments over multiple years as set forth in each individual agreement. At December 31, 2002, CNA had four structured settlement agreements with a reserve, net of reinsurance of \$118.0 million. Since December 31, 2002, CNA has resolved five additional asbestos accounts through structured settlement agreements. At December 31, 2003, CNA had structured settlement agreements with nine of its policyholders for which it has future payment obligations with a reserve, net of reinsurance, of \$188.0 million related to remaining payment obligations under these agreements. As to the nine structured settlement agreements existing at December 31, 2003, payment obligations under those settlement agreements are projected to terminate in 2016.

In 1985, 47 asbestos producers and their insurers, including CIC, executed the Wellington Agreement. The agreement intended to resolve all issues and litigation related to coverage for asbestos exposures. Under this agreement, signatory insurers committed scheduled policy limits and made the limits available to pay asbestos claims based upon coverage blocks designated by the policyholders in 1985, subject to extension by policyholders. CIC was a signatory insurer to the Wellington Agreement. At December 31, 2002, CNA had fulfilled its Wellington Agreement obligations as to all but five accounts and had recorded a reserve of \$28.0 million, net of reinsurance, related to its remaining Wellington obligations. At December 31, 2003, with respect to these five remaining unpaid Wellington obligations, CNA has evaluated its exposure and the expected reinsurance recoveries under these agreements and had a recorded reserve of \$23.0 million, net of reinsurance.

CNA has also used coverage in place agreements to resolve large asbestos exposures. Coverage in place agreements are typically agreements between CNA and its policyholders identifying the policies and the terms for payment of asbestos related liabilities. Claims payments are contingent on presentation of adequate documentation showing exposure during the policy periods and other documentation supporting the demand for claims payment. Coverage in place agreements may have annual payment caps. At December 31, 2002, CNA had estimated its exposure for its twenty-three coverage in place agreements at \$66.0 million, net of reinsurance. As of December 31, 2003, CNA had negotiated thirty-two such agreements. Coverage in place agreements are evaluated based on claims filings trends and severities. Due to adverse claims trends described in this section, management has increased its estimate of exposure

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under current coverage in place agreements. CNA has evaluated these commitments and the expected reinsurance recoveries under these agreements and had recorded a reserve of \$109.0 million, net of reinsurance, related to coverage in place agreements as of December 31, 2003.

CNA categorizes active asbestos accounts as large or small accounts. CNA defines a large account as an active account with more than \$100,000 of cumulative paid losses. CNA made closing large accounts a significant management priority. At December 31, 2002, CNA had 150 large accounts and has a related reserve of \$220.0 million, net of reinsurance. At December 31, 2003, CNA has 160 large accounts with a collective reserve of \$405.0 million, net of reinsurance. Large accounts are typically accounts that have been long identified as significant asbestos exposures. In its most recent ground up reserve study, CNA observed that underlying layers of primary, umbrella and lower layer excess policies were exhausting at accelerated rates due to increased claims volumes, claims severities and increased defense expense incurred in litigating claims. Those accounts where CNA had issued high excess policies were evaluated in the study to determine potential impairment of the high excess layers of coverage. Management concluded that high excess coverage previously thought not to be exposed could potentially be exposed should current adverse claim trends continue.

Small accounts are defined as active accounts with \$100,000 or less cumulative paid losses. At December 31, 2002, CNA had 939 small accounts with recorded reserves of \$90.0 million, net of reinsurance. At December 31, 2003, CNA had 1,065 small accounts, approximately 83.7% of its total active asbestos accounts and has increased its collective reserve to \$147.0 million, net of reinsurance, as of December 31, 2003. Small accounts are typically representative of policyholders with limited connection to asbestos. As entities which were historic targets in asbestos litigation continue to file for bankruptcy protection, plaintiffs' attorneys are seeking other viable targets. As a result, companies with few or no previous asbestos claims are becoming targets in asbestos litigation and, nevertheless must be defended by CNA under its policies. As claims filings continue to increase, costs incurred in defending small accounts are expected to increase.

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CNA also evaluates its asbestos liabilities arising from its assumed reinsurance business and its participation in various pools. At December 31, 2002, CNA had recorded a \$91.0 million reserve related to these asbestos liabilities arising from CNA's assumed reinsurance obligations and CNA's participation in pools, including Excess and Casualty Reinsurance Association ("ECRA"). At December 31, 2003, CNA has increased the reserves to \$157.0 million, net of reinsurance, related to these liabilities.

At December 31, 2003, CNA's unassigned incurred but not reported ("IBNR") reserve for asbestos was \$684.0 million, net of reinsurance. This IBNR reserve relates to potential development on accounts that have not settled and potential future claims from unidentified policyholders. At December 31, 2002, the unassigned IBNR reserve was \$578.0 million, net of reinsurance.

The chart below depicts CNA's overall pending asbestos accounts and associated reserves at December 31, 2003 and 2002.

	Number of	Net Paid Losses	Net Asbestos	Percent of
December 31, 2003	policyholders	(Recoveries)	Reserves	Asbestos Reserves

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(In millions of dollars)

Policyholders with settlement agreements				
Structured Settlements	9	\$ 20.0	\$ 188.0	10.6%
Wellington	5	2.0	23.0	1.3
Coverage in place	32	40.0	109.0	6.2
Fibreboard	1	1.0	54.0	3.1

Total with settlement agreements	47	63.0	374.0	21.2

Other policyholders with active accounts				
Large asbestos accounts	160	35.0	405.0	22.9
Small asbestos accounts	1,065	16.0	147.0	8.3

Total other policyholders	1,225	51.0	552.0	31.2

Assumed reinsurance and pools		7.0	157.0	8.9
Unassigned IBNR			684.0	38.7

Total	1,272	\$ 121.0	\$ 1,767.0	100.0%
=====				

December 31, 2002

Policyholders with settlement agreements				
Structured Settlements	4	\$ 12.0	\$ 118.0	9.5%
Wellington	5		28.0	2.2
Coverage in place	23	(15.0)	66.0	5.3
Fibreboard	1	1.0	55.0	4.4

Total with settlement agreements	33	(2.0)	267.0	21.4

Other policyholders with active accounts				
Large asbestos accounts	150	(8.0)	220.0	17.7
Small asbestos accounts	939	16.0	90.0	7.2

Total other policyholders	1,089	8.0	310.0	24.9

Assumed reinsurance and pools		15.0	91.0	7.3
Unassigned IBNR			578.0	46.4

Total	1,122	\$ 21.0	\$ 1,246.0	100.0%
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Some asbestos-related defendants have asserted that their policies issued by CNA are not subject to aggregate limits on coverage. CNA has such claims from a number of insureds. Some of these claims involve insureds facing exhaustion of products liability aggregate limits in their policies, who have asserted that their asbestos-related claims fall within so-called "non-products" liability coverage contained within their policies rather than products liability coverage, and that the claimed "non-products" coverage is not subject to any aggregate limit. It is difficult to predict the ultimate size of any of the claims for coverage purportedly not subject to aggregate limits or predict to what extent, if any, the attempts to assert "non-products" claims outside the products liability aggregate will succeed. CNA has attempted to manage its asbestos exposure by aggressively seeking to settle claims on acceptable terms. There can be no assurance that any of these settlement efforts will be successful, or that any such claims can be settled on terms acceptable to CNA. Where CNA cannot settle a claim on acceptable terms, CNA aggressively litigates the claim. Adverse developments with respect to such matters could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and/or equity.

Certain asbestos litigation in which CNA is currently engaged is described below:

On February 13, 2003, CNA announced it had resolved asbestos related coverage litigation and claims involving A.P. Green Industries, A.P. Green Services and Bigelow - Liptak Corporation. Under the agreement, CNA is required to pay \$74.0 million, net of reinsurance recoveries, over a ten year period. The settlement resolves CNA's liabilities for all pending and future asbestos claims involving A.P. Green Industries, Bigelow - Liptak Corporation and related subsidiaries, including alleged "non-products" exposures. The settlement has received initial bankruptcy court approval and CNA expects to procure confirmation of a bankruptcy plan containing an injunction to protect CNA from any future claims.

CNA is engaged in insurance coverage litigation with underlying plaintiffs who have asbestos bodily injury claims against the former Robert A. Keasbey Company ("Keasbey") in New York state court (Continental Casualty Co. v. Nationwide Indemnity Co. et al., No. 601037/03 (N.Y. County)). Keasbey, a currently dissolved corporation, was a seller and installer of asbestos-containing insulation products in New York and New Jersey. Thousands of plaintiffs have filed bodily injury claims against Keasbey; however, Keasbey's involvement at a number of work sites is a highly contested issue. Therefore, the defense disputes the percentage of valid claims against Keasbey. CNA issued Keasbey primary policies for 1970-1987 and excess policies for 1972-1978. CNA has paid an amount substantially equal to the policies' aggregate limits for products and completed operations claims. Claimants against Keasbey allege, among other things, that CNA owes coverage under sections of the policies not subject to the aggregate limits, an allegation CNA vigorously contests in the lawsuit.

CNA has insurance coverage disputes related to asbestos bodily injury claims against Burns & Roe Enterprises, Inc. ("Burns & Roe"). Originally raised in litigation, now stayed, these disputes are currently part of In re: Burns & Roe Enterprises, Inc., pending in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of New Jersey, No. 00-41610. Burns & Roe provided engineering and related services in connection with construction projects. At the time of its bankruptcy filing, Burns & Roe faced approximately 11,000 claims alleging bodily injury resulting from exposure to asbestos as a result of construction projects in which Burns & Roe was involved. CNA allegedly provided primary liability coverage to Burns & Roe from 1956-1969 and 1971-1974, along with certain project-specific policies from 1964-1970.

CIC issued certain primary and excess policies to Bendix Corporation

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("Bendix"), now part of Honeywell International, Inc. ("Honeywell"). Honeywell faces approximately 73,000 pending asbestos bodily injury claims resulting from alleged exposure to Bendix friction products. CIC's primary policies allegedly covered the period from at least 1939 (when Bendix began to use asbestos in its friction products) to 1983, although the parties disagree about whether CIC's policies provided product liability coverage before 1940 and from 1945 to 1956. CIC asserts that it owes no further material obligations to Bendix under any primary policy. Honeywell alleges that two primary policies issued by CIC covering 1969-1975 contain occurrence limits but not product liability aggregate limits for asbestos bodily injury claims. CIC has asserted, among other things, which even if Honeywell's allegation is correct, which CNA denies, its liability is limited to a single occurrence limit per policy or per year, and in the alternative, a proper allocation of losses would substantially limit its exposure under the 1969-1975 policies to asbestos claims. These and other issues are being

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litigated in Continental Insurance Co., et al. v. Honeywell International Inc., No. MRS-L-1523-00 (Morris County, New Jersey).

Policyholders have also initiated litigation directly against CNA and other insurers in four jurisdictions: Ohio, Texas, West Virginia and Montana. In the Ohio action, plaintiffs allege the defendants negligently performed duties undertaken to protect the public from the effects of asbestos (Varner v. Ford Motor Co., et al., (Cuyahoga County, Ohio)). Similar lawsuits have also been filed in Texas against CNA, and other insurers and non-insurer corporate defendants asserting liability for failing to warn of the dangers of asbestos (Boson v. Union Carbide Corp., et al., (District Court of Nueces County, Texas)). Many of the Texas claims have been dismissed as time-barred by the applicable statute of limitations. In other claims, the Texas court recently ruled that the carriers did not owe any duty to the plaintiffs or the general public to advise on the effects of asbestos thereby dismissing these claims. The time period for filing an appeal of this ruling has not expired and it remains uncertain whether the plaintiffs' will continue to pursue their causes of action.

CNA has been named in Adams v. Aetna, Inc., et al., (Circuit Court of Kanawha County, West Virginia), a purported class action against CNA and other insurers, alleging that the defendants violated West Virginia's Unfair Trade Practices Act in handling and resolving asbestos claims against their policyholders. A direct action has also been filed in Montana (Pennock, et al. v. Maryland Casualty, et al., First Judicial District Court of Lewis & Clark County, Montana) by eight individual plaintiffs (all employees of W.R. Grace & Co. (W.R. Grace)) and their spouses against CNA, Maryland Casualty and the State of Montana. This action alleges that the carriers failed to warn of or otherwise protect W.R. Grace employees from the dangers of asbestos at a W.R. Grace vermiculite mining facility in Libby, Montana. The Montana direct action is currently stayed because of W.R. Grace's pending bankruptcy.

CNA is vigorously defending these and other cases and believes that it has meritorious defenses to the claims asserted. However, there are numerous factual and legal issues to be resolved in connection with these claims, and it is extremely difficult to predict the outcome or ultimate financial exposure represented by these matters. Adverse developments with respect to any of these matters could have a material adverse effect on CNA's business, insurer financial strength and debt ratings, and the Company's results of operations and/or equity.

