CHUBB CORP
Form 10-Q
August 08, 2007

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**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
**Washington, D. C. 20549**
**FORM 10-Q**

þ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

**For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2007**

**OR**

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

**For the transition period from _____ to _____**

**Commission file number 1-8661**

**THE CHUBB CORPORATION**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

| NEW JERSEY | 13-2595722 |
|---|---|
| (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) | (I. R. S. Employer Identification No.) |
| 15 MOUNTAIN VIEW ROAD, WARREN, NEW JERSEY | 07059 |
| (Address of principal executive offices) | (Zip Code) |

Registrant s telephone number, including area code (908) 903-2000

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 þ NO o

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

Large accelerated filer þ Accelerated filer o Non-accelerated filer o

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

YES o NO þ

The number of shares of common stock outstanding as of June 30, 2007 was 393,309,340.

THE CHUBB CORPORATION
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Part I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1 Financial Statements

THE CHUBB CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30

| | Second Quarter | | Six Months | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2007 | 2006 |
| | *(in millions except for per share amounts)* | | | |
| Revenues | | | | |
| Premiums Earned | $ 2,964 | $ 2,970 | $ 5,949 | $ 5,989 |
| Investment Income | 431 | 392 | 845 | 773 |
| Other Revenues | 32 | 41 | 35 | 41 |
| Realized Investment Gains | 94 | 42 | 211 | 148 |
| Total Revenues | 3,521 | 3,445 | 7,040 | 6,951 |
| Losses and Expenses | | | | |
| Losses and Loss Expenses | 1,572 | 1,679 | 3,152 | 3,297 |
| Amortization of Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs | 746 | 713 | 1,510 | 1,446 |
| Other Insurance Operating Costs and Expenses | 109 | 133 | 222 | 260 |
| Investment Expenses | 7 | 10 | 19 | 20 |
| Other Expenses | 33 | 28 | 37 | 44 |
| Corporate Expenses | 67 | 48 | 112 | 98 |
| Total Losses and Expenses | 2,534 | 2,611 | 5,052 | 5,165 |
| Income Before Federal and Foreign Income Tax | 987 | 834 | 1,988 | 1,786 |
| Federal and Foreign Income Tax | 278 | 236 | 569 | 516 |
| Net Income | $ 709 | $ 598 | $ 1,419 | $ 1,270 |
| Net Income Per Share | | | | |
| Basic | $ 1.78 | $ 1.45 | $ 3.52 | $ 3.07 |
| Diluted | 1.75 | 1.41 | 3.46 | 2.99 |
| Dividends Declared Per Share | .29 | .25 | .58 | .50 |

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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THE CHUBB CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

| | June 30, 2007 | Dec. 31, 2006 |
|---|---|---|
| | *(in millions)* | |
| Assets | | |
| Invested Assets | | |
| Short Term Investments | $ 2,632 | $ 2,254 |
| Fixed Maturities | | |
| Held-to-Maturity Tax Exempt (market $125 and $142) | 119 | 135 |
| Available-for-Sale | | |
| Tax Exempt (cost $17,972 and $17,314) | 17,968 | 17,613 |
| Taxable (cost $15,138 and $14,310) | 14,852 | 14,218 |
| Equity Securities (cost $1,736 and $1,561) | 2,285 | 1,957 |
| Other Invested Assets | 1,709 | 1,516 |
| TOTAL INVESTED ASSETS | 39,565 | 37,693 |
| Cash | 43 | 38 |
| Securities Lending Collateral | 2,169 | 2,620 |
| Accrued Investment Income | 425 | 411 |
| Premiums Receivable | 2,342 | 2,314 |
| Reinsurance Recoverable on Unpaid Losses and Loss Expenses | 2,548 | 2,594 |
| Prepaid Reinsurance Premiums | 396 | 354 |
| Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs | 1,540 | 1,480 |
| Deferred Income Tax | 571 | 591 |
| Goodwill | 467 | 467 |
| Other Assets | 1,667 | 1,715 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | $ 51,733 | $ 50,277 |
| Liabilities | | |
| Unpaid Losses and Loss Expenses | $ 22,620 | $ 22,293 |
| Unearned Premiums | 6,596 | 6,546 |
| Securities Lending Payable | 2,169 | 2,620 |
| Long Term Debt | 4,135 | 2,466 |
| Dividend Payable to Shareholders | 116 | 104 |
| Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities | 2,279 | 2,385 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | 37,915 | 36,414 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Contingent Liabilities (Note 6) | | |
| Shareholders Equity | | |
| Common Stock $1 Par Value; 393,309,340 and 411,276,940 Shares | 393 | 411 |
| Paid-In Surplus | 508 | 1,539 |
| Retained Earnings | 12,895 | 11,711 |
| Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income | 22 | 202 |
| TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY | 13,818 | 13,863 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY | $ 51,733 | $ 50,277 |

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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THE CHUBB CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30

| | Second Quarter | | Six Months | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2007 | 2006 |
| | *(in millions)* | | | |
| Net Income | $ 709 | $ 598 | $ 1,419 | $ 1,270 |
| Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax | | | | |
| Change in Unrealized Appreciation or Depreciation of Investments | (211) | (256) | (223) | (480) |
| Foreign Currency Translation Gains | 46 | 8 | 34 | 6 |
| Amortization of Net Loss and Prior Service Cost Included in Net Postretirement Benefit Costs | 4 | | 9 | |
| | (161) | (248) | (180) | (474) |
| Comprehensive Income | $ 548 | $ 350 | $ 1,239 | $ 796 |

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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THE CHUBB CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30

| | 2007 | 2006 |
|---|---|---|
| | *(in millions)* | |
| Cash Flows from Operating Activities | | |
| Net Income | $ 1,419 | $ 1,270 |
| Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities | | |
| Increase in Unpaid Losses and Loss Expenses, Net | 373 | 721 |
| Increase (Decrease) in Unearned Premiums, Net | (24) | 17 |
| Increase in Premiums Receivable | (28) | (134) |
| Decrease (Increase) in Reinsurance Recoverable on Paid Losses | 170 | (234) |
| Deferred Income Tax | 113 | 116 |
| Amortization of Premiums and Discounts on Fixed Maturities | 116 | 115 |
| Depreciation | 35 | 43 |
| Realized Investment Gains | (211) | (148) |
| Other, Net | (564) | (424) |
| Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities | 1,399 | 1,342 |
| Cash Flows from Investing Activities | | |
| Proceeds from Fixed Maturities Sales | 1,966 | 1,603 |
| Maturities, Calls and Redemptions | 793 | 781 |
| Proceeds from Sales of Equity Securities | 138 | 64 |
| Purchases of Fixed Maturities | (4,218) | (3,546) |
| Purchases of Equity Securities | (273) | (205) |
| Investments in Other Invested Assets, Net | 1 | (50) |
| Decrease (Increase) in Short Term Investments, Net | (378) | 440 |
| Increase in Net Payable from Security Transactions Not Settled | 179 | 211 |
| Purchases of Property and Equipment, Net | (20) | (33) |
| Other, Net | 10 | |
| Net Cash Used in Investing Activities | (1,802) | (735) |
| Cash Flows from Financing Activities | | |
| Proceeds from Issuance of Long Term Debt | 1,800 | |
| Repayment of Long Term Debt | (125) | |
| Proceeds from Issuance of Common Stock Under Stock-Based Employee Compensation Plans | 85 | 143 |
| Repurchase of Shares | (1,111) | (539) |
| Dividends Paid to Shareholders | (223) | (194) |
| Other, Net | (18) | (15) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities | 408 | (605) |
| Net Increase in Cash | 5 | 2 |
| Cash at Beginning of Year | 38 | 36 |
| Cash at End of Period | $ 43 | $ 38 |

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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THE CHUBB CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1) General

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and include the accounts of The Chubb Corporation (Chubb) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Corporation). Significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The amounts included in this report are unaudited but include those adjustments, consisting of normal recurring items, that management considers necessary for a fair presentation. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Corporation s 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

2) Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements

Effective January 1, 2007, the Corporation adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise s financial statements. The Interpretation prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The adoption of FIN 48 did not have a significant effect on the Corporation s financial position or results of operations.

3) Investments

Short term investments, which have an original maturity of one year or less, are carried at amortized cost which approximates market value. Fixed maturities classified as held-to-maturity are carried at amortized cost. Fixed maturities classified as available-for-sale and equity securities are carried at market value as of the balance sheet date.

The change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments carried at market value was as follows:

| | Periods Ended June 30 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Second Quarter | | Six Months | |
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2007 | 2006 |
| | *(in millions)* | | | |
| Change in unrealized appreciation of equity securities | $ 136 | $ (6) | $ 153 | $ 20 |
| Change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation of fixed maturities | (461) | (297) | (497) | (667) |
| | (325) | (303) | (344) | (647) |
| Deferred income tax credit | (114) | (47) | (121) | (167) |
| Change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments, net | $ (211) | $ (256) | $ (223) | $ (480) |

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4) Debt

In May 2007, Chubb issued $800 million of unsecured 6% senior notes due May 11, 2037.

