UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2003

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission file number: 1-14603

THE MONY GROUP INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**13-3976138**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**

1740 Broadway

New York, New York 10019

(212) 708-2000

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code,

of Registrant s principal executive offices)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes x No ¨

As of August 7, 2003 there were 46,961,194 shares of the Registrant s common stock, par value $0.01, outstanding.

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THE MONY GROUP INC.

FORM 10-Q

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Company s management has made in this report, and from time to time may make in its public filings and press releases as well as in oral presentations and discussions, forward-looking statements concerning the Company s operations, economic performance, prospects and financial condition. Forward-looking statements include, among other things, discussions concerning the Company s potential exposure to market risks, as well as statements expressing management s expectations, beliefs, estimates, forecasts, projections and assumptions. The Company claims the protection afforded by the safe harbor for forward-looking statements as set forth in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are subject to many risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated by forward-looking statements due to a number of important factors including the following: the Company could have further venture capital losses; the Company could be subjected to further downgrades by rating agencies of the Company s senior debt ratings and the claims-paying and financial-strength ratings of the Company s insurance subsidiaries; the Company could be required to take a goodwill impairment charge relating to its investment in The Advest Group, Inc. if the market deteriorates further; the Company could have to accelerate amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs if market conditions continue to deteriorate; the Company may be required to recognize in its earnings other than temporary impairment charges on its investments in fixed maturity and equity securities held by it; the Company could have to write off investments in certain securities if the issuers financial condition deteriorates; actual death-claim experience could differ from the Company s mortality assumptions; the Company could have liability from as-yet-unknown litigation and claims; larger settlements or judgments than the Company anticipates could result in pending cases due to unforeseen developments; and changes in laws, including tax laws, could affect the demand for the Company s products. The Company does not undertake to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

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PART I

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THE MONY GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

As of June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002

	June 30, 2003	December 31, 2002
	($ in millions)	
ASSETS		
Investments:		
Fixed maturity securities available-for-sale, at fair value	$ 8,385.3	$ 7,909.4
Trading account securities, at fair value	824.7	726.7
Equity securities available-for-sale, at fair value	271.3	249.0
Mortgage loans on real estate	1,824.6	1,877.4
Policy loans	1,197.1	1,212.5
Real estate to be disposed of	0.5	26.8
Real estate held for investment	180.5	180.2
Other invested assets	120.7	110.8
	12,804.7	12,292.8
Cash and cash equivalents	392.3	378.5
Accrued investment income	206.6	207.5
Debt service coverage account (Note 1):		
Sub-account OB	66.5	64.7
Sub-account CBB	1.9	9.4
Amounts due from reinsurers	603.9	695.2
Premiums receivable	8.4	7.3
Deferred policy acquisition costs	1,226.3	1,226.4
Other assets	877.1	854.0
Separate account assets	4,414.8	4,140.6
Total assets	$ 20,602.5	$ 19,876.4
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Future policy benefits	$ 7,983.2	$ 7,949.9
Policyholders account balances	2,988.3	2,779.7
Other policyholders liabilities	274.6	289.2
Amounts due to reinsurers	76.3	67.7

Securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value	709.4	586.8
Accounts payable and other liabilities	929.3	875.3
Short term debt	7.0	7.0
Long term debt	876.3	876.3
Current federal income taxes payable	46.3	95.5
Deferred federal income taxes	265.0	212.9
Separate account liabilities	4,411.8	4,137.6
Total liabilities	18,567.5	17,877.9
Commitments and contingencies (Note 5)		
Common stock, $0.01 par value; 400 million shares authorized; 51.3 and 51.2 million shares issued at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively; 47.0 and 46.9 million shares outstanding at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively	0.5	0.5
Capital in excess of par	1,769.1	1,761.5
Treasury stock at cost: 4.3 million shares at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002	(137.7)	(137.7)
Retained earnings	343.2	314.9
Accumulated other comprehensive income	66.4	59.9
Unamortized restricted stock compensation	(6.5)	(0.6)
Total shareholders equity	2,035.0	1,998.5
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	$ 20,602.5	$ 19,876.4