As a result of the uncertainties and complexities involved, reserves for asbestos claims cannot be estimated with traditional actuarial techniques that rely on historical accident year loss development factors. In establishing

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asbestos reserves, CNA evaluates the exposure presented by each insured. As part of this evaluation, CNA considers the available insurance coverage; limits and deductibles; the potential role of other insurance, particularly underlying coverage below any CNA excess liability policies; and applicable coverage defenses, including asbestos exclusions. Estimation of asbestos-related claim and claim adjustment expense reserves involves a high degree of judgment on the part of management and consideration of many complex factors, including:

- . inconsistency of court decisions, jury attitudes and future court decisions
- . specific policy provisions
- . allocation of liability among insurers and insureds
- . missing policies and proof of coverage
- . the proliferation of bankruptcy proceedings and attendant uncertainties
- . novel theories asserted by policyholders and their counsel
- . the targeting of a broader range of businesses and entities as defendants
- . the uncertainty as to which other insureds may be targeted in the future and the uncertainties inherent in predicting the number of future claims
- . volatility in claim numbers and settlement demands

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- . increases in the number of non-impaired claimants and the extent to which they can be precluded from making claims
- . the efforts by insureds to obtain coverage not subject to aggregate limits
- . long latency period between asbestos exposure and disease manifestation and the resulting potential for involvement of multiple policy periods for individual claims
- . medical inflation trends
- . the mix of asbestos-related diseases presented, and
- . the ability to recover reinsurance

CNA is also monitoring possible legislative reforms, including the possible creation of a national privately financed trust, which if established through federal legislation, could replace litigation of asbestos claims with payments to claimants from the trust. It is uncertain at the present time whether such legislation will be enacted or, if it is, what will be the terms and conditions of its establishment or its impact on CNA.

Environmental Pollution and Mass Tort

Environmental pollution cleanup is the subject of both federal and state regulation. By some estimates, there are thousands of potential waste sites subject to cleanup. The insurance industry is involved in extensive litigation regarding coverage issues. Judicial interpretations in many cases have expanded the scope of coverage and liability beyond the original intent of the policies. The Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 ("Superfund") and comparable state statutes ("mini-Superfunds")

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govern the cleanup and restoration of toxic waste sites and formalize the concept of legal liability for cleanup and restoration by "Potentially Responsible Parties" ("PRPs"). Superfund and the mini-Superfunds establish mechanisms to pay for cleanup of waste sites if PRPs fail to do so and assign liability to PRPs. The extent of liability to be allocated to a PRP is dependent upon a variety of factors. Further, the number of waste sites subject to cleanup is unknown. To date, approximately 1,200 cleanup sites have been identified by the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") and included on its National Priorities List ("NPL"). State authorities have designated many cleanup sites as well.

Many policyholders have made claims against various CNA insurance subsidiaries for defense costs and indemnification in connection with environmental pollution matters. The vast majority of these claims relate to accident years 1989 and prior, which coincides with CNA's adoption of the Simplified Commercial General Liability coverage form, which includes what is referred to in the industry as an "absolute pollution exclusion." CNA and the insurance industry are disputing coverage for many such claims. Key coverage issues include whether cleanup costs are considered damages under the policies, trigger of coverage, allocation of liability among triggered policies, applicability of pollution exclusions and owned property exclusions, the potential for joint and several liability and the definition of an occurrence. To date, courts have been inconsistent in their rulings on these issues.

A number of proposals to modify Superfund have been made by various parties. However, no modifications were enacted by Congress during 2003, and it is unclear what positions Congress or the Administration will take and what legislation, if any, will result in the future. If there is legislation, and in some circumstances even if there is no legislation, the federal role in environmental cleanup may be significantly reduced in favor of state action. Substantial changes in the federal statute or the activity of the EPA may cause states to reconsider their environmental cleanup statutes and regulations. There can be no meaningful prediction of the pattern of regulation that would result or the possible effect upon the Company's results of operations or equity.

As of December 31, 2003 and 2002, CNA carried approximately \$577.0 and \$517.0 million of claim and claim adjustment expense reserves, net of reinsurance recoverables, for reported and unreported environmental pollution and mass tort claims. Unfavorable net prior year environmental pollution and mass tort net claim and claim adjustment expense reserve development for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2001 amounted to \$153.0 and \$468.0 million. There was no unfavorable net prior year environmental pollution and mass tort net claim and claim adjustment expense reserve development for the year ended December 31, 2002. CNA paid environmental pollution-related claims and mass tort-

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related claims, net of reinsurance recoveries, of \$93.0, \$116.0 and \$203.0 million for years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001.

CNA recorded \$73.0 million in unfavorable net prior year environmental pollution development in 2003. This increase was in part due to the emergence of certain negative legal developments, including several court decisions which have reduced the effectiveness of the absolute pollution exclusion by limiting its application to traditional industrial pollution, and which have increased the scope of damages compensable under policies of insurance and emergence of Natural Resource Damage claims and other federal statutes.

CNA has made resolution of large environmental pollution exposures a

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management priority. CNA has resolved a number of its large environmental accounts by negotiating settlement agreements. In its settlements, CNA sought to resolve those exposures and obtain the broadest release language to avoid future claims from the same policyholders seeking coverage for sites or claims that had not emerged at the time CNA settled with its policyholder. While the terms of each settlement agreement vary, CNA sought to obtain broad environmental releases that include known and unknown sites, claims and policies. The broad scope of the release provisions contained in those settlement agreements should, in many cases, prevent future exposure from settled policyholders. It remains uncertain, however, whether a court interpreting the language of the settlement agreements will adhere to the intent of the parties and uphold the broad scope of language of the agreements.

CNA classifies its environmental pollution accounts into several categories, which include structured settlements, coverage in place agreements and active accounts. At December 31, 2003, CNA has a structured settlement agreement with one of its policyholders for which it has future payment obligations with a recorded reserve of \$12.0 million, net of reinsurance.

CNA has also used coverage in place agreements to resolve pollution exposures. Claims payments are contingent on presentation of adequate documentation of damages during the policy periods and other documentation supporting the demand for claims payment. Coverage in place agreements may have annual payment caps. At December 31, 2003, CNA had negotiated six such agreements in which CNA committed coverage for payment of claims and claim related adjustment expenses subject to documentation requirements as set forth in the terms of each specific agreement. At December 31, 2003, CNA had a recorded reserve of \$8.0 million, net of reinsurance, related to coverage in place agreements.

CNA categorizes active accounts as large or small accounts in the pollution area. CNA defines a large account as an active account with more than \$100,000 cumulative paid losses. CNA has 144 large accounts with a collective reserve of \$86.0 million, net of reinsurance, at December 31, 2003. CNA has made closing large accounts a significant management priority. Small accounts are defined as active accounts with \$100,000 or less cumulative paid losses. CNA had 432 small accounts with a collective reserve of \$53.0 million, net of reinsurance, at December 31, 2003.

CNA also evaluates its environmental pollution exposures arising from its assumed reinsurance and its participation in various pools, including ECRA. At December 31, 2003, CNA has a reserve of \$38.0 million related to these liabilities.

At December 31, 2003, CNA's unassigned IBNR reserve for environmental pollution was \$197.0 million, net of reinsurance. This IBNR reserve relates to potential development on accounts that have not settled and potential future claims from unidentified policyholders.

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The table below depicts CNA's overall pending environmental pollution accounts and associated reserves at December 31, 2003.

	Number of Policyholders	Total Paid in 2003 (Net)	Environmental Pollution Reserves	Percent of Environmental Pollution Net Reserve
December 31, 2003				

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(In millions of dollars)

Policyholders with Settlement Agreements				
Structured Settlements	1	\$ 17.0	\$ 12.0	3.1%
Coverage In Place	6	3.0	8.0	2.0

Total with Settlement Agreements	7	20.0	20.0	5.1

Other Policyholders with Active Accounts				
Large Pollution Accounts	144	21.0	86.0	21.8
Small Pollution Accounts	432	14.0	53.0	13.5

Total Other Policyholders	576	35.0	139.0	35.3

Assumed Reinsurance & Pools		2.0	38.0	9.6

Unassigned IBNR			197.0	50.0

Total	583	\$ 57.0	\$ 394.0	100.0%
=====				

CNA recorded \$80.0 million in unfavorable mass tort net prior year development in 2003, due in part to the elevated volume of silica claims. In 2003, CNA observed a marked increase in silica claims frequency in Mississippi, where plaintiff attorneys appear to have filed claims to avoid the effect of a tort reform. The most significant silica exposures identified to date include a relatively small number of accounts with significant numbers of new claims and substantial insurance limits issued by CNA. Establishing claim and claim adjustment expense reserves for silica claims is subject to uncertainties because of disputes concerning medical causation with respect to certain diseases, including lung cancer, geographical concentration of the lawsuits asserting the claims, and the large rise in the total number of claims without underlying epidemiological developments suggesting an increase in disease rates or plaintiffs. Moreover, judicial interpretations regarding application of various tort defenses, including application of various theories of joint and several liability, impede CNA's ability to establish claim and claims adjustment expense reserves.

In 2001, CNA noted the continued emergence of adverse loss experience across several lines of business related to prior years. With respect to environmental pollution and mass tort reserves, commencing in 2000 and continuing into the first and second quarters of 2001, CNA received a number of new reported claims, some of which involved declaratory judgment actions premised on court decisions purporting to expand insurance coverage for pollution claims. In these decisions, several courts adopted rules of insurance policy interpretation which established joint and several liability for insurers consecutively on a risk during a period of alleged property damage; and in other instances adopted interpretations of the "absolute pollution exclusion," which weakened its effectiveness in most circumstances. In addition to receiving new claims and declaratory judgment actions premised upon these unfavorable legal precedents, these court decisions also impacted CNA's pending environmental pollution and mass tort claims and coverage litigation. During the Spring of 2001, CNA reviewed specific claims and litigation, as well as general trends, and concluded reserve strengthening in this area was necessary.

In the area of mass torts, several well-publicized verdicts arising out of

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bodily injury cases related to allegedly toxic mold led to a significant increase in mold-related claims in 2000 and the first half of 2001. CNA's reserve increase in the second quarter of 2001 was caused in part by this increased area of exposure.

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Lorillard

Lorillard, Inc. and subsidiaries ("Lorillard"). Lorillard, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

2003 Compared with 2002

Revenues decreased by \$548.4 million, or 14.3% and net income decreased by \$178.2 million, or 23.3% in 2003, as compared to 2002.

Net income in 2003 included charges of \$17.1 and \$17.5 million (in each case, net of taxes) related to the tobacco growers settlement and an agreement with the Brown & Williamson Corporation (the "B&W Agreement") which are described in Liquidity and Capital Resources, below. Excluding these charges, net income would have decreased by \$143.6 million, or 18.8%, in 2003, as compared to 2002.

The decrease in revenues and net income in 2003, as compared to 2002, is primarily due to lower net sales of \$542.1 million. Net sales revenue decreased due to lower effective unit prices reflecting higher sales promotion expenses (included in net sales) and decreased unit sales volume of approximately \$86.1 million, assuming prices were unchanged from the prior year, partially offset by higher average wholesale unit prices due to price/sales mix, which increased revenues by approximately \$35.0 million. Unit sales volume decreased 2.3% as compared to the prior year. Lorillard increased promotional expenses in 2003 due to price pressure in response to higher competitive premium brand promotional spending and continued increases in excise taxes.

The decrease in net income in 2003, as compared to 2002, also reflects charges for the tobacco growers settlement and the B&W Agreement, partially offset by lower tobacco settlement costs related to the settlement agreements entered into between the major cigarette manufacturers, including Lorillard, and each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and certain U.S. territories (together, the "State Settlement Agreements"). The \$277.0 million pretax decrease in tobacco settlement costs in 2003, as compared to 2002, is due to the expiration of up-front payments (\$164.5 million), lower charges for lower unit sales volume (\$3.5 million) and other adjustments (\$109.0 million) under the State Settlement Agreements.

Lorillard's total (U.S. domestic, Puerto Rico and certain U.S. Territories) gross unit sales volume decreased 2.4% in 2003, as compared to 2002. Domestic wholesale volume decreased 2.8% in 2003, as compared to 2002. Total Newport unit sales volume decreased by 0.1% in 2003, and domestic U.S. volume decreased 0.6% in 2003, as compared to 2002. In addition to pricing pressure due to the increases in state excise taxes and the competitive impact of deep discount brands, Lorillard's volume in 2003 was affected by generally weak economic conditions and ongoing limitations imposed by Philip Morris' retail merchandising arrangements.

On May 5, 2003, Lorillard lowered the wholesale list price of its discount brand, Maverick, by \$55.00 per thousand cigarettes (\$1.10 per pack of 20 cigarettes) in an effort to reposition the brand to be more competitive in the deep discount price cigarette segment. Maverick accounted for 1.5% of Lorillard's net unit sales in 2003, as compared to 1.7% in 2002.

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Deep discount price brands are produced by manufacturers who are subject to lower payment obligations under the State Settlement Agreements. This cost advantage enables them to price their brands as much as 60% less than the list price of premium brand offerings from the major cigarette manufacturers. Deep discount price brands increased their market share in 2003 by 0.64 share points to 8.32%.

Total Lorillard and Newport 2003 share of domestic wholesale shipments compared favorably with the prior year due to wholesale inventory reductions in 2002 following heavy purchases in advance of multiple state tax increases, which tend to affect cigarette brands with large market shares, such as Newport, more than others.

Lorillard's premium products sold as a percent of its total domestic volume remained relatively flat in 2003 as compared to 2002.

Menthol cigarettes as a percent of the total industry remained relatively flat. Newport, the industry's largest menthol brand, increased its share of the menthol segment to 31.3% in the fourth quarter of 2003, versus 28.4% in the fourth quarter of 2002. In 2003, Newport had an approximate 30.5% share of the menthol segment, compared to 29.3% in 2002.