In March 2007, Chubb issued $1.0 billion of unsecured junior subordinated capital securities. The capital securities will become due on April 15, 2037, the scheduled maturity date, but only to the extent that Chubb has received sufficient net proceeds from the sale of certain qualifying capital securities. Chubb must use its commercially reasonable efforts, subject to certain market disruption events, to sell enough qualifying capital securities to permit repayment of the capital securities on the scheduled maturity date or as soon thereafter as possible. Any remaining outstanding principal amount will be due on March 29, 2067, the final maturity date. The capital securities bear interest at a fixed rate of 6.375% through April 14, 2017. Thereafter, the capital securities will bear interest at a rate equal to the three-month LIBOR rate plus 2.25%. Subject to certain conditions, Chubb has the right to defer the payment of interest on the capital securities for a period not exceeding ten consecutive years. During any such period, interest will continue to accrue and Chubb generally may not declare or pay any dividends on or purchase any shares of its capital stock.

In connection with the issuance of the capital securities, Chubb entered into a replacement capital covenant in which it agreed that it will not repay, redeem or purchase the capital securities before March 29, 2047, unless, subject to certain limitations, it has received proceeds from the sale of replacement capital securities, as defined. Subject to the replacement capital covenant, the capital securities may be redeemed, in whole or in part, at any time on or after April 15, 2017 at a redemption price equal to the principal amount plus any accrued interest or prior to April 15, 2017 at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) the principal amount or (ii) a make-whole amount, in each case plus any accrued interest.

At December 31, 2006, Executive Risk Capital Trust, wholly owned by Chubb Executive Risk Inc., which in turn is wholly owned by Chubb, had outstanding $125 million of 8.675% capital securities. The sole assets of the Trust were debentures issued by Chubb Executive Risk. The capital securities were subject to mandatory redemption in 2027 upon repayment of the debentures. The capital securities were also subject to mandatory redemption in certain other specified circumstances beginning in 2007. On February 1, 2007, the debentures were repaid and the Trust redeemed the capital securities at a price that included a make-whole premium of $5 million in the aggregate.

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5) Segments Information

The principal business of the Corporation is the sale of property and casualty insurance. The profitability of the property and casualty insurance business depends on the results of both underwriting operations and investments, which are viewed as two distinct operations. The underwriting operations are managed and evaluated separately from the investment function.

The property and casualty insurance subsidiaries (P&C Group) underwrite most lines of property and casualty insurance. Underwriting operations consist of four separate business units: personal insurance, commercial insurance, specialty insurance and reinsurance assumed. The personal segment targets the personal insurance market. The personal classes include automobile, homeowners and other personal coverages. The commercial segment includes those classes of business that are generally available in broad markets and are of a more commodity nature. Commercial classes include multiple peril, casualty, workers compensation and property and marine. The specialty segment includes those classes of business that are available in more limited markets since they require specialized underwriting and claim settlement. Specialty classes include professional liability coverages and surety. The reinsurance assumed business is effectively in runoff following the sale, in December 2005, of the ongoing business to a Bermuda based reinsurance company, Harbor Point Limited. Harbor Point has the right for a transition period of up to two years to underwrite specific reinsurance business on the P&C Group s behalf. The P&C Group retains a portion of any such business and cedes the balance to Harbor Point.

Corporate and other includes investment income earned on corporate invested assets, corporate expenses and the Corporation s real estate and other non-insurance subsidiaries.

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Revenues and income before income tax of the operating segments were as follows:

| | Periods Ended June 30 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Second Quarter | | Six Months | |
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2007 | 2006 |
| | *(in millions)* | | | |
| Revenues | | | | |
| Property and casualty insurance | | | | |
| Premiums earned | | | | |
| Personal insurance | $ 903 | $ 844 | $ 1,797 | $ 1,681 |
| Commercial insurance | 1,281 | 1,255 | 2,558 | 2,534 |
| Specialty insurance | 733 | 742 | 1,474 | 1,491 |
| Total insurance | 2,917 | 2,841 | 5,829 | 5,706 |
| Reinsurance assumed | 47 | 129 | 120 | 283 |
| | 2,964 | 2,970 | 5,949 | 5,989 |
| Investment income | 396 | 368 | 788 | 725 |
| Other revenues | 4 | | 6 | |
| Total property and casualty insurance | 3,364 | 3,338 | 6,743 | 6,714 |
| Corporate and other | 63 | 65 | 86 | 89 |
| Realized investment gains | 94 | 42 | 211 | 148 |
| Total revenues | $ 3,521 | $ 3,445 | $ 7,040 | $ 6,951 |
| Income (loss) before income tax | | | | |
| Property and casualty insurance | | | | |
| Underwriting | | | | |
| Personal insurance | $ 111 | $ 154 | $ 313 | $ 338 |
| Commercial insurance | 178 | 171 | 322 | 427 |
| Specialty insurance | 176 | 82 | 317 | 170 |
| Total insurance | 465 | 407 | 952 | 935 |
| Reinsurance assumed | 19 | | 62 | 16 |
| | 484 | 407 | 1,014 | 951 |
| Increase in deferred policy acquisition costs | 56 | 37 | 53 | 29 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Underwriting income | 540 | 444 | 1,067 | 980 |
| Investment income | 390 | 358 | 771 | 706 |
| Other income | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Total property and casualty insurance | 931 | 803 | 1,842 | 1,692 |
| Corporate and other loss | (38) | (11) | (65) | (54) |
| Realized investment gains | 94 | 42 | 211 | 148 |
| Total income before income tax | $ 987 | $ 834 | $ 1,988 | $ 1,786 |

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6) Contingent Liabilities

Chubb and certain of its subsidiaries have been involved in the investigations of certain market practices in the property and casualty insurance industry by various Attorneys General and other regulatory authorities of several states, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York and certain non-U.S. regulatory authorities with respect to, among other things, (1) potential conflicts of interest and anti-competitive behavior arising from the payment of contingent commissions to brokers and agents and (2) loss mitigation and finite reinsurance arrangements. In connection with these investigations, Chubb and certain of its subsidiaries have received subpoenas and other requests for information from various regulators. The Corporation has been cooperating fully with these investigations. The Corporation has settled with the Attorneys General of New York, Connecticut and Illinois all issues arising out of their investigations. Although no regulatory action has been initiated against the Corporation, it is possible that one or more other regulatory authorities will bring an action against the Corporation with respect to some or all of the issues that are the focus of these ongoing investigations.

Purported class actions arising out of the investigations into the payment of contingent commissions to brokers and agents have been filed in a number of federal and state courts. On August 1, 2005, Chubb and certain of its subsidiaries were named as defendants in a putative class action entitled *In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation* in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey. This action, brought against several brokers and insurers on behalf of a class of persons who purchased insurance through the broker defendants, asserts claims under the Sherman Act and state law and the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act arising from the alleged unlawful use of contingent commission agreements. Chubb and certain of its subsidiaries have also been named as defendants in two putative class actions relating to allegations of unlawful use of contingent commission arrangements that were originally filed in state court. The first was filed on February 16, 2005 in Seminole County, Florida. The second was filed on May 17, 2005 in Essex County, Massachusetts. Both cases were removed to federal court and then transferred by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation to the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey for consolidation with *In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation*. Since being transferred to the District of New Jersey, the plaintiff in the former lawsuit has been inactive and the latter lawsuit has been voluntarily dismissed. On April 5, 2007, the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey dismissed the complaint in *In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation*, without prejudice, granting plaintiffs one further opportunity to amend their complaint. Plaintiffs filed their second amended complaint on May 22, 2007. Motions to dismiss that complaint are currently pending.

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In December 2005, Chubb and certain of its subsidiaries were named in a putative class action similar to *In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation*. The action is pending in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey and has been assigned to the judge who is presiding over *In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation*. The complaint has never been served in this matter. Separately, in April 2006, Chubb and one of its subsidiaries were named in an action similar to *In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation*. This action was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia and subsequently was transferred by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation to the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey for consolidation with *In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation*. On May 21, 2007, Chubb and one of its subsidiaries were named in another putative class action similar to *In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation.* This action was filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey. Consolidation of this action with *In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation* is pending.

In these actions, the plaintiffs generally allege that the defendants unlawfully used contingent commission agreements. The actions seek treble damages, injunctive and declaratory relief, and attorneys fees. The Corporation believes it has substantial defenses to all of the aforementioned legal proceedings and intends to defend the actions vigorously.

The Corporation cannot at this time predict the ultimate outcome of the aforementioned ongoing investigations and legal proceedings, including any potential amounts that the Corporation may be required to pay in connection with them.