See accompanying notes to unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

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THE MONY GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Three-month Periods Ended June 30, 2003 and 2002

	2003	2002
	($ in millions, except share data and per share amounts)	
Revenues:		
Premiums	$ 173.8	$ 169.9
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees	54.5	52.5
Net investment income	201.1	178.8
Net realized gains/(losses) on investments	15.0	(25.5)
Group Pension Profits (Note 4)		7.5
Retail brokerage and investment banking revenues	108.9	100.7
Other income	51.2	29.3
	604.5	513.2
Benefits and Expenses:		
Benefits to policyholders	211.2	199.5
Interest credited to policyholders account balances	34.0	27.9
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	28.8	38.0
Dividends to policyholders	60.4	56.8
Other operating costs and expenses	243.0	207.1
	577.4	529.3
Income/(loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	27.1	(16.1)
Income tax expense/(benefit)	8.1	(5.1)
Income/(loss) from continuing operations	19.0	(11.0)
Discontinued operations: Income from real estate to be disposed of, net of income tax expense of $0.9 million	1.7	
Net income/(loss)	20.7	(11.0)
Other comprehensive income, net	10.4	62.2
Comprehensive income	$ 31.1	$ 51.2
Per Share Data:		
Basic income/(loss) per share from continuing operations	$ 0.40	$ (0.23)

Basic income per share from discontinued operations	$ 0.04	$
Basic net income/(loss) per share	$ 0.43	$ (0.23)
Diluted income/(loss) per share from continuing operations	$ 0.40	$ (0.23)
Diluted income per share from discontinued operations	$ 0.04	$
Diluted net income/(loss) per share	$ 0.43	$ (0.23)
Share Data:		
Weighted-average shares used in basic per share calculation	46,961,194	47,994,628
Plus: incremental shares from assumed conversion of dilutive securities	405,988	
Weighted-average shares used in diluted per share calculations	47,367,182	47,994,628

See accompanying notes to unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

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THE MONY GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Six-month Periods Ended June 30, 2003 and 2002

	2003	2002
	($ in millions, except share data and per share amounts)	
Revenues:		
Premiums	$ 340.6	$ 334.3
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees	107.5	101.5
Net investment income	376.2	366.2
Net realized gains/(losses) on investments	31.6	(27.9)
Group Pension Profits (Note 4)		15.2
Retail brokerage and investment banking revenues	203.5	193.8
Other income	88.2	67.5
	1,147.6	1,050.6
Benefits and Expenses:		
Benefits to policyholders	407.5	390.2
Interest credited to policyholders account balances	67.9	55.8
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	59.8	70.8
Dividends to policyholders	122.3	118.3
Other operating costs and expenses	456.2	410.5
	1,113.7	1,045.6
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	33.9	5.0
Income tax expense	9.6	1.7
Income from continuing operations	24.3	3.3
Discontinued operations: Income from real estate to be disposed of, net of income tax expense of $2.1 million	4.0	
Net income	28.3	3.3
Other comprehensive income, net	6.5	45.9
Comprehensive income	$ 34.8	$ 49.2
Per Share Data:		
Basic income per share from continuing operations	$ 0.52	$ 0.07
Basic income per share from discontinued operations	$ 0.09	$

Basic net income per share	$	0.60	$	0.07
Diluted income per share from continuing operations	$	0.52	$	0.07
Diluted income per share from discontinued operations	$	0.09	$	
Diluted net income per share	$	0.60	$	0.07
Share Data:				
Weighted-average shares used in basic per share calculation		46,961,194		48,003,420
Plus: incremental shares from assumed conversion of dilutive securities		76,787		1,667,333
Weighted-average shares used in diluted per share calculations		47,037,981		49,670,753

See accompanying notes to unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

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THE MONY GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT

OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

For the Six-month Period Ended June 30, 2003

	Common Stock	Capital In Excess Of Par	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Unamortized Restricted Stock Compensation	Total Shareholders Equity
				($ in millions)			
Balance December 31, 2002	$ 0.5	$ 1,761.5	$ (137.7)	$ 314.9	$ 59.9	$ (0.6)	$ 1,998.5
Unamortized restricted stock compensation		7.6				(5.9)	1.7
Comprehensive income:							
Net Income				28.3			28.3
Other comprehensive income(1)					6.5		6.5
Comprehensive income							34.8
Balance June 30, 2003	$ 0.5	$ 1,769.1	$ (137.7)	$ 343.2	$ 66.4	$ (6.5)	$ 2,035.0

(1) Represents net unrealized gains/(losses) on investments net of the effect of unrealized gains on deferred policy acquisition cost, reclassification adjustments, and changes in minimum pension liability and taxes.

See accompanying notes to unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

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THE MONY GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Six-month Periods Ended June 30, 2003 and 2002

	2003	2002
	($ in millions)	
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	$ 20.2	$ (23.3)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Sales, maturities or repayments of:		
Fixed maturity securities	1,081.1	550.1
Equity securities	29.1	9.8
Mortgage loans on real estate	252.9	141.1
Policy loans, net	15.5	17.0
Other invested assets	63.4	7.9
Acquisitions of investments:		
Fixed maturity securities	(1,387.8)	(893.8)
Equity securities	(35.6)	(14.0)
Mortgage loans on real estate	(187.5)	(101.9)
Property, plant and equipment, net	(14.3)	(9.2)
Other, net	(35.7)	(13.0)
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired		(7.1)
Net cash used in investing activities	(218.9)	(313.1)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Issuance of debt		300.0
Funding of debt service coverage account-OB	6.3	
Debt issuance costs	(0.4)	
Receipts from annuity and universal life policies credited to policyholders account balances(1)	562.0	511.2
Return of policyholder account balances on annuity and universal life policies(1)	(355.4)	(414.9)
Issuance of common stock		1.1
Purchase of treasury stock		(7.7)
Net cash provided by financing activities	212.5	389.7
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	13.8	53.3
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	378.5	441.0
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 392.3	$ 494.3

(1) Includes exchanges to a new Flexible Premium Variable Annuity product series.

See accompanying notes to unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements

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THE MONY GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Description of Business:

The MONY Group Inc. (the MONY Group), through its subsidiaries (MONY Group and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to herein as the Company), provides life insurance, annuities, corporate-owned and bank-owned life insurance (COLI and BOLI), mutual funds, securities brokerage, securities trading, asset management, business and estate planning, trust, and investment banking products and services. The Company distributes its products and services through Retail and Wholesale distribution channels. The Company s Retail distribution channels are comprised of (i) the career agency sales force operated by its principal life insurance operating subsidiary, and (ii) financial advisors and account executives of its securities broker dealer subsidiaries. The Company s Wholesale channel is comprised of (i) MONY Partners, a division of MONY Life Insurance Company, (ii) independent third party insurance brokerage general agencies and securities broker dealers and (iii) its corporate marketing team which markets COLI and BOLI products. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, Retail distribution accounted for approximately 19.2%, and 42.6% of sales of protection and accumulation products, respectively, and 100.0% of retail brokerage and investment banking revenues, while Wholesale distribution accounted for 80.8% and 57.4% of sales of protection and accumulation products, respectively. The Company principally sells its products in all 50 of the United States, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and currently insures or provides other financial services to more than one million individuals.