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Newport, a premium brand, accounted for approximately 90.2% of Lorillard's unit sales in 2003, as compared to approximately 88.2% in 2002.

Overall, domestic industry unit sales volume decreased 5.1% in 2003, as compared to 2002. Lorillard domestic unit sales volume decreased 2.8% in 2003 as compared to 2002. Industry sales for premium brands were 73.9% of the total domestic markets in 2003, as compared to 72.8% in 2002.

Lorillard recorded pretax charges of \$785.2 and \$1,062.2 million (\$489.5 and \$646.1 million after taxes) for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively, to record its obligations under various settlement agreements. Lorillard's portion of ongoing adjusted settlement payments and related legal fees are based on its share of domestic cigarette shipments in the year preceding that in which the payment is due. Accordingly, Lorillard records its portions of ongoing settlement payments as part of cost of manufactured products sold as the related sales occur.

Other operating expenses include the costs of litigating and administering product liability claims, as well as other legal expenses. Lorillard's outside legal fees and other external product liability defense costs were \$93.7, \$100.2 and \$109.5 million, for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. Numerous factors affect product liability defense costs. The principal factors are the number and types of cases filed, the number of cases tried, the results of trials and appeals, the development of the law, the application of new or different theories of liability by plaintiffs and their counsel, and litigation strategy and tactics. See Note 21 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Report for detailed information regarding tobacco litigation. The factors that have influenced past product liability defense costs are expected to continue to influence future costs. Although Lorillard does not expect that product liability defense costs will increase significantly in the future, it is possible that adverse developments in the factors discussed above, as well as other circumstances beyond the control of Lorillard, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

2002 Compared with 2001

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Revenues decreased by \$111.6 million, or 2.8%, and net income increased by \$93.6 million, or 13.9%, in 2002 as compared to 2001. Net income for the year ended December 31, 2001, included a charge of \$121.0 million related to an agreement with the class in the Engle case. See Note 21 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Report for information with respect to the Engle action. Excluding this charge, net income decreased by \$27.3 million, or 3.4%, due to lower sales volume, increased sales promotion costs and reduced investment income reflecting lower invested cash balances and reduced yields on investments, partially offset by increased unit prices and decreased tobacco settlement and legal expenses.

Revenues decreased due to lower net sales and reduced investment income. Net sales decreased by \$70.3 million in 2002 as compared to 2001, due to lower unit sales volume of approximately \$257.0 million, or 6.6%, assuming prices were unchanged from the prior year. The decline in unit sales volume was partially offset by higher average unit prices which increased revenues by approximately \$186.7 million, or 4.8%, including \$93.0 million from an increase in federal excise taxes effective January 1, 2002.

During 2002, Lorillard increased its net wholesale price of cigarettes by an average of \$6.71 per thousand cigarettes (\$0.13 per pack of 20 cigarettes), or 5.6%, before the impact of any promotional activities. Federal excise taxes are included in the price of cigarettes and on January 1, 2002, the federal excise tax on cigarettes increased by \$2.50 per thousand cigarettes (\$0.05 per pack of 20 cigarettes) to \$19.50 per thousand cigarettes. State excise taxes, including the District of Columbia, increased from an average of \$0.43 per pack (of 20 cigarettes) in 2001 to an average of \$0.61 in 2002.

The increased unit prices reflect the increase in net wholesale prices, partially offset by promotional expenses, mostly in the form of coupons and other discounts provided to retailers and passed through to the consumer. Increased promotional expenses in 2002, as compared to 2001, partially offset the higher average unit prices in 2002.

Lorillard's overall unit sales volume decreased 6.3% in 2002 as compared to 2001. Newport's unit sales volume decreased by 2.8% in 2002. Continued decreases in unit volume for Old Gold and Maverick in the discount segment were also contributing factors. Old Gold and Maverick declines were due to severe competitive price pressure from deep discount brands produced by manufacturers who do not have the same financial payment obligations related to the State

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Settlement Agreements as does Lorillard and other major tobacco companies. Additionally, volume in 2002 was affected by generally weak economic conditions and ongoing limitations imposed by Philip Morris' retail merchandising arrangements.

Deep discount price brands produced by manufacturers who are not obligated by the same payment terms of the State Settlement Agreements have continued to increase their market share by approximately one share point during 2002 to 7.17% of the U.S. domestic market.

Lorillard's share of domestic U.S. wholesale cigarette shipments was 9.05% in 2002 as compared to 9.26% in 2001. Newport accounted for approximately 88.2% of Lorillard's unit sales and 89.1% of net sales revenue in 2002, compared to 85.0% and 85.9%, respectively, in 2001. Newport's share of the premium segment was 10.9% in 2002 as compared to 10.6% in 2001. Newport had the highest share of the menthol segment of the market with an approximately 30.5% share of the category. Menthol comprised approximately 26.0% of total

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domestic U.S. industry sales in 2002. Premium priced cigarette sales accounted for 94.7% and 92.2% of Lorillard's total sales in 2002 and 2001.

Overall, industry unit sales volume decreased by 3.7% in 2002. Industry sales for premium brands declined to 72.8% in 2002 as compared to 74.0% in 2001.

Lorillard recorded pretax charges of \$1,062.2 and \$1,140.4 million (\$646.1 and \$694.2 million after taxes), for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively, to record its obligations under various settlement agreements. Lorillard's portion of ongoing adjusted settlement payments and related legal fees are based on its share of domestic cigarette shipments in the year preceding that in which the payment is due. Accordingly, Lorillard records its portions of ongoing settlement payments as part of cost of manufactured products sold as the related sales occur.

Selected Market Share Data

Year Ended December 31	2003	2002	2001
Lorillard's share of the domestic market (1)	9.27%	9.05%	9.26%
Lorillard's premium segment as a percentage of its total domestic volume (1)	95.5%	94.7%	92.2%
Newport share of the domestic market (1)	8.34%	7.97%	7.84%
Newport share of the premium segment (1)	11.3%	10.9%	10.6%
Total menthol segment market share for the industry (2)	26.70%	26.04%	25.78%
Newport's share of the menthol segment	30.5%	29.3%	29.6%
Newport as a percentage of Lorillard's (3):			
Total volume	90.2%	88.2%	85.0%
Net sales	90.0%	89.1%	85.9%

Sources:

- (1) Management Science Associates, Inc.
- (2) Lorillard proprietary data
- (3) Lorillard Shipment Reports

Unless otherwise specified, market share data in this MD&A is based on data made available by Management Science Associates, Inc. ("MSAI"), an independent third-party database management organization that collects wholesale shipment data from various cigarette manufacturers and provides analysis of market share, unit sales volume and premium versus discount mix for individual companies and the industry as a whole. MSAI's information relating to unit sales volume and market share of certain of the smaller, primarily deep discount, cigarette manufacturers is based on estimates derived by MSAI.

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Lorillard management believes that volume and market share information for these manufacturers are understated and, correspondingly, share information for the larger manufacturers, including Lorillard, are overstated by MSAI.

Business Environment

The tobacco industry in the United States, including Lorillard, continues to be faced with a number of issues that have impacted or may adversely impact

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the business, results of operations and financial condition of Lorillard and the Company, including the following:

- . A substantial volume of litigation seeking compensatory and punitive damages ranging into the billions of dollars, as well as equitable and injunctive relief, arising out of allegations of cancer and other health effects resulting from the use of cigarettes, addiction to smoking or exposure to environmental tobacco smoke, including claims for reimbursement of health care costs allegedly incurred as a result of smoking, as well as other alleged damages. Pending litigation includes a jury award in Florida of \$16.3 billion in punitive damages against Lorillard in *Engle v. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, et al.*, a judgment which was vacated by the Florida Third District Court of Appeal in September of 2003. Plaintiffs have appealed the appellate court's decision to the Florida Supreme Court. The U.S. Department of Justice has also brought an action against Lorillard and other tobacco companies. The government seeks, pursuant to the federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act, or RICO, disgorgement of profits from the industry of \$280.0 billion that the government contends were earned as a consequence of a RICO racketeering "enterprise," as well as various injunctive relief. Trial of this matter is scheduled to begin during September of 2004. See Item 3 - Legal Proceedings and Note 21 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Report for information with respect to the Engle action and other litigation against cigarette manufacturers and the State Settlement Agreements.
- . Substantial annual payments by Lorillard, continuing in perpetuity, and significant restrictions on marketing and advertising agreed to under the terms of the State Settlement Agreements. The State Settlement Agreements impose a stream of future payment obligations on Lorillard and the other major U.S. cigarette manufacturers and place significant restrictions on their ability to market and sell cigarettes. The Company believes that the implementation of the State Settlement Agreements will materially adversely affect its consolidated results of operations and cash flows in future periods. The degree of the adverse impact will depend, among other things, on the rates of decline in U.S. cigarette sales in the premium and discount segments, Lorillard's share of the domestic premium and discount segment, and the effect of any resulting cost advantage of manufacturers not subject to all of the payments of the State Settlement Agreements.
- . On October 27, 2003, RJR, the second largest cigarette manufacturer in the United States, and British American Tobacco announced that they have agreed to combine the U.S. tobacco business of RJR with British American Tobacco's U.S. tobacco business, B&W, the third largest cigarette manufacturer in the United States. The closing of this combination is subject to various conditions, including regulatory approvals. If completed, the consolidation of these two competitors would result in further concentration of the U.S. tobacco industry, with the top two companies, Philip Morris USA and the newly created Reynolds American, having a combined market share of approximately 80%. In addition, this transaction would combine in one company the third and fourth leading menthol brands, Kool and Salem, which have a combined share of the menthol segment of approximately 21%. This concentration of U.S. market share could make it more difficult for Lorillard and others to compete for shelf space in retail outlets and could impact price competition among menthol brands, either of which could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations and financial condition of the Company.
- . The continuing contraction of the U.S. cigarette market, in which Lorillard currently conducts its only significant business. As a result of price increases, restrictions on advertising and promotions, increases in regulation and excise taxes, health concerns, a decline in the social

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acceptability of smoking, increased pressure from anti-tobacco groups and other factors, U.S. cigarette shipments among major U.S. cigarette manufacturers have decreased at a compound annual rate of approximately 2.4% over the period 1983 through 2003 and approximately 4.3% over the period from 1999 through 2003, as measured by MSAI. In 2003, domestic U.S. cigarette industry volume declined by 5.1% as compared to 2002, according to information provided by MSAI.

- . Competition from deep discounters who enjoy competitive cost and pricing advantages because they are not subject to the same payment obligations under the State Settlement Agreements as Lorillard. Market share for

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the deep discount brands decreased 0.30 share points from 8.40% in the fourth quarter of 2002 to 8.10% in the fourth quarter of 2003, as estimated by MSAI. In 2003, deep discount price brands increased their market share by 0.64 share points to 8.32% as compared to 2002. Lorillard's focus on the premium market and its obligations under the State Settlement Agreements make it very difficult to compete successfully in the deep discount market.

- . Increases in industry-wide promotional expenses and sales incentives implemented in response to declining unit volume, state excise tax increases and increased competition among the four largest cigarette manufacturers, including Lorillard, and smaller participants who have gained market share in recent years, principally in the deep-discount cigarette segment. As a result of increased competition based on the retail price of brands and the related increased market share of deep discounters described in the immediately preceding bullet, the ability of Lorillard and the other major manufacturers to raise prices has been adversely affected. In light of this environment, Lorillard has not increased its wholesale prices since March of 2002. Increases by manufacturers in wholesale and retail price promotional allowances also effectively reduce the prices of many key brands. On May 5, 2003, Lorillard lowered the wholesale list price of its discount brand, Maverick, by \$55.00 per thousand cigarettes (\$1.10 per pack of 20 cigarettes) in an effort to reposition the brand to be more competitive in the deep discount cigarette segment. Certain of Lorillard's major competitors continue to promote their products through the use of restrictive merchandising programs that Lorillard believes impede its ability to compete for shelf space in retail outlets and make it difficult to effectively communicate its promotions to consumers.
- . Cigarettes are subject to substantial federal, state and local excise taxes which are reflected in the retail price of cigarettes. These taxes have increased substantially. In 1999, federal excise taxes were \$0.24 per pack and state excise taxes ranged from \$0.025 to \$1.00 per pack. In 2003, federal excise taxes were \$0.39 per pack and state excise taxes ranged from \$0.025 to \$3.00 per pack. State excise tax increases ranging from \$0.09 per pack to \$0.70 per pack have been implemented during 2003. Proposals have been made and/or are pending to increase federal and further increase state and local excise taxes. Lorillard believes that increases in excise and similar taxes have had an adverse impact on sales of cigarettes and that future increases, the extent of which cannot be predicted, could result in further volume declines for the cigarette industry, including Lorillard, and an increased sales shift toward lower priced discount cigarettes rather than premium brands.
- . Increases in actual and proposed state and local regulation of the tobacco industry relating to the manufacture, sale, distribution, advertising, labeling and use of tobacco products and government restrictions on

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smoking.

- . Substantial and increasing regulation of the tobacco industry and governmental restrictions on smoking, including recent proposals to enact legislation to grant the Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") authority to regulate tobacco products under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. Lorillard believes that the FDA proposals would, among other things, provide Philip Morris with a competitive advantage.
- . Increasing sales of counterfeit cigarettes in the United States, which adversely impact sales by the manufacturer of the counterfeited brands and potentially damage the value and reputation of those brands.