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7) Earnings Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

| | Periods Ended June 30 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Second Quarter | | Six Months | |
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2007 | 2006 |
| | *(in millions except for per share amounts)* | | | |
| Basic earnings per share: | | | | |
| Net income | $ 709 | $ 598 | $ 1,419 | $ 1,270 |
| Weighted average number of common shares outstanding | 398.8 | 413.7 | 403.0 | 413.8 |
| Basic earnings per share | $ 1.78 | $ 1.45 | $ 3.52 | $ 3.07 |
| Diluted earnings per share: | | | | |
| Net income | $ 709 | $ 598 | $ 1,419 | $ 1,270 |
| Weighted average number of common shares outstanding | 398.8 | 413.7 | 403.0 | 413.8 |
| Additional shares from assumed exercise of stock-based compensation awards | 6.9 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.8 |
| Additional shares from assumed issuance of common stock upon settlement of purchase contracts | | 3.7 | | 3.5 |
| Weighted average number of common shares and potential common shares assumed outstanding for computing diluted earnings per share | 405.7 | 424.1 | 410.0 | 424.1 |
| Diluted earnings per share | $ 1.75 | $ 1.41 | $ 3.46 | $ 2.99 |

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Item 2 Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations addresses the financial condition of the Corporation as of June 30, 2007 compared with December 31, 2006 and the results of operations for the six months and three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes contained in this report and the consolidated financial statements and related notes and management s discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations included in the Corporation s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

**Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information**

Certain statements in this document are forward-looking statements as that term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (PSLRA). These forward-looking statements are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the PSLRA and include statements regarding expectations as to our loss reserve and reinsurance recoverable estimates; the cost and availability of reinsurance in 2007 and the impact of changes to our reinsurance program; premium volume, rates, terms and conditions and competition; the impact of investigations into market practices in the property and casualty insurance industry and any resulting business reforms; changes to our producer compensation program; the use of proceeds from our sale of capital securities; the repurchase of common stock under our share repurchase program; and our capital adequacy and funding of liquidity needs. Forward-looking statements are made based upon management s current expectations and beliefs concerning trends and future developments and their potential effects on us. These statements are not guarantees of future performance. Actual results may differ materially from those suggested by forward-looking statements as a result of risks and uncertainties, which include, among others, those discussed or identified from time to time in our public filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission and those associated with:

global political conditions and the occurrence of terrorist attacks, including any nuclear, biological, chemical or radiological events;

the effects of the outbreak or escalation of war or hostilities;

premium pricing and profitability or growth estimates overall or by lines of business or geographic area, and related expectations with respect to the timing and terms of any required regulatory approvals;

adverse changes in loss cost trends;

our ability to retain existing business;

our expectations with respect to cash flow projections and investment income and with respect to other income;

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the adequacy of loss reserves, including:

- our expectations relating to reinsurance recoverables;
- the willingness of parties, including us, to settle disputes;
- developments in judicial decisions or regulatory or legislative actions relating to coverage and liability, in particular, for asbestos, toxic waste and other mass tort claims;
- development of new theories of liability;
- our estimates relating to ultimate asbestos liabilities;
- the impact from the bankruptcy protection sought by various asbestos producers and other related businesses;
- the effects of proposed asbestos liability legislation, including the impact of claims patterns arising from the possibility of legislation and those that may arise if legislation is not passed;

the availability and cost of reinsurance coverage;

the occurrence of significant weather-related or other natural or human-made disasters, particularly in locations where we have concentrations of risk;

the impact of economic factors on companies on whose behalf we have issued surety bonds, and in particular, on those companies that have filed for bankruptcy or otherwise experienced deterioration in creditworthiness;

the effects of disclosures by, and investigations of, public companies relating to possible accounting irregularities, practices in the financial services industry and other corporate governance issues, including:

- claims and litigation arising out of stock option backdating, spring loading and other option grant practices by public companies;
- the effects on the capital markets and the markets for directors and officers and errors and omissions insurance;
- claims and litigation arising out of actual or alleged accounting or other corporate malfeasance by other companies;
- claims and litigation arising out of practices in the financial services industry;
- legislative or regulatory proposals or changes;

the effects of changes in market practices in the U.S. property and casualty insurance industry, in particular contingent commissions and loss mitigation and finite reinsurance arrangements, arising from any legal or regulatory proceedings, related settlements and industry reform, including changes that have been announced and changes that may occur in the future;

the impact of legislative and regulatory developments on our business, including those relating to terrorism and catastrophes;

any downgrade in our claims-paying, financial strength or other credit ratings;

the ability of our subsidiaries to pay us dividends;

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general economic and market conditions including:

changes in interest rates, market credit spreads and the performance of the financial markets;

the effects of inflation;

changes in domestic and foreign laws, regulations and taxes;

changes in competition and pricing environments;

regional or general changes in asset valuations;

the inability to reinsure certain risks economically;

changes in the litigation environment; and

our ability to implement management s strategic plans and initiatives.

The Corporation assumes no obligation to update any forward-looking information set forth in this document, which speak as of the date hereof.

**Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments**

The consolidated financial statements include amounts based on informed estimates and judgments of management for transactions that are not yet complete. Such estimates and judgments affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Those estimates and judgments that were most critical to the preparation of the financial statements involved the determination of loss reserves and the recoverability of related reinsurance recoverables. These estimates and judgments, which are discussed in Item 7 of our 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K as supplemented within the following analysis of our results of operations, require the use of assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain and therefore are subject to change as facts and circumstances develop. If different estimates and judgments had been applied, materially different amounts might have been reported in the financial statements.

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**Overview**

*The following highlights do not address all of the matters covered in the other sections of Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations or contain all of the information that may be important to Chubb s shareholders or the investing public. This overview should be read in conjunction with the other sections of Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.*

Net income was $1.4 billion in the first six months of 2007 and $709 million in the second quarter compared with $1.3 billion and $598 million, respectively, in the comparable periods of 2006. Net income in both years benefited from substantial underwriting income in our property and casualty insurance business.

Underwriting results were exceptionally profitable in the first six months and second quarter of both 2007 and 2006 as evidenced by the combined loss and expense ratio of 83.1% and 82.7% in the respective 2007 periods and 84.0% and 85.2% in the respective 2006 periods.

Total net premiums written decreased 1% in the first six months and second quarter of 2007. Net premiums written in our insurance business increased 2% in the first six months and second quarter of 2007, reflecting our continued emphasis on underwriting discipline in an increasingly competitive market environment. In the reinsurance assumed business, net premiums written decreased 71% in the first six months of 2007 and 75% in the second quarter, reflecting our sale of the ongoing business in December 2005.

Property and casualty investment income after tax increased 9% in the first six months and second quarter of 2007. The growth was due to an increase in invested assets over the past year. For more information on this non-GAAP financial measure, see Property and Casualty Insurance Investment Results.

A summary of our consolidated net income is as follows:

| | Periods Ended June 30 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Second Quarter | | Six Months | |
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2007 | 2006 |
| | *(in millions)* | | | |
| Property and Casualty Insurance | $ 931 | $ 803 | $ 1,842 | $ 1,692 |
| Corporate and Other | (38) | (11) | (65) | (54) |
| Realized Investment Gains | 94 | 42 | 211 | 148 |
| Consolidated Income Before Income Tax | 987 | 834 | 1,988 | 1,786 |
| Federal and Foreign Income Tax | 278 | 236 | 569 | 516 |
| Consolidated Net Income | $ 709 | $ 598 | $ 1,419 | $ 1,270 |

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**Property and Casualty Insurance**

A summary of the results of operations of our property and casualty insurance business is as follows:

| | Periods Ended June 30 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Second Quarter | | Six Months | |
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2007 | 2006 |
| | (*in millions*) | | | |
| Underwriting | | | | |
| Net Premiums Written | $ 3,058 | $ 3,081 | $ 5,925 | $ 6,006 |
| Decrease (Increase) in Unearned Premiums | (94) | (111) | 24 | (17) |
| Premiums Earned | 2,964 | 2,970 | 5,949 | 5,989 |
| Losses and Loss Expenses | 1,572 | 1,679 | 3,152 | 3,297 |
| Operating Costs and Expenses | 905 | 876 | 1,775 | 1,726 |
| Increase in Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs | (56) | (37) | (53) | (29) |
| Dividends to Policyholders | 3 | 8 | 8 | 15 |
| Underwriting Income | 540 | 444 | 1,067 | 980 |
| Investments | | | | |
| Investment Income Before Expenses | 396 | 368 | 788 | 725 |
| Investment Expenses | 6 | 10 | 17 | 19 |
| Investment Income | 390 | 358 | 771 | 706 |
| Other Income | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Property and Casualty Income Before Tax | $ 931 | $ 803 | $ 1,842 | $ 1,692 |
| Property and Casualty Investment Income After Tax | $ 313 | $ 288 | $ 618 | $ 567 |

Property and casualty income before tax was substantially higher in the first six months and second quarter of 2007 compared with the comparable periods of 2006. The increase was driven by higher underwriting income, particularly in our specialty insurance business unit, and higher investment income.

The profitability of the property and casualty insurance business depends on the results of both underwriting operations and investments. We view these as two distinct operations since the underwriting functions are managed separately from the investment function. Accordingly, in assessing our performance, we evaluate underwriting results separately from investment results.

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**Underwriting Results**

We evaluate the underwriting results of our property and casualty insurance business in the aggregate and also for each of our separate business units.

*Net Premiums Written*

Net premiums written were $5.9 billion in the first six months of 2007 and $3.1 billion in the second quarter, each representing a decrease of 1% compared with the comparable periods in 2006.

Net premiums written by business unit were as follows:

| | Six Months Ended June 30 | | % Incr. | Quarter Ended June 30 | | % Incr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2007 | 2006 | (Decr.) | 2007 | 2006 | (Decr.) |
| | *(in millions)* | | | *(in millions)* | | |
| Personal insurance | $ 1,815 | $ 1,726 | 5% | $ 975 | $ 934 | 4% |
| Commercial insurance | 2,617 | 2,619 | | 1,311 | 1,294 | 1 |
| Specialty insurance | 1,424 | 1,419 | | 743 | 739 | 1 |
| Total insurance | 5,856 | 5,764 | 2 | 3,029 | 2,967 | 2 |
| Reinsurance assumed | 69 | 242 | (71) | 29 | 114 | (75) |
| Total | $ 5,925 | $ 6,006 | (1) | $ 3,058 | $ 3,081 | (1) |

Net premiums written from our insurance business increased 2% in both the first six months and second quarter of 2007 compared with the comparable periods in 2006. Premiums in the United States, which represent more than 75% of our insurance premiums, were flat in the first six months and increased 1% in the second quarter. Premiums outside the U.S. increased 7% in both the first six months and second quarter; in local currencies, such premiums grew 2% and 3%, respectively.

The modest overall growth in net premiums written in our insurance business reflected our continued emphasis on underwriting discipline in an increasingly competitive market environment. Rates continued to be under competitive pressure that varied by class of business and geographic territory. We continued to retain a high percentage of our existing customers and to renew these accounts at prices we believe to be appropriate relative to the exposure. In addition, while we continued to be selective, we found opportunities to write new business at acceptable rates. We expect to see a rate environment in the second half of 2007 similar to that we saw in the first half. Accordingly, we expect that net written premiums in our insurance business will be flat to slightly higher for the full year compared with 2006.

Reinsurance assumed net premiums written decreased by 71% in the first six months of 2007 and 75% in the second quarter compared with the same periods in 2006. The premium decline reflects the sale of our ongoing reinsurance assumed business in December 2005.

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*Reinsurance Ceded*

Our premiums written are net of amounts ceded to reinsurers who assume a portion of the risk under the insurance policies we write that are subject to the reinsurance.

Reinsurance rates have generally remained steady in 2007, due in part to a relatively low level of catastrophes in 2006. However, there continue to be capacity restrictions in some segments of the marketplace.

The major components of our reinsurance program were up for renewal in April 2007. We did not renew our casualty clash treaty as we believe the cost was not justified given the limited capacity and terms available. The treaty had provided coverage of approximately 55% of losses between $75 million and $150 million per insured event.

On our commercial property per risk treaty, we increased the reinsurance coverage at the top of the program by $100 million. This treaty now provides approximately $500 million of coverage per risk in excess of our $25 million retention.

The structure of our property catastrophe program for events in the United States was modified but the overall coverage is similar to the previous program. The principal catastrophe treaty now provides coverage of approximately 70% of losses (net of recoveries from other available reinsurance) between $350 million and $1.3 billion, with additional coverage of 55% of losses between $1.3 billion and $2.05 billion in the northeastern part of the country, where we have our greatest concentration of exposure.

We also purchased fully collateralized four-year reinsurance coverage for homeowners-related losses sustained from qualifying hurricane loss events in the northeastern part of the United States. This reinsurance was purchased from East Lane Re Ltd., a Cayman Islands reinsurance company, which financed the provision of reinsurance through the issuance of $250 million in catastrophe bonds to investors under two separate bond tranches. This reinsurance provides coverage of approximately 30% of covered losses between $1.3 billion and $2.05 billion.

We participate in the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, which is a state-mandated fund that will provide reimbursement to insurers for a portion of their residential catastrophic hurricane losses. Our participation in the Fund limits our initial retention in Florida for homeowners related losses to approximately $150 million.

Our property catastrophe treaty for events outside the United States was renewed with no modification of its terms. The treaty provides coverage of approximately 90% of losses (net of recoveries from other available reinsurance) between $75 million and $275 million.

Our property reinsurance treaties generally contain terrorism exclusions for acts perpetrated by foreign terrorists.

We expect that our overall reinsurance costs in 2007 will be similar to those in 2006. We do not expect the changes we made to our reinsurance program to have a material effect on the Corporation s results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

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*Profitability*

The combined loss and expense ratio, expressed as a percentage, is the key measure of underwriting profitability traditionally used in the property and casualty insurance business. Management evaluates the performance of our underwriting operations and of each of our business units using, among other measures, the combined loss and expense ratio calculated in accordance with statutory accounting principles. It is the sum of the ratio of losses and loss expenses to premiums earned (loss ratio) plus the ratio of statutory underwriting expenses to premiums written (expense ratio) after reducing both premium amounts by dividends to policyholders. When the combined ratio is under 100%, underwriting results are generally considered profitable; when the combined ratio is over 100%, underwriting results are generally considered unprofitable.

Statutory accounting principles applicable to property and casualty insurance companies differ in certain respects from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Under statutory accounting principles, policy acquisition and other underwriting expenses are recognized immediately, not at the time premiums are earned. Management uses underwriting results determined in accordance with GAAP, among other measures, to assess the overall performance of our underwriting operations. To convert statutory underwriting results to a GAAP basis, policy acquisition expenses are deferred and amortized over the period in which the related premiums are earned. Underwriting income determined in accordance with GAAP is defined as premiums earned less losses and loss expenses incurred and GAAP underwriting expenses incurred.

Underwriting results were exceptionally profitable in the first six months and second quarter of 2007 and 2006. The combined loss and expense ratio for our overall property and casualty business was as follows:

| | Periods Ended June 30 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Six Months | | Second Quarter | |
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2007 | 2006 |
| Loss ratio | 53.1% | 55.2% | 53.1% | 56.7% |
| Expense ratio | 30.0 | 28.8 | 29.6 | 28.5 |
| Combined ratio | 83.1% | 84.0% | 82.7% | 85.2% |

The loss ratio improved in the first six months and second quarter of 2007 compared with the same periods in 2006, despite higher catastrophe losses. The loss ratio in all periods, but particularly in 2007, reflects favorable loss experience which we believe resulted from our disciplined underwriting in recent years.

Catastrophe losses were $191 million in the first six months of 2007, which represented 3.2 percentage points of the combined ratio. Catastrophe losses of $101 million in the first six months of 2006 were offset in part by a $20 million reduction in previously accrued reinsurance reinstatement premium costs in the first quarter related to Hurricane Katrina; the net impact accounted for 1.4 percentage points of the combined ratio. Catastrophe losses were $115 million in the second quarter of 2007, which represented 3.9 percentage points of the combined ratio, compared with $80 million or 2.7 percentage points in the same period in 2006. The catastrophe losses in 2007 primarily related to a tornado in the United States in the first quarter and storms on the east coast of the United States and in England in the second quarter.

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The expense ratio increased in the first six months and second quarter of 2007 compared with the same periods in 2006. The increase was primarily due to two factors. First, commissions were higher due in large part to premium growth outside the United States in certain classes of business for which commission rates are high. Second, other operating costs increased somewhat whereas net premiums written decreased.

In lieu of paying contingent commissions, beginning in 2007, we implemented a new guaranteed supplemental compensation program for agents and brokers in the United States with whom we previously had contingent commission agreements. Under this arrangement, agents and brokers will be paid a percentage of written premiums on eligible lines of business in a calendar year based upon their prior performance. We expect that the total guaranteed supplemental compensation payout for 2007 will be substantially the same as the contingent commission payout for 2006. However, the change in our commission arrangements has created a difference in the timing of expense recognition, which will result in a one-time benefit to income during the 2007 transition year. The impact of the change in the first six months and second quarter of 2007 was to increase deferred policy acquisition costs by approximately $40 million and $20 million, respectively. The change had no effect on the expense ratio.