Loews Hotels

Loews Hotels Holding Corporation and subsidiaries ("Loews Hotels"). Loews Hotels Holding Corporation is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

2003 Compared with 2002

Revenues increased by \$19.6 million, or 7.4%, and income from continuing operations increased by \$2.5 million in 2003, as compared to 2002.

Revenues increased in 2003, as compared to 2002, due primarily to an increase in revenue per available room, higher other hotel operating revenues, and an increase in equity income from the Universal Orlando properties reflecting the

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opening of the Royal Pacific Hotel. Revenue per available room increased by \$6.73 or 5.7%, to \$125.35, due to increased occupancy and average room rates.

Revenue per available room is an industry measure of the combined effect of occupancy rates and average room rates on room revenues. Other hotel operating revenues include, among other items, guest charges for food and beverages, telecommunication services, garage and parking fees.

Net income in 2003 includes a gain from the sale of the Metropolitan Hotel of approximately \$56.7 million (\$90.2 million pretax) reported as discontinued operations. Income from continuing operations increased in 2003 due to the increase in revenue per available room discussed above, partially offset by higher operating costs and advertising expenses.

2002 Compared with 2001

Revenues and net income decreased by \$14.0 and \$6.3 million, or 5.0% and 42.0%, respectively, in 2002 as compared to 2001.

Revenues decreased in 2002 as compared to 2001, due primarily to a decline in revenue per available room, reduced investment income, and lower other hotel operating revenues. Revenue per available room decreased by \$5.09, or 4.1%, to \$118.63 due primarily to lower average room rates and reflects the continued economic weakness and its impact on the travel industry.

Net income decreased in 2002 due to the lower revenues and pre-opening costs incurred related to the Royal Pacific Hotel at Universal Orlando, partially offset by improved operating results at the Universal Orlando properties and lower interest expense.

Diamond Offshore

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Diamond Offshore Drilling, Inc. and subsidiaries ("Diamond Offshore"). Diamond Offshore Drilling, Inc. is a 54% owned subsidiary of the Company.

Diamond Offshore's revenues vary based upon demand, which affects the number of days the fleet is utilized and the dayrates earned. When a rig is idle, generally no dayrate is earned and revenues will decrease. Revenues can also increase or decrease as a result of the acquisition or disposal of rigs, required surveys and shipyard upgrades. In order to improve utilization or realize higher dayrates, Diamond Offshore may mobilize its rigs from one market to another. During periods of unpaid mobilization, however, revenues may be adversely affected. In response to changes in demand, Diamond Offshore may withdraw a rig from the market by cold stacking it or may reactivate a rig stacked previously, which may decrease or increase revenues, respectively.

Revenues from dayrate drilling contracts are recognized currently. Diamond Offshore may receive lump-sum payments in connection with specific contracts. Such payments are recognized as revenues over the term of the related drilling contract. Mobilization revenues in excess of costs incurred to mobilize an offshore rig from one market to another, are recognized over the primary term of the related drilling contract.

Revenues from offshore turnkey drilling contracts are accrued to the extent of costs until the specified turnkey depth and other contract requirements are met. Income is recognized on the completed contract method. Provisions for future losses on turnkey contracts are recognized when it becomes apparent that expenses to be incurred on a specific contract will exceed the revenue from that contract. Diamond Offshore has elected not to pursue contracts for integrated services, which includes turnkey contracts, except in very limited circumstances.

Operating income is primarily affected by revenue factors, but is also a function of varying levels of operating expenses. Operating expenses generally are not affected by changes in dayrates and may not be significantly affected by fluctuations in utilization. For instance, if a rig is to be idle for a short period of time, Diamond Offshore may realize few decreases in operating expenses since the rig is typically maintained in a prepared or "ready stacked" state with a full crew. In addition, when a rig is idle, Diamond Offshore is responsible for certain operating expenses such as rig fuel and supply boat costs, which are typically a cost of the operator under drilling contracts. However, if the rig is to be idle for

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an extended period of time, Diamond Offshore may reduce the size of a rig's crew and take steps to "cold stack" the rig, which lowers expenses and partially offsets the impact on operating income.

Operating income is also negatively impacted when Diamond Offshore performs certain regulatory inspections that are due every five years ("5-year survey") for all of Diamond Offshore rigs. Operating revenue decreases because these surveys are performed during scheduled down-time in a shipyard. Operating expenses increase as a result of these surveys due to the cost to mobilize the rigs to a shipyard, inspection costs incurred and repair and maintenance costs. Repair and maintenance costs may be required resulting from the survey or may have been previously planned to take place during this mandatory down-time. The number of rigs undergoing a 5-year survey will vary from year to year.

2003 Compared with 2002

Revenues decreased by \$89.0 million, or 11.4%, in 2003, as compared to 2002. Net loss in 2003 was \$27.2 million, compared to net income of \$14.1 million in

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2002. Revenues in 2003 decreased due primarily to lower contract drilling revenues of \$72.1 million, losses on sales of marketable securities, as compared to gains in the prior year, and reduced investment income.

Revenues from high specification floaters and other semisubmersible rigs decreased by \$58.1 million in 2003, as compared to 2002. The decrease reflects a decline in dayrates of \$81.5 million and decreased utilization of \$8.6 million, partially offset by revenues generated by the recent additions of the Ocean Patriot and the Ocean Vanguard and the July 2003 completion of the upgrade to high specification capabilities of the Ocean Rover amounting to \$25.4 million in 2003.

Revenues from jack-up rigs decreased \$1.6 million, or 11.3%, in 2003 due primarily to decreased utilization of \$6.3 million, partially offset by increased dayrates of \$4.7 million as compared to 2002.

Investment income decreased by \$17.8 million, or 59.7%, primarily due to lower yields on cash and marketable securities and a reduction in invested cash balances in 2003, as compared to 2002.

Net income decreased in 2003 due primarily to the lower dayrates earned by semisubmersible rigs, losses on sales of marketable securities as compared to gains in 2002, lower investment income and increased contract drilling expenses. Results for 2003 were also negatively impacted by a reduced tax benefit related to losses incurred by Diamond Offshore's rigs operating in international markets, partially offset by lower depreciation expense.

In April of 2003, Diamond Offshore commissioned a study to evaluate the economic lives of its drilling rigs. As a result of this study, Diamond Offshore recorded changes in accounting estimates by increasing the estimated service lives to 25 years for jack-ups and 30 years for semisubmersibles and Diamond Offshore's drillship and by increasing salvage values to 5.0% for most of its drilling rigs. The change in estimate was made to better reflect the remaining economic lives and salvage values of Diamond Offshore's fleet. The effect of this change in accounting estimate resulted in an increase to net income of \$10.2 million (after tax and minority interest) for the year ended December 31, 2003.

2002 Compared with 2001

Revenues decreased by \$197.2 million, or 20.1% and net income decreased by \$56.9 million, or 80.1%, respectively, in 2002 as compared to 2001. Revenues decreased due primarily to lower contract drilling revenue of \$161.1 million, reduced investment income of \$18.9 million, and lower revenues from reimbursable expenses.

Revenues from high specification floaters and other semisubmersible rigs decreased by \$95.4 million, or 9.7% in 2002 as compared to 2001. The decrease reflects lower average dayrates (\$60.7 million) and lower utilization (\$70.4 million) partially offset by revenues generated by the Ocean Baroness (\$35.7 million), which completed a conversion to a high specification semisubmersible drilling unit and commenced operations in March of 2002.

Revenues from jack-up rigs decreased by \$75.1 million, or 7.7%, due primarily to decreased dayrates (\$48.6 million) and lower utilization (\$26.5 million) in 2002. Interest income decreased by \$18.9 million, or 1.9%, in 2002 primarily due to a reduction in marketable securities held and lower interest rates earned on cash and marketable securities in 2002 compared to 2001.

Net income decreased due primarily to the reduced revenues in 2002 as

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discussed above, partially offset by lower interest expenses related to a premium paid on early extinguishment of debt in 2001.

Texas Gas

Revenues and net income in 2003 reflect operations from May 17, 2003, the date of acquisition. See Note 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Bulova

Bulova Corporation and subsidiaries ("Bulova"). Bulova Corporation is a 97% owned subsidiary of the Company.

2003 Compared with 2002

Revenues increased by \$0.2 million, or 0.1%, in 2003 as compared to 2002. Revenues increased due to higher levels of other income, partially offset by a reduction in net sales. The decline in net sales reflects lower watch and clock sales volume, partially offset by an increase in watch and clock unit selling prices and improvements in the Accutron and Harley Davidson product lines. Net income was consistent with the prior year due to a reduction in environmental remediation costs and a lower effective income tax rate resulting from a tax settlement, offset by increased production and other operating costs.

2002 Compared with 2001

Revenues and net income increased by \$19.5 and \$1.7 million, or 13.3% and 16.8%, respectively, in 2002 compared to 2001. Revenues and net income increased primarily as a result of the addition of the Wittnauer watch brand, acquired in 2001, and the commencement in 2002 of the Harley Davidson watch line resulting from a licensing agreement signed in 2001. An increase in clock unit volume sales, partially offset by a decrease in Bulova's watch brand unit volume, also contributed to the increase in revenues and net income. These increases were partially offset by lower royalty income of \$0.7 million and decreased interest income of \$0.7 million in 2002.

Corporate

Corporate operations consist primarily of investment income, including investment gains (losses) from non-insurance subsidiaries, as well as equity earnings from Majestic Shipping Corporation ("Majestic"), corporate interest expenses and other corporate administrative costs. Majestic, a wholly owned subsidiary, owns a 49% common stock interest in Hellespont Shipping Corporation ("Hellespont"). Hellespont is engaged in the business of owning and operating four ultra large crude oil tankers that are used primarily to transport crude oil from the Persian Gulf to a limited number of ports in the Far East, Northern Europe and the United States.

The components of investment gains (losses) included in Corporate operations are as follows:

Year Ended December 31	2003	2002	2001

(In millions)			
Derivative instruments	\$ 32.0	\$(14.1)	\$ 18.2

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Equity securities, including short positions	86.4	(41.2)	69.1
Short-term investments	(20.0)	73.3	28.5
Other	10.1	25.5	12.6
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	108.5	43.5	128.4
Income tax expense	(38.0)	(16.1)	(45.0)
Minority interest	2.1	(11.1)	(8.3)
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Net gain	\$ 72.6	\$ 16.3	\$ 75.1
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2003 Compared with 2002

Exclusive of investment gains, revenues decreased by \$29.0 million and net loss increased by \$17.9 million in 2003, as compared to 2002.

Revenues decreased in 2003 due primarily to lower investment income of \$30.1 million, partially offset by higher results from shipping operations of \$4.7 million. Net loss increased due to reduced investment income of \$20.4 million, partially offset by increased results from shipping operations of \$3.2 million in 2003. The decrease in investment income is primarily due to lower yields on invested balances and a reduced investment portfolio reflecting the \$528.7 million cash outlay in May of 2003 to acquire Texas Gas, partially offset by dividends received from subsidiaries.

2002 Compared with 2001

Exclusive of investment gains (losses), revenues decreased \$81.5 million and net loss increased \$51.3 million in 2002 compared to 2001. Revenues declined due primarily to lower results from Majestic of \$41.7 million reflecting reduced demand and charter rates in the crude oil tanker markets, and lower investment income of \$41.6 million relating to reduced yields from invested assets. The impact of the lower results from shipping operations and investment income increased the net loss by \$35.4 and \$21.9 million, respectively.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

CNA Financial

Cash Flows

The principal operating cash flow sources of CNA's property and casualty and life insurance subsidiaries are premiums and investment income. The primary operating cash flow uses are payments for claims, policy benefits and operating expenses.

For the year ended December 31, 2003, net cash provided by operating activities was \$1,760.0 million as compared with net cash provided by operating activities of \$1,040.0 million in 2002. The increase in cash provided by operating activities related primarily to a decrease in paid claims and increased net premium collections in 2003 as compared with 2002.

For the year ended December 31, 2002, net cash provided by operating activities was \$1,040.0 million as compared with net cash used of \$599.0 million in 2001. The improvement related primarily to federal tax refunds received in 2002 as compared to taxes paid in 2001 and decreased net payments for insurance claims.

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Cash flows from investing activities include purchases and sales of financial instruments, as well as the purchase and sale of businesses, land, buildings, equipment and other assets not generally held for resale.

For the year ended December 31, 2003, net cash used for investing activities was \$2,133.0 million as compared with \$1,488.0 million in 2002. Cash flows used for investing related principally to purchases of fixed maturity securities.

For the year ended December 31, 2002, net cash used for investing activities was \$1,488.0 million as compared with net cash used of \$205.0 million in 2001. Cash flows used by investing activities were related principally to increased purchases of invested assets due to positive operating cash flow and cash provided by financing activities.

Cash flows from financing activities include proceeds from the issuance of debt or equity securities, outflows for repayment of debt and outlays to reacquire equity instruments.

For the year ended December 31, 2003, net cash provided from financing activities was \$386.0 million as compared with \$432.0 million in 2002. For the year ended December 31, 2002, net cash provided from financing activities was \$432.0 million as compared with \$783.0 million in 2001.

CNA is closely managing the cash flows related to claims and reinsurance recoverables from the WTC event. It is anticipated that significant claim payments will be made prior to receipt of the corresponding reinsurance recoverables.

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CNA does not anticipate any liquidity problems resulting from these payments. As of December 31, 2003, CNA has paid \$712.0 million in claims and recovered \$436.0 million from reinsurers.