**Review of Underwriting Results by Business Unit**

*Personal Insurance*

Net premiums written from personal insurance, which represented 31% of premiums written in the first six months of 2007, increased by 5% in the first six months of 2007 and 4% in the second quarter compared with the same periods in 2006. Net premiums written for the classes of business within the personal insurance segment were as follows:

| | Six Months Ended June 30 | | % Incr. | Quarter Ended June 30 | | % Incr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2007 | 2006 | (Decr.) | 2007 | 2006 | (Decr.) |
| | *(in millions)* | | | *(in millions)* | | |
| Automobile | $ 311 | $ 337 | (8%) | $ 164 | $ 182 | (10%) |
| Homeowners | 1,174 | 1,097 | 7 | 654 | 609 | 7 |
| Other | 330 | 292 | 13 | 157 | 143 | 10 |
| Total personal | $ 1,815 | $ 1,726 | 5 | $ 975 | $ 934 | 4 |

Personal automobile premiums decreased in the 2007 periods, due to a highly competitive U.S. marketplace and the termination of a collector vehicle program. Personal automobile premiums outside the U.S. increased in the first six months of 2007; however, the rate of growth was significantly lower than in the prior year. Premium growth in our homeowners business was due to increased insurance-to-value and slightly higher rates. The in-force policy count for this class was unchanged during the first six months of 2007. Premiums in our other personal business, which includes insurance for excess liability, yacht and accident coverages, increased due to significant growth in the accident and excess liability components.

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Our personal insurance business produced highly profitable underwriting results in the first six months and second quarter of 2007 and 2006, but more so in 2006. The combined loss and expense ratios for the classes of business within the personal insurance segment were as follows:

| | Periods Ended June 30 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Six Months | | Second Quarter | |
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2007 | 2006 |
| Automobile | 88.8% | 87.9% | 82.3% | 85.9% |
| Homeowners | 77.4 | 73.1 | 83.8 | 72.6 |
| Other | 93.3 | 91.6 | 93.8 | 92.6 |
| Total personal | 82.3% | 79.1% | 85.3% | 78.5% |

Our personal automobile business produced similarly profitable results in the first six months of 2007 and 2006. Results in the second quarter of 2007 were modestly more profitable than the same period in 2006 due to lower claim frequency and more favorable loss development related to prior accident years.

Homeowners results were highly profitable in the first six months and second quarter of 2007 and 2006. Results were less profitable in 2007 due to an increase in the severity of non-catastrophe claims, primarily the result of winter freeze losses, as well as higher catastrophe losses, particularly in the second quarter. Catastrophe losses represented 7.2 percentage points of the combined ratio for this class in the first six months of 2007 and 12.2 percentage points in the second quarter compared with 6.7 and 7.6 percentage points, respectively, in the comparable periods of 2006. Results in both years benefited from better pricing and a reduction in water damage losses primarily through contract wording changes related to mold coverage and loss remediation measures that we have implemented over the past few years.

Other personal results were profitable in the first six months and second quarter of 2007 and 2006. Our accident and yacht businesses were highly profitable in both years. However, our excess liability results were unprofitable in both years due to inadequate pricing and unfavorable loss development related to prior accident years.

*Commercial Insurance*

Net premiums written from commercial insurance, which represented 44% of our premiums written in the first six months of 2007, were flat in the first six months of 2007 and increased by 1% in the second quarter compared with the same periods a year ago. Net premiums written for the classes of business within the commercial insurance segment were as follows:

| | Six Months Ended June 30 | | | Quarter Ended June 30 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2007 | 2006 | % Incr. (Decr.) | 2007 | 2006 | % Incr. (Decr.) |
| | *(in millions)* | | | *(in millions)* | | |
| Multiple peril | $ 613 | $ 645 | (5%) | $ 306 | $ 319 | (4%) |
| Casualty | 897 | 895 | | 456 | 455 | |
| Workers compensation | 481 | 472 | 2 | 224 | 216 | 4 |
| Property and marine | 626 | 607 | 3 | 325 | 304 | 7 |
| Total commercial | $ 2,617 | $ 2,619 | | $ 1,311 | $ 1,294 | 1 |

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The lack of premium growth in our commercial insurance business in the first six months of 2007 was the result of an increasingly competitive marketplace. Also, property and marine premiums in the first six months of 2006 benefited from a $20 million reduction in previously accrued reinsurance reinstatement premium costs in the first quarter related to Hurricane Katrina. Overall, rates were down modestly in the first six months of 2007 with certain classes of business and geographic territories experiencing more competitive pressure than others, such as non-catastrophe exposed property risks and large company risks. Retention levels remained strong, comparable to those in the first half of 2006. New business volume was up substantially from 2006 levels due to a few large accounts. We continued to maintain our underwriting discipline in the competitive market, renewing business and writing new business only where we believe we are securing acceptable rates and appropriate terms and conditions for the exposures. We expect continued pressure on rates in the second half of 2007.

Our commercial insurance business produced highly profitable underwriting results in the first six months of 2007 and 2006, but more so in 2006. Results in the second quarter were similarly profitable in the two years. The combined loss and expense ratios for the classes of business within the commercial insurance segment were as follows:

| | Periods Ended June 30 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Six Months | | Second Quarter | |
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2007 | 2006 |
| Multiple peril | 85.0% | 75.4% | 86.7% | 80.4% |
| Casualty | 93.4 | 93.4 | 92.4 | 92.4 |
| Workers compensation | 74.5 | 81.3 | 72.0 | 84.7 |
| Property and marine | 88.4 | 73.2 | 83.7 | 80.9 |
| Total commercial | 86.7% | 82.1% | 85.4% | 85.4% |

The less profitable results in the first six months of 2007 were due in large part to the impact of catastrophes, particularly in the property and marine classes. Results in 2006 in the property and marine classes benefited from the $20 million reduction in previously accrued reinsurance reinstatement premium costs in the first quarter related to Hurricane Katrina. As a result, the impact of catastrophes accounted for only 0.6 of a percentage point of the combined ratio for the commercial insurance segment in the first six months of 2006 compared with 4.2 percentage points in the same period of 2007. Excluding the impact of catastrophes, commercial insurance results were similarly profitable in the first six months of 2007 and 2006, as favorable loss experience mitigated the margin compression from the lower rates over the past few years. Results in both years benefited from better terms and conditions and disciplined risk selection in recent years as well as low non-catastrophe property losses.

Multiple peril results were highly profitable in the first six months and second quarter of 2007 and 2006. Results in the 2006 periods were exceptionally profitable due to very favorable non-catastrophe loss experience. Catastrophe losses represented 3.8 percentage points of the combined ratio for this class in the first six months of 2007 and 5.8 percentage points in the second quarter, compared with 4.3 and 9.0 percentage points in the corresponding periods of 2006.

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Our casualty business produced similarly profitable results in the first six months and second quarter of 2007 and 2006. The automobile component of this business was highly profitable in both years, but more so in 2006, particularly in the second quarter. The primary liability component was profitable in both years, but more so in 2007. The excess liability component produced profitable results in 2007 compared with unprofitable results in 2006. Excess liability results in the second quarter of 2007 benefited from favorable loss development related to prior accident years, whereas results in the comparable period of 2006 were adversely affected by several large losses related to older accident years. Casualty results in the first six months and second quarter of 2007 were adversely affected by incurred losses of $43 million and $31 million, respectively, related to asbestos and toxic waste claims. Our analysis of these exposures resulted in an increase in our estimate of the ultimate liabilities for a small number of our insureds.

Workers compensation results were highly profitable in the first six months and second quarter of 2007 and 2006. Results in the 2007 periods were exceptionally profitable due to low claim frequency and favorable loss development related to prior accident years, largely due to the positive effect of benefit reforms in California. Results in both years benefited from our disciplined risk selection during the past several years.

Property and marine results were highly profitable in the first six months and second quarter of both years. However, results in the 2007 periods were less profitable due to the impact of catastrophes. Catastrophe losses represented 13.6 percentage points of the combined ratio for this class in the first six months of 2007, whereas catastrophes had a 2.4 percentage point favorable impact on the combined ratio in the same period of 2006. The favorable impact of catastrophes in 2006 resulted from the $20 million reduction in previously accrued reinsurance reinstatement premium costs in the first quarter related to Hurricane Katrina. Catastrophe losses represented 7.9 percentage points of the combined ratio in the second quarter of 2007 compared with 3.2 percentage points in the same period of 2006. Excluding the impact of catastrophes, the combined ratio was 74.8% in the first six months of 2007 and 75.8% in the second quarter compared with 75.6% and 77.7% in the respective 2006 periods. Results in both years benefited from few large non-catastrophe losses.