CNA's estimated gross pretax losses for the WTC event recorded in 2001, were \$1,648.0 million pretax (\$958.3 million after-tax and minority interest). Net pretax losses before the effect of corporate aggregate reinsurance treaties were \$727.0 million. Approximately 1.0%, 60.0% and 33.0% of the reinsurance recoverables on the estimated losses related to the WTC event are from companies with S&P ratings of AAA, AA or A.

Effective January 30, 2001, CNA sold the 180 Maiden Lane, New York, facility. The sale of this property provided additional liquidity to CNA with net sale proceeds of \$264.0 million.

Debt

CNA has a \$250.0 million three-year bank credit facility with an April 30, 2004 expiration date. CNA has adequate capital resources to fund this obligation.

CNA pays a facility fee to the lenders for having funds available for loans under the three-year credit facility maturing April 30, 2004. The fee varies based on the long term debt ratings of CNA. At December 31, 2003, the facility fee on the three-year component was 25.0 basis points.

CNA pays interest on any outstanding debt/borrowings under the three-year facility based on a rate determined using the long term debt ratings of CNA. The interest rate is equal to the London Interbank Offering Rate ("LIBOR") plus 75.0 basis points. Further, if CNA has outstanding loans greater than 50.0% of the amounts available under the three-year facility, CNA will also

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pay a utilization fee of 12.5 basis points on such loans. At December 31, 2003 and 2002, the weighted-average interest rate on the borrowings under the facility, including facility fees and utilization fees, was 2.3%.

A Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") downgrade of the CNA senior debt rating from Baa2 to Baa3 on November 12, 2003, increased the facility fee on the three-year component of the facility from 17.5 basis points to 25.0 basis points. The applicable interest rate increased from LIBOR plus 57.5 basis points to LIBOR plus 75.0 basis points. The utilization fee remained unchanged on the three-year facility at 12.5 basis points.

On September 30, 2003, CNA Surety Corporation ("CNA Surety"), a 64.0% owned and consolidated subsidiary of CNA, entered into a \$50.0 million credit agreement, which consisted of a \$30.0 million, two-year revolving credit facility and a \$20.0 million two-year term loan, payable semi-annually at a rate of \$5.0 million. The credit agreement is an amendment to a \$65.0 million credit agreement, extending the revolving loan termination date from September 30, 2003 to September 30, 2005. The new revolving credit facility was fully utilized at inception.

Under the new credit facility agreement, CNA Surety pays a facility fee of 35.0 basis points, interest at LIBOR plus 90 basis points, and for utilization greater than 50.0% of the amount available to borrow an additional fee of 5.0 basis points. On the term loan, CNA Surety pays interest at LIBOR plus 62.5 basis points. At December 31, 2003, the weighted-average interest rate on the \$50.0 million of outstanding borrowings under the credit agreement, including facility fees and utilization fees was 2.6%. Effective January 30, 2003, CNA Surety entered into a swap agreement on the term loan portion of the agreement which uses the 3-month LIBOR to determine the swap increment. As a result, the effective interest rate on the \$20.0 million in outstanding borrowings on the term loan was 2.8% at December 31, 2003. On the \$30.0 million revolving credit agreement, the effective interest rate at December 31, 2003 was 2.6%.

The terms of CNA's and CNA Surety's credit facilities require CNA and CNA Surety to maintain certain financial ratios and combined property and casualty company statutory surplus levels. At December 31, 2003 and 2002, CNA and CNA Surety were in compliance with all restrictive debt covenants, except for the fixed charge coverage ratio which CNA Surety obtained a waiver from the lenders effective September 30, 2003. The lenders amended the CNA Surety Credit Facility to replace the fixed charge coverage ratio. As a result, CNA and CNA Surety were in compliance with all restrictive debt covenants at December 31, 2003.

Related Parties

CNA has entered into a credit agreement with a large national contractor that undertakes projects for the construction of government and private facilities. CNA Surety has provided significant

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surety bond protection for projects by this contractor through surety bonds underwritten by CCC or its affiliates to provide an \$86.4 million credit facility. The loans were provided by CNA to help the contractor meet its liquidity needs. The credit facility and all loans under it will mature in March of 2006. Advances under the credit facility bear interest at the prime rate plus 6.0%. Payment of 3.0% of the interest is deferred until the credit facility matures, and the remainder is to be paid monthly in cash. Loans under the credit facility are secured by a pledge of substantially all of the assets of the contractor and certain affiliates.

Loews and CNA have entered into a participation agreement, pursuant to which

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Loews has purchased a participation interest in one-third of the loans and commitments under the credit facility, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, up to a maximum of \$25.0 million. Although Loews does not have rights against the contractor directly under the participation agreement, it shares recoveries and certain fees under the facility proportionally with CNA.

In March of 2003, CNA purchased the contractor's outstanding bank debt for \$16.4 million. The contractor purchased the bank debt and retired it, with \$11.4 million of the purchase price being funded under the new credit facility and \$5.0 million from money loaned to the contractor by its shareholders. Under its purchase agreement with the banks, CNA is also required to reimburse the banks for any draws upon outstanding letters of credit issued by the banks for the contractor's benefit. Of these letters of credit, a replacement due to expire in August of 2004 remains in the amount of \$3.4 million. Any CNA reimbursements for draws upon the banks' letters of credit will become obligations of the contractor to CNA as draws upon the credit facility. As of December 31, 2003, \$80.0 million was outstanding under the credit facility, including deferred interest. As of February 27, 2004, \$83.0 million was outstanding under the credit facility, including deferred interest.

The contractor has initiated a restructuring plan that is intended to reduce costs and improve cash flow, and a chief restructuring officer has been appointed to manage execution of the plan. CNA, through its affiliate CNA Surety, intends to continue to provide surety bonds on behalf of the contractor during this restructuring period, subject to the contractor's initial and ongoing compliance with CNA Surety's underwriting standards. Any losses to CNA Surety arising from bonds issued to the contractor or assumed are excluded from CNA Surety's \$40.0 million excess of \$20.0 million per principal reinsurance program with unaffiliated reinsurers in place in 2002. As a result, CNA Surety retains the first \$60.0 million of losses on bonds written with an effective date of September 30, 2002 and prior, and CCC will incur 100.0% of losses above that retention level on bonds with effective dates prior to September 30, 2002. Through facultative reinsurance contracts with CCC, CNA Surety's exposure on bonds written from October 1, 2002 through October 31, 2003 has been limited to \$20.0 million per bond. For bonds written subsequent to November 1, 2003, and for bonds CNA Surety may write in 2004, CNA Surety's exposure is limited to \$14.5 million per bond subject to an aggregate limit of \$150.0 million under all such reinsurance contracts. Effective January 1, 2004, CCC and CNA Surety entered into a \$40.0 million excess of \$60.0 million reinsurance contract that provides coverage to CNA Surety exclusively for the contractor. This reinsurance will be in effect through December 31, 2004. The premium for this contract is \$3.0 million, plus an additional premium if a loss is ceded under it. Effective January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2004, CNA Surety and CCC also entered into a \$50.0 million excess of \$100.0 million contract that provides coverage to CNA Surety for the contractor, as well as other CNA Surety risks. The premium for this contract is \$6.0 million plus an additional premium if a loss is ceded to this contract.

Indemnification and subrogation rights, including rights to contract proceeds on construction projects in the event of default, exist that reduce CNA Surety's and ultimately CNA's exposure to loss. While CNA believes that the contractor's restructuring efforts may be successful and provide sufficient cash flow for its operations, the contractor's failure to achieve its restructuring plan or perform its contractual obligations under the credit facility and underlying all of CNA's surety bonds could have a material adverse effect on the Company's future results of operations. If such failures occur, CNA estimates the surety loss, net of indemnification and subrogation recoveries, but before the effects of minority interest could be up to \$200.0 million. In addition, such failures could cause the full amount due under the credit facility to be uncollectible.

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Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees

In the normal course of business, CNA has obtained letters of credit in favor of various unaffiliated insurance companies, regulatory authorities and other entities. At December 31, 2003 and 2002 there were approximately \$58.0 and \$222.0 million of outstanding letters of credit.

CNA has provided guarantees related to irrevocable standby letters of credit for certain of its subsidiaries. Certain of these subsidiaries have been sold; however, the irrevocable standby letter of credit guarantees remain in effect. CNA

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would be required to make payment on the letters of credit in question if the primary obligor drew down on these letters of credit and failed to repay such loans in accordance with the terms of the letters of credit. The maximum potential amount of future payments that CNA could be required to pay under these guarantees is approximately \$30.0 million at December 31, 2003.

As of December 31, 2003 and 2002, CNA had committed approximately \$154.0 and \$141.0 million to future capital calls from various third-party limited partnership investments in exchange for an ownership interest in the related partnerships.

In the normal course of investing activities, CCC had committed approximately \$51.0 million as of December 31, 2003 to future capital calls from certain of its unconsolidated affiliates in exchange for an ownership interest in such affiliates.

CNA holds an investment in a real estate joint venture that is accounted for on the equity basis of accounting. In the normal course of business, CNA on a joint and several basis with other unrelated insurance company shareholders have committed to continue funding the operating deficits of this joint venture. Additionally, CNA and the other unrelated shareholders, on a joint and several basis, have guaranteed an operating lease for an office building, which expires in 2016.

The guarantee of the operating lease is a parallel guarantee to the commitment to fund operating deficits; consequently, the separate guarantee to the lessor is not expected to be triggered as long as the joint venture continues to be funded by its shareholders and continues to make its annual lease payments.

In the event that the other parties to the joint venture are unable to meet their commitments in funding the operations of this joint venture, CNA would be required to assume the obligation for the entire office building operating lease. The maximum potential future lease payments at December 31, 2003 that CNA could be required to pay under this guarantee is approximately \$347.0 million. If CNA was required to assume the entire lease obligation, CNA would have the right to pursue reimbursement from the other shareholders and would have the right to all sublease revenues.

CNA invests in multiple bank loan participations as part of its overall investment strategy and has committed to additional future purchases and sales. The purchase and sale of these investments are recorded on the date that the legal agreements are finalized and cash settlement is made. As of December 31, 2003, CNA had commitments to purchase \$53.0 million and commitments to sell \$1.0 million of various bank loan participations.

In the course of selling business entities and assets to third parties, CNA has agreed to indemnify purchasers for losses arising out of breaches of

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representation and warranties with respect to the business entities or assets being sold, including, in certain cases, losses arising from undisclosed liabilities or certain named litigation. Such indemnification provisions generally survive for periods ranging from nine months following the applicable closing date to the expiration of the relevant statutes of limitation. As of December 31, 2003, the aggregate amount of quantifiable indemnification agreements in effect for sales of business entities and assets was \$580.0 million.

In addition, CNA has agreed to provide indemnification to third party purchasers for certain losses associated with sold business entities or assets that are not limited by a contractual monetary amount. As of December 31, 2003, CNA had outstanding unlimited indemnifications in connection with the sales of certain of its business entities or assets for tax liabilities arising prior to a purchaser's ownership of an entity or asset, defects in title at the time of sale, employee claims arising prior to closing and in some cases losses arising from certain litigation and undisclosed liabilities. These indemnification agreements survive until the applicable statutes of limitation expire, or until the agreed upon contract terms expire. As of December 31, 2003, CNA has recorded approximately \$16.0 million of liabilities related to these indemnification agreements.

Cash and securities with carrying values of approximately \$22.0 and \$37.0 million were deposited with financial institutions as collateral for letters of credit as of December 31, 2003 and 2002. In addition, cash and securities were deposited in trusts with financial institutions to secure reinsurance obligations with various third parties. The carrying values of these deposits were approximately \$118.0 and \$70.0 million as of December 31, 2003 and 2002.

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Regulatory Matters

CNA has established a plan to reorganize and streamline its U.S. property and casualty insurance legal entity structure. One phase of this multi-year plan was completed during 2003. This phase served to consolidate CNA's U.S. property and casualty insurance risks into CCC, as well as realign the capital supporting these risks. As part of this phase, CNA implemented in the fourth quarter a 100.0% quota share reinsurance agreement, effective January 1, 2003, ceding all of the net insurance risks of CIC and its 14 affiliated insurance companies ("CIC Group") to CCC. Additionally, the ownership of the CIC Group was transferred to CCC in the fourth quarter in order to properly align the insurance risks with the supporting capital. In subsequent phases of this plan, CNA will continue its efforts to reduce both the number of U.S. property and casualty insurance entities it maintains and the number of states in which such entities are domiciled. In order to facilitate the execution of this plan, CNA, CCC and CIC have agreed to participate in a working group consisting of several states of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

In connection with the approval process for aspects of the reorganization plan, CNA has agreed to undergo a state regulatory financial examination of CIC as of December 31, 2003, including a review of insurance reserves by an independent actuarial firm. CCC is also scheduled to undergo its routine state regulatory financial examination as of December 31, 2003.

Pursuant to its participation in the working group referenced above, CNA has agreed to certain time frames and informational provisions in relation to the reorganization plan. CNA has also agreed that any proceeds from the sale of any member of the CIC pool, net of transaction expenses, will be retained in CIC or one of its subsidiaries until the dividend stipulation discussed below expires.