*Specialty Insurance*

Net premiums written from specialty insurance, which represented 24% of our premiums written in the first six months of 2007, were flat in the first six months of 2007 and increased 1% in the second quarter compared with the same periods a year ago. Net premiums written for the classes of business within the specialty insurance segment were as follows:

| | Six Months Ended June 30 | | % Incr. | Quarter Ended June 30 | | % Incr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2007 | 2006 | (Decr.) | 2007 | 2006 | (Decr.) |
| | *(in millions)* | | | *(in millions)* | | |
| Professional liability | $ 1,246 | $ 1,271 | (2%) | $ 649 | $ 656 | (1%) |
| Surety | 178 | 148 | 20 | 94 | 83 | 13 |
| Total specialty | $ 1,424 | $ 1,419 | | $ 743 | $ 739 | 1 |

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Premium growth in the professional liability classes was constrained by competitive pressure on rates, particularly in the directors and officers liability component, and our commitment to maintain underwriting discipline in this environment. Rates for professional liability classes other than directors and officers liability, which had been relatively stable over the last few years, trended downward during the second quarter. We expect this downward trend to continue in the second half of 2007. Retention levels in the professional liability classes remained strong in the first six months of 2007. Excluding the impact on retention levels in 2006 of the 2005 sale of the renewal rights on our hospital professional liability and managed care errors and omissions business, retention levels in the first six months of 2007 were comparable to those in the same period of 2006. New business volume in 2007 was lower than in 2006. We continued to get what we believe are acceptable rates and appropriate terms and conditions on both new business and renewals. The significant growth in net premiums written for our surety business in the first six months of 2007 was due primarily to a strong construction economy. However, growth slowed in the second quarter and we expect this trend to continue throughout the remainder of the year.

Our specialty insurance business produced significantly more profitable underwriting results in the first six months and second quarter of 2007 compared with the same periods in 2006. The combined loss and expense ratios for the classes of business within the specialty insurance segment were as follows:

| | Periods Ended June 30 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Six Months | | Second Quarter | |
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2007 | 2006 |
| Professional liability | 84.8% | 93.7% | 80.5% | 92.0% |
| Surety | 32.0 | 48.0 | 32.7 | 58.7 |
| Total specialty | 79.4% | 89.8% | 75.6% | 89.0% |

Our professional liability business produced highly profitable results in the first six months and second quarter of 2007 compared with profitable results in the same periods of 2006. The improvement in 2007 was the result of substantial favorable loss development related to prior accident years in the directors and officers liability, employment practices liability, errors and omissions liability and fiduciary liability components of this business due to the recognition of the increasingly favorable loss trends we have been experiencing in recent years. These trends were largely the result of a favorable business climate, lower policy limits and better terms and conditions. The fidelity component of our professional liability business was highly profitable in the first six months and second quarter of both years due to favorable loss experience.

Surety results were highly profitable in the first six months and second quarter of both 2007 and 2006. Our surety business tends to be characterized by infrequent but potentially high severity losses.

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*Reinsurance Assumed*

Net premiums written from our reinsurance assumed business, which represented 1% of premiums written in the first six months of 2007, decreased by 71% in the first six months of 2007 and 75% in the second quarter compared with the same periods in 2006. This significant decrease in premiums was expected in light of the sale in December 2005 of our ongoing reinsurance assumed business, including renewal rights, to Harbor Point Limited. Harbor Point has the right for a transition period of up to two years to underwrite specific reinsurance business on our behalf. We retain a portion of such business and cede the balance to Harbor Point.

Our reinsurance assumed business was highly profitable in the first six months and second quarter of 2007 compared with near breakeven results in the same periods of 2006. Results in 2007, particularly in the first quarter, benefited from significant favorable loss development related to prior accident years.

**Regulatory Developments**

To promote and distribute our insurance products, we rely on independent brokers and agents. Accordingly, our business is dependent on the willingness of these brokers and agents to recommend our products to their customers. Prior to 2007, we had agreements in place with certain insurance agents and brokers under which, in addition to the standard commissions that we pay, we agreed to pay commissions that are contingent on the volume and/or the profitability of business placed with us.

We have been involved in the investigations of certain business practices in the property and casualty insurance industry by various Attorneys General and other regulatory authorities of several states, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York and certain non-U.S. regulatory authorities with respect to, among other things, (1) potential conflicts of interest and anti-competitive behavior arising from the payment of contingent commissions to brokers and agents and (2) loss mitigation and finite reinsurance arrangements. In connection with these investigations, we have received subpoenas and other requests for information from various regulators. We have been cooperating fully with these investigations. We have settled with the Attorneys General of New York, Connecticut and Illinois all issues arising out of their investigations. As part of this settlement, we agreed to implement certain business reforms, including discontinuing the payment of contingent commissions in the United States on all insurance lines beginning in 2007. Although no regulatory action has been initiated against us, it is possible that one or more regulatory authorities will bring an action against us with respect to some or all of the issues that are the focus of these ongoing investigations.

As noted above, in lieu of paying contingent commissions, beginning in 2007, we have implemented a new guaranteed supplemental compensation program for agents and brokers in the United States with whom we previously had contingent commission agreements. We do not believe that our payment of guaranteed supplemental compensation in lieu of contingent commissions or any of the other business reforms that we are implementing will have a material adverse effect on the Corporation s business, results of operations or financial condition.

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Chubb and certain of its subsidiaries have been named in legal proceedings brought by private plaintiffs arising out of the investigations into the payment of contingent commissions to brokers and agents. These legal proceedings are further described in Note (6) of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

We cannot predict at this time the ultimate outcome of the ongoing investigations and legal proceedings referred to above, including any potential amounts that we may be required to pay in connection with them.

A number of states have announced that they are looking at compensation arrangements in the insurance industry and are considering regulatory action or reform in this area. Such actions or reforms range in nature from disclosure requirements to prohibition of certain forms of compensation to imposition of new duties on agents, brokers or insurance companies in dealing with customers. Such actions or reforms, if adopted, could have an impact on our ability to renew business or write new business.

**Loss Reserves**

Unpaid losses and loss expenses, also referred to as loss reserves, are the largest liability of our business.

Our loss reserves include case estimates for claims that have been reported and estimates for claims that have been incurred but not reported as well as estimates of the expenses associated with processing and settling all reported and unreported claims, less estimates of anticipated salvage and subrogation recoveries. Estimates are based upon past loss experience modified for current trends as well as prevailing economic, legal and social conditions. Our loss reserves are not discounted to present value.

We regularly review our loss reserves using a variety of actuarial techniques. We update the reserve estimates as historical loss experience develops, additional claims are reported and/or settled and new information becomes available. Any changes in estimates are reflected in operating results in the period in which the estimates are changed.

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Our gross case and incurred but not reported (IBNR) loss reserves and related reinsurance recoverable by class of business were as follows:

| June 30, 2007 | Gross Loss Reserves Case | IBNR | Total | Reinsurance Recoverable | Net Loss Reserves |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (in millions) | | |
| Personal insurance | | | | | |
| Automobile | $ 249 | $ 182 | $ 431 | $ 14 | $ 417 |
| Homeowners | 404 | 302 | 706 | 41 | 665 |
| Other | 433 | 510 | 943 | 234 | 709 |
| Total personal | 1,086 | 994 | 2,080 | 289 | 1,791 |
| Commercial insurance | | | | | |
| Multiple peril | 658 | 999 | 1,657 | 49 | 1,608 |
| Casualty | 1,739 | 4,067 | 5,806 | 414 | 5,392 |
| Workers compensation | 821 | 1,277 | 2,098 | 295 | 1,803 |
| Property and marine | 906 | 421 | 1,327 | 610 | 717 |
| Total commercial | 4,124 | 6,764 | 10,888 | 1,368 | 9,520 |
| Specialty insurance | | | | | |
| Professional liability | 2,242 | 5,907 | 8,149 | 712 | 7,437 |
| Surety | 21 | 55 | 76 | 18 | 58 |
| Total specialty | 2,263 | 5,962 | 8,225 | 730 | 7,495 |
| Total insurance | 7,473 | 13,720 | 21,193 | 2,387 | 18,806 |
| Reinsurance assumed | 417 | 1,010 | 1,427 | 161 | 1,266 |
| Total | $ 7,890 | $ 14,730 | $ 22,620 | $ 2,548 | $ 20,072 |

| December 31, 2006 | Gross Loss Reserves Case | IBNR | Total | Reinsurance Recoverable | Net Loss Reserves |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (in millions) | | |
| Personal insurance | | | | | |
| Automobile | $ 261 | $ 178 | $ 439 | $ 14 | $ 425 |
| Homeowners | 421 | 298 | 719 | 54 | 665 |
| Other | 443 | 459 | 902 | 245 | 657 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total personal | 1,125 | 935 | 2,060 | 313 | 1,747 |
| | | | | | |
| Commercial insurance | | | | | |
| Multiple peril | 702 | 965 | 1,667 | 74 | 1,593 |
| Casualty | 1,668 | 3,922 | 5,590 | 377 | 5,213 |
| Workers compensation | 827 | 1,223 | 2,050 | 310 | 1,740 |
| Property and marine | 821 | 393 | 1,214 | 536 | 678 |
| Total commercial | 4,018 | 6,503 | 10,521 | 1,297 | 9,224 |
| | | | | | |
| Specialty insurance | | | | | |
| Professional liability | 2,542 | 5,598 | 8,140 | 852 | 7,288 |
| Surety | 22 | 56 | 78 | 19 | 59 |
| Total specialty | 2,564 | 5,654 | 8,218 | 871 | 7,347 |
| | | | | | |
| Total insurance | 7,707 | 13,092 | 20,799 | 2,481 | 18,318 |
| | | | | | |
| Reinsurance assumed | 464 | 1,030 | 1,494 | 113 | 1,381 |
| | | | | | |
| Total | $ 8,171 | $ 14,122 | $ 22,293 | $ 2,594 | $ 19,699 |

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Loss reserves, net of reinsurance recoverable, increased by $373 million during the first six months of 2007. Loss reserves related to our insurance business increased by $488 million and those related to our reinsurance assumed business, which is in runoff, decreased by $115 million. Gross case reserves related to our insurance business decreased by $234 million due to generally low reported loss activity and relatively high payments on previously existing case reserves, particularly in the professional liability classes.

In establishing the loss reserves of our property and casualty subsidiaries, we consider facts currently known and the present state of the law and coverage litigation. Based on all information currently available, we believe that the aggregate loss reserves at June 30, 2007 were adequate to cover claims for losses that had occurred as of that date, including both those known to us and those yet to be reported. However, as discussed in Item 7 of our 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K, there are significant uncertainties inherent in the loss reserving process. It is therefore possible that management s estimate of the ultimate liability for losses that had occurred as of June 30, 2007 may change, which could have a material effect on the Corporation s results of operations and financial condition.

Because loss reserve estimates are subject to the outcome of future events, changes in estimates are unavoidable given that loss trends vary and time is required for changes in trends to be recognized and confirmed. Reserve changes that increase previous estimates of ultimate cost are referred to as unfavorable or adverse development or reserve strengthening. Reserve changes that decrease previous estimates of ultimate cost are referred to as favorable development or reserve releases.

We estimate that we experienced overall favorable prior year development of about $330 million during the first six months of 2007 compared with favorable prior year development of about $115 million in the comparable period of 2006.

The favorable development in the first six months of 2007 was primarily in the professional liability classes, due to the favorable loss trends in recent years, and in the short tail homeowners and commercial property classes, mostly related to the 2006 accident year. We also experienced significant favorable development in the run-off of our reinsurance assumed business, due primarily to better than expected reported loss activity from cedents, and in the workers compensation class, due primarily to the positive effect of benefit reforms in California. The favorable development in the first six months of 2006 was largely in the short tail homeowners and commercial property classes.

**Investment Results**

Property and casualty investment income before taxes increased by 9% in both the first six months and the second quarter of 2007 compared with the same periods in 2006. Growth was due to an increase in invested assets since the second quarter of 2006. The increase in invested assets was due to substantial cash flow from operations over the period.

The effective tax rate on investment income was 19.8% in the first six months of 2007 compared with 19.7% in the same period in 2006. While similar in these periods, the effective tax rate does fluctuate as a result of our holding a different proportion of our investment portfolio in tax-exempt securities during different periods.

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On an after-tax basis, property and casualty investment income increased by 9% in both the first six months and the second quarter of 2007. The after-tax annualized yield on the investment portfolio that supports the property and casualty insurance business was 3.45% and 3.47% in the first six months of 2007 and 2006, respectively. Management uses property and casualty investment income after tax, a non-GAAP financial measure, to evaluate its investment performance because it reflects the impact of any change in the proportion of the investment portfolio invested in tax exempt securities and is therefore more meaningful for analysis purposes than investment income before income tax.

**Corporate and Other**

Corporate and other includes investment income earned on corporate invested assets, interest expense and other expenses not allocated to our operating subsidiaries and the results of our real estate and other non-insurance subsidiaries.

Corporate and other produced a loss before taxes of $65 million in the first six months of 2007 compared with a loss of $54 million in the same period in 2006. The higher loss in 2007 was due to higher interest expense as a result of the issuance of $1.8 billion of new debt during the first six months of 2007. The higher interest expense was only partially offset by an increase in investment income as a portion of the proceeds from the issuance of the debt was used to repurchase Chubb s common stock.

**Realized Investment Gains and Losses**

Net investment gains realized were as follows:

| | Periods Ended June 30 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Second Quarter | | Six Months | |
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2007 | 2006 |
| | (in millions) | | | |
| Net realized gains (losses) | | | | |
| Equity securities | $ 29 | $ 9 | $ 44 | $ 20 |
| Fixed maturities | (23) | (6) | (19) | (4) |
| Other invested assets | 92 | 47 | 190 | 142 |
| | 98 | 50 | 215 | 158 |
| Other than temporary impairment losses | | | | |
| Equity securities | 4 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
| Fixed maturities | | 1 | | 3 |
| | 4 | 8 | 4 | 10 |
| Realized investment gains before tax | $ 94 | $ 42 | $ 211 | $ 148 |
| Realized investment gains after tax | $ 61 | $ 27 | $ 137 | $ 96 |

The net realized gains on other invested assets represent our share of changes in the estimated fair value of limited partnerships in which we have an interest.

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We regularly review those invested assets whose fair value is less than cost to determine if an other than temporary decline in value has occurred. In evaluating whether a decline in value of any investment is temporary or other than temporary, we consider various quantitative criteria and qualitative factors including the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than the cost, the financial condition and near term prospects of the issuer, whether the issuer is current on contractually obligated interest and principal payments, our intent and ability to hold the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow us to recover our cost, general market conditions and industry or sector specific factors. If a decline in the fair value of an individual security is deemed to be other than temporary, the difference between cost and estimated fair value is charged to income as a realized investment loss. The fair value of the investment becomes its new cost basis.

**Capital Resources and Liquidity**

Capital resources and liquidity represent a company s overall financial strength and its ability to generate cash flows, borrow funds at competitive rates and raise new capital to meet operating and growth needs.

**Capital Resources**

Capital resources provide protection for policyholders, furnish the financial strength to support the business of underwriting insurance risks and facilitate continued business growth. At June 30, 2007, the Corporation had shareholders equity of $13.8 billion and total debt of $4.1 billion.

At December 31, 2006, Executive Risk Capital Trust, wholly owned by Chubb Executive Risk Inc., which in turn is wholly owned by Chubb, had outstanding $125 million of 8.675% capital securities. The sole assets of the Trust were debentures issued by Chubb Executive Risk. The capital securities were subject to mandatory redemption in 2027 upon repayment of the debentures. The capital securities were also subject to mandatory redemption in certain other specified circumstances beginning in 2007. On February 1, 2007, the debentures were repaid and the Trust redeemed the capital securities at a price that included a make-whole premium of $5 million in the aggregate.

In March 2007, Chubb issued $1.0 billion of unsecured junior subordinated capital securities. The capital securities will become due on April 15, 2037, the scheduled maturity date, but only to the extent that Chubb has received sufficient net proceeds from the sale of certain qualifying capital securities. Chubb must use its commercially reasonable efforts, subject to certain market disruption events, to sell enough qualifying capital securities to permit repayment of the capital securities on the scheduled maturity date or as soon thereafter as possible. Any remaining outstanding principal amount will be due on March 29, 2067, the final maturity date. The capital securities bear interest at a fixed rate of 6.375% through April 14, 2017. Thereafter, the capital securities will bear interest at a rate equal to the three-month LIBOR rate plus 2.25%. Subject to certain conditions, Chubb has the right to defer the payment of interest on the capital securities for a period not exceeding ten consecutive years. During any such period, interest will continue to accrue and Chubb generally may not declare or pay any dividends on or purchase any shares of its capital stock. The net proceeds are being used to repurchase shares of our common stock.

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In connection with the issuance of the capital securities, Chubb entered into a replacement capital covenant in which it agreed that it will not repay, redeem or purchase the capital securities before March 29, 2047, unless, subject to certain limitations, it has received proceeds from the sale of replacement capital securities, as defined. Subject to the replacement capital covenant, the capital securities may be redeemed, in whole or in part, at any time on or after April 15, 2017 at a redemption price equal to the principal amount plus any accrued interest or prior to April 15, 2017 at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) the principal amount or (ii) a make-whole amount, in each case plus any accrued interest.

In May 2007, Chubb issued $800 million of unsecured 6% senior notes due in 2037. We intend to use $675 million of the net proceeds to refinance certain indebtedness that will mature in November and December 2007. The remainder of the net proceeds replaces cash utilized earlier this year to repay the $125 million of 8.675% capital securities referred to above.

Management regularly monitors the Corporation s capital resources. In connection with our long-term capital strategy, Chubb from time to time contributes capital to its property and casualty subsidiaries. In addition, in order to satisfy capital needs as a result of any rating agency capital adequacy or other future rating issues, or in the event we were to need additional capital to make strategic investments in light of market opportunities, we may take a variety of actions, which could include the issuance of additional debt and/or equity securities.

In December 2006, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to 20,000,000 shares of Chubb s common stock. In March 2007, the Board of Directors authorized an increase of 20,000,000 shares to the December 2006 authorization. The authorization has no expiration date.

During the first six months of 2007, we repurchased 21,726,577 shares of Chubb s common stock in open market transactions at a cost of $1,140 million. As of June 30, 2007, there were 18,119,361 shares remaining to be purchased under the current share repurchase authorization. Based on our outlook for 2007, we expect to repurchase all of the shares remaining under the authorization by the end of 2007, subject to market conditions.