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Ratings

Ratings are an important factor in establishing the competitive position of insurance companies. CNA's insurance company subsidiaries are rated by major rating agencies, and these ratings reflect the rating agency's opinion of the insurance company's financial strength, operating performance, strategic position and ability to meet its obligations to policyholders. Agency ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any security, and may be revised or withdrawn at any time by the issuing organization. Each agency's rating should be evaluated independently of any other agency's rating. One or more of these agencies could take action in the future to change the ratings of CNA's insurance subsidiaries.

The actions that can be taken by rating agencies are changes in ratings or modifiers. "On Review," "Credit Watch" and "Rating Watch" are modifiers used by the ratings agencies to alert those parties relying on CNA's ratings of the possibility of a rating change in the near term. Modifiers are utilized when the agencies are uncertain as to the impact of a Company action or initiative, which could prove to be material to the current rating level. Modifiers are generally used to indicate a possible change in rating within 90 days. "Outlooks" accompanied with ratings are additional modifiers used by the rating agencies to alert those parties relying on CNA's ratings of the possibility of a rating change in the longer term. The time frame referenced in an outlook is not necessarily limited to ninety days as defined in the Credit-Watch category.

The table below reflects the various group ratings issued by A.M. Best, S&P, Moody's and Fitch as of February 12, 2004 for the Property and Casualty and Life companies. The table also includes the ratings for CNA's senior debt and Continental senior debt.

	Insurance Financial Strength Ratings				Debt Ratings	
	Property & Casualty(a)		Life		CNA	Continental
	CCC Group	CIC Group	CAC(b)	VFL(c)	Senior Debt	Senior Debt
A.M. Best	A	A	A-	A	bbb	bbb-
Fitch	A-	A-	A-	A+	BBB-	BBB-
Moody's	A3	A3	Baa1	Baa1	Baa3	Baa3
S&P	A-	A-	A	A	BBB-	BBB-

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- (a) All modifiers for the property & casualty companies' insurance financial strength and holding company debt ratings as evaluated by S&P are Credit Watch with negative implications; the property & casualty companies' financial strength and holding company debt ratings have a negative outlook from A. M. Best, Fitch and Moody's.
- (b) S&P's modifier to CAC's rating is Credit Watch with negative implications; A.M. Best and Moody's have a stable outlook while Fitch has a negative outlook on the CAC rating.
- (c) VFL's rating modifiers are Under Review with Developing Implications, Rating Watch Positive, On Review for Upgrade and Credit Watch Developing by A.M. Best, Fitch, Moody's and S&P.

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Following the February 5, 2004 announcement regarding the sale of CNA's individual life and annuity business and the decision to cease new sales in the structured settlement and institutional market business, the following rating actions were taken on CNA's life insurance companies:

A.M. Best lowered the rating of CAC from A to A- and established a stable outlook. VFL's rating outlook was changed from Negative to an Under Review with Developing Implications. Fitch lowered the rating of CAC from A+ to A- and kept a negative outlook. VFL's rating outlook was changed from Negative to Rating Watch Positive. Moody's retained their Baal ratings on CAC and VFL. The rating agency changed CAC's outlook from negative to stable and placed VFL's rating On Review for Upgrade. Standard & Poor's did not change their A ratings on CAC and VFL, but revised VFL's modifier to CreditWatch Developing from CreditWatch with Negative Implications.

If CNA's insurance financial strength ratings were downgraded below current levels. CNA's business and the Company's results of operations could be materially adversely affected. The severity of the impact on CNA's business is dependent on the level of downgrade and, for certain products, which rating agency takes the rating action. Among the adverse effects in the event of such downgrading would be the inability to obtain a material volume of business from certain major insurance brokers, the inability to sell a material volume of CNA's insurance products to certain markets, and the required collateralization of certain future payment obligations or reserves.

The Institutional Markets business unit of Group Operations, which was not included in the sale of CNA's group benefits business to Hartford and provides investment products to pension plan sponsors and other institutional customers, would be significantly impacted by a downgrade of CAC/VFL.

CNA has entered into several settlement agreements and assumed reinsurance contracts that require collateralization of future payment obligations and assumed reserves if CNA's ratings or other specific criteria fall below certain thresholds. The ratings triggers are generally more than one level below CNA's February 12, 2004 ratings.

Dividend Paying Ability

CNA's ability to pay dividends and other credit obligations is significantly dependent on receipt of dividends from its subsidiaries. The payment of dividends to CNA by its insurance subsidiaries without prior approval of the insurance department of each subsidiary's domiciliary jurisdiction is limited by formula. Dividends in excess of these amounts are subject to prior approval by the respective state insurance departments.

Dividends from CCC are subject to the insurance holding company laws of the State of Illinois, the domiciliary state of CCC. Under these laws, ordinary dividends, or dividends that do not require prior approval of the Illinois Department of Insurance (the "Department"), may be paid only from earned surplus, which is calculated by removing unrealized gains from unassigned surplus. As of December 31, 2003, CCC is in a negative earned surplus position. Until CCC is in a positive earned surplus position, all dividends require prior approval of the Department. In January of 2004, the Department approved an extraordinary dividend capacity in the amount of approximately \$312.0 million to be used to fund the CNA's 2004 debt service and principal repayment requirements.

By agreement with the New Hampshire Insurance Department, the CIC Group may not pay dividends to CCC until after January 1, 2006.

CNA's domestic insurance subsidiaries are subject to risk-based capital requirements. Risk-based capital is a method developed by the NAIC to

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determine the minimum amount of statutory capital appropriate for an insurance company to support its overall business operations in consideration of its size and risk profile. The formula for determining the amount of risk-based capital specifies various factors, weighted based on the perceived degree of risk, which are applied

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to certain financial balances and financial activity. The adequacy of a company's actual capital is evaluated by a comparison to the risk-based capital results, as determined by the formula. Companies below minimum risk-based capital requirements are classified within certain levels, each of which requires specified corrective action. As of December 31, 2003 and 2002, all of CNA's domestic insurance subsidiaries exceeded the minimum risk-based capital requirements.

Lorillard

Lorillard and other cigarette manufacturers continue to be confronted with substantial litigation. Plaintiffs in most of the cases seek unspecified amounts of compensatory damages and punitive damages, although some seek damages ranging into the billions of dollars. Plaintiffs in some of the cases seek treble damages, statutory damages, disgorgement of profits, equitable and injunctive relief, and medical monitoring, among other damages.

Lorillard believes that it has valid defenses to the cases pending against it. Lorillard also believes it has valid bases for appeal of the adverse verdicts against it. To the extent the Company is a defendant in any of the lawsuits, the Company believes that it is not a proper defendant in these matters and has moved or plans to move for dismissal of all such claims against it. While Lorillard intends to defend vigorously all tobacco products liability litigation, it is not possible to predict the outcome of any of this litigation. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and it is possible that some of these actions could be decided unfavorably. Lorillard may enter into discussions in an attempt to settle particular cases if it believes it is appropriate to do so.

On May 21, 2003 the Florida Third District Court of Appeal vacated the judgment entered in favor of a class of Florida smokers in the case of Engle v. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., et al. The judgment reflected an award of punitive damages to the class of approximately \$145.0 billion, including \$16.3 billion against Lorillard. The court of appeals also decertified the class ordered during pre-trial proceedings. Plaintiffs are seeking review of the case by the Florida Supreme Court. The Company and Lorillard believe that the appeals court's decision should be upheld upon further appeals.

Except for the impact of the State Settlement Agreements as described in Note 21 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Report, management is unable to make a meaningful estimate of the amount or range of loss that could result from an unfavorable outcome of pending litigation and, therefore, no provision has been made in the consolidated financial statements for any unfavorable outcome. It is possible that the Company's results of operations, cash flows and its financial position could be materially adversely affected by an unfavorable outcome of certain pending litigation.

The terms of the State Settlement Agreements require significant payments to be made to the Settling States which began in 1998 and continue in perpetuity. Lorillard's cash payment under the State Settlement Agreements in 2003 was approximately \$800.0 million.

See Item 3 - Legal Proceedings and Note 21 of the Notes to Consolidated

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Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Report for additional information regarding this settlement and other litigation matters.

In 1977, Lorillard sold substantially all of its cigarette trademarks outside of the United States and the international business associated with those brands. Lorillard received notice from Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation ("B&W"), a successor to the purchaser, that sought indemnity under certain provisions of the 1977 agreement with respect to suits brought by various foreign jurisdictions, and certain cases brought in foreign countries by individuals concerning periods prior to June 1977 and during portions of 1978. In 2003, Lorillard entered into a settlement agreement with B&W and paid \$28.0 million to B&W for a release of all indemnity obligations and for the agreement by B&W and its affiliates to terminate all rights to use the Lorillard name within 18 months.

On May 16, 2003, Lorillard and several other tobacco manufacturers and tobacco leaf buyers, with the exception of R.J. Reynolds reached a settlement with a class of U.S. tobacco growers and quota holders who filed suit alleging antitrust violations in the purchasing of domestic tobacco leaf. Pursuant to the settlement agreement, Lorillard has paid \$20.0 million, and it will pay an additional \$7.5 million immediately before any trial against R.J. Reynolds or five days after any settlement with R.J. Reynolds has been approved by the court. In addition, Lorillard has committed to buy 20 million pounds of domestic tobacco each year through 2013. Lorillard has also committed to purchase at least 35% of its annual total requirements for flue-cured and burley tobacco domestically for the same period.

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Lorillard's marketable securities totaled \$1,530.2 and \$1,640.7 million at December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. At December 31, 2003, fixed maturity securities represented 89.6% of the total investment in marketable securities, including 31.0% invested in Treasury Bills with an average duration of approximately 3 months, 14.6% invested in overnight repurchase agreements and 54.4% invested in money market accounts.

The principal source of liquidity for Lorillard's business and operating needs is internally generated funds from its operations. Lorillard's operating activities resulted in a net cash inflow of approximately \$685.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2003, compared to \$852.6 million for the prior year. Lorillard believes, based on current conditions, that cash flows from operating activities will be sufficient to enable it to meet its obligations under the State Settlement Agreements and to fund its capital expenditures. Lorillard cannot predict the impact on its cash flows of cash requirements related to any future settlements or judgments, including cash required to bond any appeals, if necessary, or the impact of subsequent legislative actions, and thus can give no assurance that it will be able to meet all of those requirements.

Loews Hotels

In July of 2003 Loews Hotels sold a New York City property, the Metropolitan Hotel, and realized a gain of \$56.7 million after taxes.

Funds from operations continue to exceed operating requirements. Funds for other capital expenditures and working capital requirements are expected to be provided from existing cash balances and operations.

Diamond Offshore

Diamond Offshore operates in an industry that is historically extremely competitive and deeply cyclical. The demand for its services has traditionally

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been highly correlated with the price of oil and natural gas. However the rise in product prices throughout 2002 and 2003 did not yield the expected improvements in utilization and dayrates for Diamond Offshore's equipment.

Cash provided by operating activities was \$162.4 million in 2003, compared to \$288.3 million in 2002. The decline is primarily due to reduced net income in 2003.

In March of 2003, Diamond Offshore completed the acquisition of the third-generation semisubmersible drilling rig, Omega, renamed the Ocean Patriot for \$65.0 million. Diamond Offshore capitalized \$63.5 million to rig equipment and recorded \$1.5 million to rig inventory.

During the year ended December 31, 2003, Diamond Offshore spent \$102.7 million, including capitalized interest expense, for rig upgrades. These expenditures were primarily for the deepwater upgrade of the Ocean Rover (\$67.0 million) which was completed in July 2003, upgrades to six of Diamond Offshore's jack-ups (\$35.7 million) of which three were completed during 2002, two were completed during 2003 and one was completed early in 2004.

Diamond Offshore has budgeted approximately \$15.0 million during 2004 to upgrade one of its high specification semisubmersible units, the Ocean America, with capabilities making it more suitable for developmental drilling. Diamond Offshore has budgeted \$66.0 million for 2004 capital expenditures associated with ongoing rig equipment replacement and enhancement programs and other corporate requirements.

The upgrade of the Ocean Rover, which began in January of 2002, was completed early in July of 2003 on time and under budget. The project, originally budgeted to cost \$200.0 million was completed for approximately \$188.0 million. The rig commenced its contract with Murphy Sabah Oil Company, Ltd. on July 10, 2003 for a minimum three well drilling program offshore Malaysia.

During the year ended December 31, 2003, Diamond Offshore spent \$105.8 million in association with its ongoing rig equipment replacement and enhancement programs and to meet other corporate requirements. These expenditures included purchases of drill pipe, anchor chain, riser and other drilling equipment.

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On October 16, 2003, Diamond Offshore announced that its quarterly cash dividend effective December 1, 2003, will be \$0.0625 per share of common stock. The dividend rate for previous quarters this year was \$0.125 per share of common stock. Diamond Offshore elected to reduce the dividend rate in order to help maintain its strong liquidity position in light of recent earnings declines.

Cash required to meet Diamond Offshore's capital commitments is determined by evaluating rig upgrades to meet specific customer requirements and by evaluating Diamond Offshore's ongoing rig equipment replacement and enhancement programs, including water depth and drilling capability upgrades. It is the opinion of Diamond Offshore's management that operating cash flows and existing cash reserves will be sufficient to meet these capital commitments; however, periodic assessments will be made based on industry conditions. In addition, Diamond Offshore may, from time to time, issue debt or equity securities, or a combination thereof, to finance capital expenditures, the acquisition of assets and businesses or for general corporate purposes. Diamond Offshore's ability to issue any such securities will be dependent on Diamond Offshore's results of operations, its current financial condition, current market conditions and other factors beyond its

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control.

Texas Gas

In May of 2003, the Company acquired Texas Gas from The Williams Companies, Inc. The transaction value was approximately \$1.05 billion, which included \$250.0 million of existing Texas Gas debt. The Company funded the approximately \$803.3 million balance of the purchase price, including transaction costs and closing adjustments, with \$528.3 million of its available cash and \$275.0 million of proceeds from an interim loan incurred at the subsidiary level immediately after the acquisition.

Upon completion of the acquisition, TGT Pipeline, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company and the immediate parent of Texas Gas, issued \$185.0 million of 5.2% Notes due 2018 and Texas Gas issued \$250.0 million of 4.6% Notes due 2015. The net offering proceeds of approximately \$431.0 million were used to repay the \$275.0 million interim loan and to retire approximately \$132.7 million principal amount of Texas Gas's existing \$150.0 million of 8.625% Notes due 2004. Texas Gas intends to use the balance of the offering proceeds, together with cash on hand, to retire the remaining 2004 notes.

Texas Gas funds its operations and capital requirements with cash flows from operating activities. Funds from operations from the date of acquisition through December 31, 2003 amounted to \$61.5 million. At December 31, 2003, cash and cash equivalents amounted to \$19.2 million.

Bulova

For the year ended December 31, 2003, net cash from operations was \$9.4 million as compared to net cash utilized of \$7.6 million in 2002. The increase in net cash flow is primarily the result of the lower inventory purchases. Bulova's cash and cash equivalents, and short-term investments amounted to \$16.7 million at December 31, 2003, compared to \$10.1 million at December 31, 2002.

Bulova and the Company have a credit agreement, which provides for unsecured loans to Bulova by the Company from time to time, in principal amounts aggregating up to \$50.0 million. In September of 2003, Bulova borrowed \$8.0 million, which was repaid in December of 2003. Prior to September, Bulova has not utilized the credit agreement since 1995. The credit agreement has been periodically extended and currently expires on December 31, 2005. Funds from the credit agreement have been utilized to fund working capital requirements, related primarily to inventory purchases. Bulova may require additional working capital advances under this credit agreement for its international expansion efforts.

Majestic Shipping

During 2002 subsidiaries of Hellenpont acquired from a Korean shipyard three new 442,500 deadweight ton, ultra-large crude carrying ships. A fourth such ship was delivered in the second quarter of 2003. These subsidiaries were purchased by Hellenpont from Majestic at the Company's carrying value, excluding pretax capitalized interest expense of \$3.1 million, in March 2002. In partial consideration for this purchase, Hellenpont issued to Majestic a promissory note in the principal amount of \$57.5 million. As of December 31, 2003, \$22.2 million principal amount remains outstanding. The total cost of the four ships delivered amounted to approximately \$371.5 million. The ships were financed in part by

bank debt of \$200.0 million, guaranteed by Hellenpont. As of December 31,

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2003, \$188.8 million principal amount of this debt was outstanding. The Company has agreed to provide credit support for this bank debt by making available to the borrowers an operating cash flow credit facility of up to an aggregate amount of \$25.0 million, none of which is outstanding.

Parent Company

The parent company's cash and investments at December 31, 2003 totaled \$2.2 billion, as compared to \$2.3 billion at December 31, 2002. The decline was primarily due to cash outlays of approximately \$528.3 million to purchase Texas Gas in May of 2003 and \$750.0 million to purchase CNA preferred stock in November of 2003, partially offset by dividends received from its subsidiaries.

As previously reported, in order to assist CNA in replenishing statutory capital adversely impacted by the 2003 charges discussed above, in November of 2003 Loews purchased \$750.0 million of a new series of CNA convertible preferred stock. Loews committed additional capital support of up to \$500.0 million by February 27, 2004 through the purchase of surplus notes of CCC in the event certain additions to CCC's statutory capital are not achieved through asset sales. In addition, Loews committed to an additional \$150.0 million of capital support by March 31, 2004, in a form to be determined, to support the statutory capital of CCC in the event of additional shortfalls in relation to business and asset sales.

In February of 2004, the Company purchased \$345.6 million of surplus notes from CCC to increase CCC's statutory capital, of which \$45.6 million was purchased in connection with CNA's sale of its group benefits business and \$300.0 million was purchased since CNA did not sell its individual life business prior to that time. However, CNA recently entered into an agreement, which is subject to customary closing conditions and regulatory approvals, to sell its individual life business and has estimated that this sale will result in an addition to CCC's statutory surplus in excess of \$400.0 million. If, this sale is consummated, and the sale results in an increase in CCC's statutory capital of \$300.0 million or more, CNA has stated its intention to seek approval from the insurance regulatory authority for the repayment of the surplus notes purchased in relation to such sale, although no assurance can be given that sale of the individual life business will be consummated or that the regulatory approval will be obtained.

In December of 2002, the Company purchased from CNA \$750.0 million of CNA series H cumulative preferred stock (the "Preferred Issue"). CNA used \$250.0 million of the proceeds from the Preferred Issue to prepay a \$250.0 million one-year bank term loan due April 29, 2003 and an additional \$250.0 million was contributed to CCC to improve its statutory surplus.

CNA completed a common stock rights offering in September of 2001, successfully raising \$1,006.0 million (40.3 million shares sold at \$25.00 per share). The Company purchased 38.3 million shares issued in connection with the rights offering for \$957.0 million.

The Company has an effective Registration Statement on Form S-3 registering the future sale of its debt and/or equity securities. As of February 20, 2004, approximately \$1.1 billion of securities were available for issuance under this shelf registration statement.

As of December 31, 2003, there were 185,447,050 shares of Loews common stock outstanding and 57,965,000 shares of Carolina Group stock outstanding. Depending on market conditions, the Company from time to time may purchase shares of its, and its subsidiaries', outstanding common stock in the open market or otherwise.

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The Company continues to pursue conservative financial strategies while seeking opportunities for responsible growth. These include the expansion of existing businesses, full or partial acquisitions and dispositions, and opportunities for efficiencies and economies of scale.

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Contractual Cash Payment Obligations

The Company's contractual cash payment obligations are as follows:

December 31, 2003	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years
(In millions)					
Long-term debt	\$ 5,842.1	\$ 293.2	\$ 1,206.5	\$1,523.5	\$ 2,818.9
Capital lease obligations	33.2	2.7	6.4	8.1	16.0
Operating leases	472.0	81.9	128.5	90.0	171.6
Performance, bid, customs and export	69.0	34.9	26.5	7.6	
Total	\$ 6,416.3	\$ 412.7	\$ 1,367.9	\$1,629.2	\$ 3,006.5

In addition, as previously discussed, Lorillard has entered into the State Settlement Agreements which impose a stream of future payment obligations on Lorillard and the other major U.S. cigarette manufacturers. Lorillard's portion of ongoing adjusted settlement payments and related legal fees are based on its share of domestic cigarette shipments in the year preceding that in which the payment is due. Payment obligations are not incurred until the related sales occur and therefore are not reflected in the above table.

INVESTMENTS

Investment activities of non-insurance companies include investments in fixed income securities, equity securities including short sales, derivative instruments and short-term investments, and are carried at fair value. Equity securities, which are considered part of the Company's trading portfolio, short sales and derivative instruments are marked to market and reported as investment gains or losses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The Company enters into short sales and invests in certain derivative instruments for a number of purposes, including: (i) asset and liability management activities, (ii) income enhancements for its portfolio management strategy, and (iii) to benefit from anticipated future movements in the underlying markets. If such movements do not occur as anticipated, then significant losses may occur.

Monitoring procedures include senior management review of daily detailed reports of existing positions and valuation fluctuations to ensure that open positions are consistent with the Company's portfolio strategy.

Credit exposure associated with non-performance by the counterparties to derivative instruments is generally limited to the uncollateralized fair value of the asset related to the instruments recognized in the Consolidated Balance

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Sheets. The Company mitigates the risk of non-performance by monitoring the creditworthiness of counterparties and diversifying derivatives to multiple counter-parties. The Company generally requires collateral from its derivative investment counterparties depending on the amount of the exposure and the credit rating of the counterparty.

The Company does not believe that any of the derivative instruments utilized by it are unusually complex, nor do the use of these instruments, in the opinion of management, result in a higher degree of risk. See "Results of Operations," "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk" and Note 4 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Report for additional information with respect to derivative instruments, including recognized gains and losses on these instruments.

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Insurance

Investment Income, Net

The significant components of CNA's investment income are presented in the following table:

Year Ended December 31	2003	2002	2001

(In millions)			
Fixed maturity securities	\$1,651.1	\$1,854.1	\$1,823.3
Short-term investments	63.2	62.2	134.7
Limited partnerships	220.6	(33.9)	47.3
Equity securities	18.8	65.4	37.0
Interest on funds withheld and other deposits	(343.8)	(239.6)	(241.4)
Other	84.4	81.6	113.5

Total investment income	1,694.3	1,789.8	1,914.4
Investment expenses	(47.6)	(59.9)	(58.3)

Investment income, net	\$1,646.7	\$1,729.9	\$1,856.1
=====			

CNA experienced lower net investment income in 2003 as compared with 2002. This decrease was due primarily to lower investment yields on fixed maturity securities and increased costs on funds withheld and other deposits. The interest costs on funds withheld and other deposits increased principally as a result of additional cessions to the corporate aggregate reinsurance and other treaties due to adverse net prior year development recorded in 2003. See the Reinsurance section of the MD&A for additional information for interest costs on funds withheld and other deposits, which is included in net investment income. This decrease in net investment income in 2003 was partially offset by increased limited partnership income. Limited partnership income increased as a result of improving equity markets and favorable conditions in the fixed income markets.

CNA experienced lower net investment income in 2002 as compared with 2001. The decrease was due primarily to decreased limited partnership results and lower investment yields, partially offset by \$34.0 million of dividend income

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from Canary Wharf Group plc ("Canary Wharf"). The decline in limited partnership income was primarily attributable to many of the same factors that impacted the broader financial markets. Limited partnership investment performance, particularly high yield bond and equity strategies, was adversely affected by overall market volatility including concerns over corporate accounting practices and credit deterioration.

The bond segment of the investment portfolio yielded 5.1% in 2003, 6.0% in 2002 and 6.4% in 2001.

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Net Realized Investment Gains (Losses)

The components of CNA's net investment (losses) gains are presented in the following table:

Year Ended December 31	2003	2002	2001

(In millions)			
Investment gains (losses):			
Fixed maturity securities:			
U.S. government bonds	\$ (69.9)	\$ 391.6	\$ 233.3
Corporate and other taxable bonds	380.5	(557.0)	(5.3)
Tax-exempt bonds	96.7	48.0	53.9
Asset-backed bonds	41.7	36.5	75.6
Redeemable preferred stock	(11.6)	(27.9)	(21.5)

Total fixed maturity securities	437.4	(108.8)	336.0
Equity securities	114.5	(158.5)	1,094.9
Derivative securities	78.4	(52.1)	(5.0)
Other invested assets, including dispositions	(153.1)	65.2	(148.9)
Allocated to participating policyholders' and minority interests	(3.8)	2.0	(15.0)

Total investment gains (losses)	473.4	(252.2)	1,262.0
Income tax (expense) benefit	(179.2)	103.3	(445.4)
Minority interest	(28.5)	15.9	(101.8)

Net investment gains (losses)	\$ 265.7	\$ (133.0)	\$ 714.8
=====			

Net realized investment results increased \$398.7 million (after tax and minority interest) in 2003 as compared with 2002. This change was due primarily to a reduction in impairment losses for other-than-temporary declines in market values for fixed maturity and equity securities and increased realized results related to fixed maturity and derivative securities. Partially offsetting these increases in net realized investment gains was a \$116.4 million loss (after tax and minority interest) resulting from the sale of the Group Benefits business. See the Group Operations section of this MD&A for additional information on the sale of the Group Benefits business. Impairment losses of \$188.4 million (after tax and minority interest) were recorded in 2003 across several sectors including the airline, healthcare and energy industries. Impairment losses of \$517.2 million (after tax and minority interest) were recorded primarily in the telecommunications sector in 2002.

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Net realized investment results decreased \$847.8 million (after tax and minority interest) in 2002 as compared with 2001. This decline was due primarily to the change in net realized gains (losses) on corporate and other taxable bonds and equity securities. The \$321.0 million (after tax and minority interest) increase in realized loss on corporate and other taxable bonds relates primarily to impairment charges of \$377.0 million recorded in various market sectors, the most significant being the telecommunication sector. The \$728.0 million change in net realized gains (losses) of equity securities relates primarily to the Company's 2001 gain of \$566.0 million for the sale of Global Crossing Ltd. common stock ("Global Crossing") and closing of the related hedge agreements. Also, during 2002, CNA completed the sale of several businesses, including CNA Re U.K. Included in 2002 net realized investment results was a \$62.1 million gain resulting from the sale of CNA Re U.K., which included a \$34.1 million reduction of the previously recognized impairment loss on CNA Re U.K. The impairment loss recorded in 2001 for the sale of CNA Re U.K. and other subsidiaries was \$162.0 million (after tax and minority interest). Further details of these transactions are discussed below.

A primary objective in the management of the fixed maturity and equity portfolios is to maximize total return relative to underlying liabilities and respective liquidity needs. In achieving this goal, assets may be sold to take advantage of market conditions or other investment opportunities or credit and tax considerations. This activity will produce realized gains and losses.