**Ratings**

Chubb and its insurance subsidiaries are rated by major rating agencies. These ratings reflect the rating agency s opinion of our financial strength, operating performance, strategic position and ability to meet our obligations to policyholders.

Ratings are an important factor in establishing our competitive position in the insurance markets. There can be no assurance that our ratings will continue for any given period of time or that they will not be changed.

It is possible that positive or negative ratings actions by one or more of the rating agencies may occur in the future. If our ratings were downgraded, we might incur higher borrowing costs and might have more limited means to access capital. In addition, a downgrade in our financial strength ratings could adversely affect the competitive position of our insurance operations, including a possible reduction in demand for our products in certain markets.

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**Liquidity**

Liquidity is a measure of a company s ability to generate sufficient cash flows to meet the short and long term cash requirements of its business operations.

The Corporation s liquidity requirements in the past have been met by funds from operations as well as the issuance of commercial paper and debt and equity securities. We expect that our liquidity requirements in the future will be met by these sources of funds or borrowings from our credit facility.

Our property and casualty operations provide liquidity in that premiums are generally received months or even years before losses are paid under the policies purchased by such premiums. Historically, cash receipts from operations, consisting of insurance premiums and investment income, have provided more than sufficient funds to pay losses, operating expenses and dividends to Chubb. After satisfying our cash requirements, excess cash flows are used to build the investment portfolio and thereby increase future investment income.

Our strong underwriting results continued to generate substantial new cash. New cash from operations available for investment by our property and casualty subsidiaries was approximately $0.9 billion in the first six months of 2007 compared with $1.0 billion in the same period in 2006.

Our property and casualty subsidiaries maintain investments in highly liquid, short-term marketable securities. Accordingly, we do not anticipate selling long-term fixed maturity investments to meet any liquidity needs.

Chubb s liquidity requirements primarily include the payment of dividends to shareholders and interest and principal on debt obligations. The declaration and payment of future dividends to Chubb s shareholders will be at the discretion of Chubb s Board of Directors and will depend upon many factors, including our operating results, financial condition, capital requirements and any regulatory constraints.

As a holding company, Chubb s ability to continue to pay dividends to shareholders and to satisfy its debt obligations relies on the availability of liquid assets, which is dependent in large part on the dividend paying ability of its property and casualty subsidiaries. Our property and casualty subsidiaries are subject to laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which they operate that restrict the amount of dividends they may pay without the prior approval of regulatory authorities. The restrictions are generally based on net income and on certain levels of policyholders surplus as determined in accordance with statutory accounting practices. Dividends in excess of such thresholds are considered extraordinary and require prior regulatory approval. The maximum dividend distribution that may be made by the property and casualty subsidiaries to Chubb during 2007 without prior approval is approximately $1.6 billion. During the first six months of 2007, these subsidiaries paid dividends to Chubb totaling $400 million.

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**Invested Assets**

The main objectives in managing our investment portfolios are to maximize after-tax investment income and total investment returns while minimizing credit risks in order to provide maximum support to the insurance underwriting operations. Investment strategies are developed based on many factors including underwriting results and our resulting tax position, regulatory requirements, fluctuations in interest rates and consideration of other market risks. Investment decisions are centrally managed by investment professionals based on guidelines established by management and approved by the boards of directors of Chubb and its respective operating companies.

Our investment portfolio is primarily comprised of high quality bonds, principally tax exempt, U.S. Treasury and government agency, mortgage-backed securities and corporate issues as well as foreign government and corporate bonds that support our international operations. In addition, the portfolio includes equity securities, primarily publicly traded common stocks, and other invested assets, primarily private equity limited partnerships, all of which are held primarily with the objective of capital appreciation.

In the first six months of 2007, in our U.S. operations, we invested new cash primarily in tax exempt bonds and taxable bonds, principally mortgage-backed securities. Our objective is to achieve the appropriate mix of taxable and tax exempt securities in our portfolio to balance both investment and tax strategies.

The unrealized appreciation before tax of investments carried at market value, which includes fixed maturities classified as available-for-sale and equity securities, was $259 million and $603 million at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. Such unrealized appreciation is reflected in comprehensive income, net of applicable deferred income tax.

Changes in unrealized market appreciation or depreciation of fixed maturities were due primarily to fluctuations in interest rates.

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Item 4 Controls and Procedures

As of June 30, 2007, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Corporation s disclosure controls and procedures was performed under the supervision and with the participation of the Corporation s management, including the chief executive officer and chief financial officer. Based on that evaluation, the chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that the Corporation s disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the evaluation date.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2007, there were no changes in internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation s internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1 Legal Proceedings

As previously disclosed, purported class actions arising out of the investigations into the payment of contingent commissions to brokers and agents have been filed in a number of federal and state courts. On August 1, 2005, Chubb and certain of its subsidiaries were named as defendants in a putative class action entitled *In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation* in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey. This action, brought against several brokers and insurers on behalf of a class of persons who purchased insurance through the broker defendants, asserts claims under the Sherman Act and state law and the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act arising from the alleged unlawful use of contingent commission agreements. Chubb and certain of its subsidiaries have also been named as defendants in two putative class actions relating to allegations of unlawful use of contingent commission arrangements that were originally filed in state court. The first was filed on February 16, 2005 in Seminole County, Florida. The second was filed on May 17, 2005 in Essex County, Massachusetts. Both cases were removed to federal court and then transferred by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation to the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey for consolidation with *In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation*. Since being transferred to the District of New Jersey, the plaintiff in the former lawsuit has been inactive and the latter lawsuit has been voluntarily dismissed. On April 5, 2007, the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey dismissed the complaint in *In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation*, without prejudice, granting plaintiffs one further opportunity to amend their complaint. Plaintiffs filed their second amended complaint on May 22, 2007. Motions to dismiss that complaint are currently pending.

In December 2005, Chubb and certain of its subsidiaries were named in a putative class action similar to *In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation.* The action is pending in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey and has been assigned to the judge who is presiding over *In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation*. The complaint has never been served in this matter. Separately, in April 2006, Chubb and one of its subsidiaries were named in an action similar to *In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation*. This action was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia and subsequently was transferred by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation to the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey for consolidation with *In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation*. On May 21, 2007, Chubb and one of its subsidiaries were named in another putative class action similar to *In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation.* This action was filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey. Consolidation of this action with *In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation* is pending.

In these actions, the plaintiffs generally allege that the defendants unlawfully used contingent commission agreements. The actions seek treble damages, injunctive and declaratory relief, and attorneys fees. The Corporation believes it has substantial defenses to all of the aforementioned legal proceedings and intends to defend the actions vigorously. It is possible that the Corporation may become involved in additional litigation of this sort.

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Item 1A Risk Factors

Our business is subject to a number of risks, including those identified in Item 1A of our 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, that could have a material effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and/or liquidity and that could cause our operating results to vary significantly from period to period. The risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also could have a material effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and/or liquidity.

Item 2 Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

The following table summarizes Chubb s stock repurchased each month in the quarter ended June 30, 2007.

| Period | Total Number of Shares Purchased(a) | Average Price Paid Per Share | Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs | Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs(b) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 2007 | 1,994,900 | $52.68 | 1,994,900 | 26,015,461 |
| May 2007 | 2,675,700 | 54.72 | 2,675,700 | 23,339,761 |
| June 2007 | 5,220,400 | 54.27 | 5,220,400 | 18,119,361 |
| Total | 9,891,000 | 54.07 | 9,891,000 | |

(a) The stated amounts exclude 3,923 shares, 22,536 shares and 2,403 shares delivered to Chubb during the months of April 2007, May 2007 and June 2007, respectively, by employees of the Corporation to cover option exercise prices and withholding taxes in connection with the Corporation s stock-based compensation

plans.

(b) On December 7, 2006, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to 20,000,000 shares of common stock. On March 21, 2007, the Board of Directors authorized an increase of 20,000,000 shares to the authorization approved in December 2006. The authorization has no expiration date.

Item 4 Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

Information regarding the matters submitted to a vote of Chubb s security holders at Chubb s annual meeting conducted on April 24, 2007, including the voting results relating thereto, is set forth in Item 8.01 of Chubb s current report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 30, 2007. Item 8.01 of this Form 8-K is incorporated herein by reference.

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Item 6 Exhibits

| Exhibit Number | Description |
|---|---|
| | Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications. |
| 31.1 | Certification by John D. Finnegan filed herewith. |
| 31.2 | Certification by Michael O Reilly filed herewith. |
| | Section 1350 Certifications. |
| 32.1 | Certification by John D. Finnegan filed herewith. |
| 32.2 | Certification by Michael O Reilly filed herewith. |

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, The Chubb Corporation has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

THE CHUBB CORPORATION
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Henry B. Schram
Henry B. Schram
Senior Vice-President and
Chief Accounting Officer

Date: August 8, 2007