CNA classifies its fixed maturity securities (bonds and redeemable preferred stocks) and its equity securities as available-for-sale, and as such, they are carried at fair value. The amortized cost of fixed maturity securities is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to maturity, which is included in net investment income.

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The following table provides further detail of gross realized gains and losses on fixed maturity and equity securities:

Year Ended December 31	2003	2002	2001

(In millions)			
Net realized gains (losses) on fixed maturity and equity securities:			
Fixed maturity securities:			
Gross realized gains	\$1,244.0	\$1,009.0	\$ 936.0
Gross realized losses	(807.0)	(1,118.0)	(600.0)

Net realized gains (losses) on fixed maturity securities	437.0	(109.0)	336.0

Equity securities:			
Gross realized gains	143.0	251.0	1,335.0
Gross realized losses	(29.0)	(409.0)	(240.0)

Net realized gains (losses) on equity securities	114.0	(158.0)	1,095.0

Net realized gains (losses) on fixed maturity and equity securities	\$ 551.0	\$ (267.0)	\$1,431.0

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The largest realized losses from sales of fixed maturities and equity securities aggregated by issuer for the year ended December 31, 2003 totaled \$242.0 million. The following table provides details of those losses including: the fair value of the securities at sales date, the amount of the loss recorded and the period of time that the security had been in an unrealized loss position prior to sale. The period of time that the security had been in an unrealized loss position prior to sale can vary due to the timing of individual security purchases. Also footnoted is a narrative providing the industry sector along with the facts and circumstances giving rise to the loss.

Issuer Description and Discussion	Fair Value Date of Sale	Loss On Sale	Months in Unrealized Loss Prior To Sale
(In millions)			
Various securities issued by the United States Treasury (a)	\$5,727.0	\$173.0	0-6
Issues and sells mortgage backed securities. Issuer was chartered by United States Congress to facilitate housing ownership for low to middle income Americans (a)	1,679.0	29.0	0-6
A food retailer of supermarkets and discount stores in the U.S. and Europe. Also supplies food to institutional food service companies (b)	34.0	12.0	0-6
Savings bonds issued by the German Federal Republic (a)	627.0	11.0	0-6
A company which manufactures rubber and rubber-related chemicals. They also manufacture and distribute tires (c)	23.0	9.0	Various, 0-24
A company which provides wholesale financing and capital loans to auto retail dealerships and vehicle leasing companies (d)	124.0	8.0	Various, 0-12
	\$8,214.0	\$242.0	

- (a) Volatility of interest rates prompted movement to other asset classes.
- (b) The company is under investigation for accounting fraud. Losses relate to trades that took place to reduce issuer exposure.
- (c) These losses relate to trades that took place to reduce issuer exposure.
- (d) The issuer's financial condition is in good standing and is investment grade quality. A decision was made to reduce the portfolio's overall exposure to this issuer.

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The following table details the carrying value of CNA's general and separate account investment portfolios:

December 31	2003		2002	
(In millions of dollars)				
General account investments:				
Fixed maturity securities:				
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of government agencies	\$ 1,900.0	5.0%	\$ 1,376.0	3.9%
Asset-backed securities	8,757.0	23.0	8,208.0	23.2
States, municipalities and political subdivisions-tax-exempt	7,970.0	20.9	5,074.0	14.4
Corporate securities	6,482.0	17.0	7,591.0	21.5
Other debt securities	3,264.0	8.6	3,827.0	10.8
Redeemable preferred stock	104.0	0.3	69.0	0.2
Options embedded in convertible debt securities	201.0	0.5	130.0	0.4
Total fixed maturity securities				
	28,678.0	75.3	26,275.0	74.4
Equity securities:				
Common stock	383.0	1.0	461.0	1.3
Non-redeemable preferred stock	144.0	0.4	205.0	0.6
Total equity securities				
	527.0	1.4	666.0	1.9
Short-term investments				
	7,538.0	19.8	7,008.0	19.9
Limited partnerships	1,117.0	2.9	1,060.0	3.0
Other investments	240.0	0.6	284.0	0.8
Total general account investments				
	\$38,100.0	100.0%	\$35,293.0	100.0%

December 31	2003		2002	
(In millions of dollars)				
Separate account investments:				
Fixed maturity securities:				
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of government agencies	\$ 167.0	4.7%	\$ 166.0	5.3%
Asset-backed securities	761.0	21.4	869.0	27.8
Corporate securities	978.0	27.4	812.0	26.0
Other debt securities	202.0	5.8	165.0	5.3
Redeemable preferred stock	5.0	0.1	2.0	0.1
Total fixed maturity securities				
	2,113.0	59.4	2,014.0	64.5
Equity securities:				
Common stock	117.0	3.3	112.0	3.6

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Non-redeemable preferred stock			6.0	0.2

Total equity securities	117.0	3.3	118.0	3.8

Short-term investments	496.0	13.9	276.0	8.8
Limited partnerships	419.0	11.8	327.0	10.5
Other investments	415.0	11.6	387.0	12.4

Total separate account investments	\$ 3,560.0	100.0%	\$ 3,122.0	100.0%
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CNA's general and separate account investment portfolio consists primarily of publicly traded government bonds, asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, short-term investments municipal bonds and corporate bonds.

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Investments in the general account had a total net unrealized gain of \$1,348.0 million at December 31, 2003 compared with \$887.0 million at December 31, 2002. The unrealized position at December 31, 2003 was composed of a net unrealized gain of \$1,114.0 million for fixed maturities, and net unrealized gain of \$234.0 million for equity securities. The unrealized position at December 31, 2002 was composed of a net unrealized gain of \$742.0 million for fixed maturities, a net unrealized gain of \$147.0 million for equity securities and a net unrealized loss of \$2.0 million for short-term securities.

Unrealized gains (losses) on fixed maturity and equity securities are presented in the following tables:

December 31, 2003	Cost or Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses		Net Unrealized Gain
			Less than 12 Months	Greater than 12 Months	
(In millions)					
Fixed maturity securities:					
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of government agencies	\$ 1,823.0	\$ 91.0	\$ 10.0	\$ 4.0	\$ 77.0
Asset-backed securities	8,634.0	146.0	22.0	1.0	123.0
States, municipalities and political subdivisions-tax-exempt	7,787.0	207.0	22.0	2.0	183.0
Corporate securities	6,061.0	475.0	40.0	14.0	421.0
Other debt securities	2,961.0	311.0	4.0	4.0	303.0
Redeemable preferred stock	97.0	7.0			7.0
Options embedded in convertible debt securities	201.0				

Total fixed maturity securities	27,564.0	1,237.0	98.0	25.0	1,114.0

Equity securities:					
Common stock	163.0	222.0	2.0		220.0
Non-redeemable preferred stock	130.0	16.0	2.0		14.0

Total equity securities	293.0	238.0	4.0		234.0

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Total fixed maturity and equity securities	\$ 27,857.0	\$1,475.0	\$ 102.0	\$ 25.0	\$1,348.0
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December 31, 2002	Cost or Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Net Unrealized Gain (Loss)
(In millions)				
Fixed maturity securities:				
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of government agencies	\$ 1,266.0	\$ 114.0	\$ 4.0	\$110.0
Asset-backed securities	7,888.0	336.0	16.0	320.0
States, municipalities and political subdivisions-tax-exempt	4,966.0	151.0	43.0	108.0
Corporate securities	7,439.0	487.0	335.0	152.0
Other debt securities	3,780.0	284.0	237.0	47.0
Redeemable preferred stock	64.0	5.0		5.0
Options embedded in convertible debt securities	130.0			
Total fixed maturity securities	25,533.0	1,377.0	635.0	742.0
Equity securities:				
Common stock	310.0	166.0	15.0	151.0
Non-redeemable preferred stock	209.0	3.0	7.0	(4.0)
Total equity securities	519.0	169.0	22.0	147.0
Total fixed maturity and equity securities	\$26,052.0	\$1,546.0	\$657.0	\$889.0

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CNA's investment policies for both the general and separate accounts emphasize high credit quality and diversification by industry, issuer and issue. Assets supporting interest rate sensitive liabilities are segmented within the general account to facilitate asset/liability duration management.

At December 31, 2003, the carrying value of the general account fixed maturities was \$28,678.0 million, representing 75.3% of the total investment portfolio. The net unrealized gain of this fixed maturity portfolio was \$1,114.0 million, comprising gross unrealized gains of \$1,237.0 million and gross unrealized losses of \$123.0 million. Gross unrealized losses were across various sectors, the largest of which was corporate bonds. Within corporate bonds, the largest industry sectors were financial, consumer-cyclical, and consumer-non-cyclical, which as a percentage of total gross unrealized losses were 33.0%, 18.0% and 17.0%. Gross unrealized losses in any single issuer was less than 1.0% of the carrying value of the total general account fixed maturity portfolio.

The following table provides the composition of fixed maturity securities with an unrealized loss in relation to the total of all fixed maturity securities with an unrealized loss by contractual maturities.

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December 31, 2003	Percent of Market Value	Percent of Unrealized Loss
Due in one year or less	1.0%	5.0%
Due after one year through five years	8.0	20.0
Due after five years through ten years	7.0	11.0
Due after ten years	35.0	45.0
Asset-backed securities	49.0	19.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%

The following table summarizes for fixed maturity and equity securities in an unrealized loss position, the aggregate fair value and gross unrealized loss by length of time those securities have been continuously in an unrealized loss position.

December 31, 2003	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss
(In millions)		
Fixed maturity securities:		
Investment grade:		
0-6 months	\$ 4,138.0	\$ 50.0
7-12 months	834.0	36.0
13-24 months	76.0	11.0
Greater than 24 months	51.0	3.0
Total investment grade	5,099.0	100.0
Non-investment grade:		
0-6 months	134.0	5.0
7-12 months	60.0	7.0
13-24 months	16.0	1.0
Greater than 24 months	105.0	10.0
Total non-investment grade	315.0	23.0
Total fixed maturity securities	5,414.0	123.0
Equity securities:		
0-6 months	23.0	2.0
7-12 months	10.0	2.0
13-24 months	3.0	
Greater than 24 months	6.0	
Total equity securities	42.0	4.0
Total fixed maturity and equity securities	\$ 5,456.0	\$ 127.0

A significant judgment in the valuation of investments is the determination of when an other-than-temporary decline in value has occurred. CNA follows a consistent and systematic process for impairing securities that sustain other-than-temporary declines in value. CNA has established a committee responsible for the impairment process. This committee, referred to as the Impairment Committee, is made up of three officers appointed by CNA's Chief Financial Officer. The Impairment Committee is responsible for analyzing watch list securities on at least a quarterly basis. The watch list includes individual securities that fall below certain thresholds or that exhibit evidence of impairment indicators including, but not limited to, a significant adverse change in the financial condition and near term prospects of the investment or a significant adverse change in legal factors, the business climate or credit ratings.

When a security is placed on the watch list, it is monitored for further market value changes and additional news related to the issuer's financial condition. The focus is on objective evidence that may influence the evaluation of impairment factors.

The decision to impair a security incorporates both quantitative criteria and qualitative information. The Impairment Committee considers a number of factors including, but not limited to: (a) the length of time and the extent to which the market value has been less than book value, (b) the financial condition and near term prospects of the issuer, (c) the intent and ability of CNA to retain its investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in value, (d) whether the debtor is current on interest and principal payments and (e) general market conditions and industry or sector specific factors.

The Impairment Committee's decision to impair a security is primarily based on whether the security's fair value is likely to remain significantly below its book value in light of all of the factors considered. For securities that are impaired, the security is written down to fair value and the resulting losses are recognized in realized gains/losses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Realized investment losses included \$321.0, \$890.0 and \$129.0 million of pretax impairment losses for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001. The impairments were primarily the result of the continued credit deterioration on specific issuers in the bond and equity markets and the effects on such markets due to the overall slowing of the economy.

For the year ended December 31, 2003, the impairment losses recorded related primarily to corporate bonds in the airline, healthcare and energy industries.

For the year ended December 31, 2002, the impairment losses recorded related primarily to corporate bonds in the communications industry sectors including \$129.0 million related to WorldCom Inc., \$74.0 million related to Adelphia Communication Corporation, \$60.0 million for Charter Communications, \$57.0 million for AT&T Canada and \$53.0 million for Telewest PLC.

For the year ended December 31, 2001, the impairment losses recorded related primarily to corporate bonds and equities in the communications industry sector including \$31.0 million for MedicaLogic/Medscape, Inc. and \$27.0 million for At Home Corporation.

If the deterioration in these industry sectors continues in future periods and CNA continues to hold these securities, CNA is likely to have additional

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impairments in the future.

CNA's non-investment grade fixed maturity securities held as of December 31, 2003 that were in an unrealized loss position had a fair value of \$315.0 million. As discussed previously, a significant judgment in the valuation of investments is the determination of when an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred. CNA's Impairment Committee analyzes securities placed on the watch list on at least a quarterly basis. Part of this analysis is to monitor the length of time and severity of the decline below book value of the watch list securities. The following table summarizes the fair value and gross unrealized loss of non-investment grade securities categorized by the length of time those securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position and further categorized by the severity of the unrealized loss position in 10.0% increments as of December 31, 2003.

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December 31, 2003	Estimated Fair Value	Fair Value as a Percentage of Book Value			Unrealized
		90-99%	80-89%	70-79%	