MONY Group s principal operating subsidiaries are MONY Life Insurance Company (MONY Life), formerly known as The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and The Advest Group, Inc. (Advest). MONY Life s principal wholly owned direct and indirect operating subsidiaries include: (i) MONY Life Insurance Company of America (MLOA), an Arizona domiciled life insurance company, (ii) Enterprise Capital Management (Enterprise), a distributor of both proprietary and non-proprietary mutual funds, (iii) U.S. Financial Life Insurance Company (USFL), an Ohio domiciled insurer underwriting specialty risk life insurance business, (iv) MONY Securities Corporation (MSC), a registered securities broker-dealer and investment advisor whose products and services are distributed through MONY Life s career agency sales force, (v) Trusted Securities Advisors Corp., which distributes investment products and services through a network of accounting professionals, (vi) MONY Brokerage, Inc., a licensed insurance broker, which principally provides MONY Life s career agency sales force with access to life, annuity, small group health, and specialty insurance products written by other insurance companies so they can more fully meet the insurance and investment needs of their customers, (vii) MONY Consultoria e Corretagem de Seguros Ltda., a Brazilian domiciled insurance brokerage subsidiary, which principally provides insurance brokerage services to unaffiliated third party insurance companies in Brazil, (viii) MONY Bank & Trust Company of the Americas, Ltd., a Cayman Islands bank and trust company, which provides investment and trust services to nationals of certain Latin American countries, and (ix) MONY Life Insurance Company of the Americas, Ltd., a Cayman Islands based insurance company, which provides life insurance and annuity products to nationals of certain Latin American countries. Advest, through its principal operating subsidiaries, Advest, Inc., a securities broker-dealer, Advest Bank and Trust Company, a federal savings bank, and Boston Advisors, Inc., a registered investment advisory firm, provides diversified financial services including securities brokerage, securities trading, investment banking, trust, and asset management services.

On February 27, 2002, MONY Group formed MONY Holdings, LLC (MONY Holdings) as a downstream, wholly owned, holding company of MONY Group. MONY Group formed MONY Holdings for the purpose of issuing debt tied to the performance of the Closed Block Business (CBB) (*see Note 7*) within MONY Life. On April 30, 2002, the date MONY Holdings commenced its operations, MONY Holdings, through a structured financing tied to the performance of the CBB within MONY Life, issued $300.0 million of floating

rate insured debt securities (the Insured Notes) in a private placement and MONY Group, pursuant to the terms

THE MONY GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

of the structured financing, transferred all of its ownership interest in MONY Life to MONY Holdings. Other than activities related to servicing the Insured Notes in accordance with the indenture and its ownership interest in MONY Life, MONY Holdings has no operations and engages in no other activities.

Proceeds to MONY Holdings from the issuance of the Insured Notes, after all offering and other related expenses, were approximately $292.6 million. Of this amount, $60.0 million was deposited in a debt service coverage account (the DSCA), pursuant to the terms of the note indenture, to provide collateral for the payment of interest and principal on the Insured Notes and the balance of approximately $232.6 million was distributed to MONY Group in the form of a dividend. The Insured Notes mature on January 21, 2017. The Insured Notes pay interest only through January 21, 2008 at which time principal payments will begin to be made pursuant to an amortization schedule. Interest on the Insured Notes is payable quarterly at an annual rate equal to three month LIBOR plus 0.55%. Concurrent with the issuance of the Insured Notes, MONY Holdings entered into an interest rate swap contract (the Swap), which locked in a fixed rate of interest on this indebtedness at 6.44%. Including debt issuance costs of $7.4 million and the cost of the insurance policy (75 basis points per annum) (the Insurance Policy), which guarantees the scheduled principal and interest payments on the Insured Notes, the all-in cost of the indebtedness is 7.36%. See Note 8 for further information regarding the Insured Notes.

MONY Group is a holding company and is a legal entity separate and distinct from its subsidiaries. The rights of MONY Group to participate in any distribution of assets of any subsidiary, including upon its liquidation or reorganization, are subject to the prior claims of creditors of that subsidiary, except to the extent that MONY Group may itself be a creditor of that subsidiary and its claims are recognized. MONY Holdings and its subsidiary have entered into covenants and arrangements with third parties in connection with the issuance of the Insured Notes which are intended to conform their separate, bankruptcy-remote status, by assuring that the assets of MONY Holdings and its subsidiary are not available to creditors of MONY Group or its other subsidiaries, except and to the extent that MONY Group and its other subsidiaries are, as shareholders or creditors of MONY Holdings and its subsidiary, or would be, entitled to those assets.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates. The most significant estimates made in conjunction with the preparation of the Company s financial statements include those used in determining: (i) deferred policy acquisition costs, (ii) the liability for future policy benefits, (iii) valuation allowances for mortgage loans and charges for the impairment of invested assets, (iv) pension costs, (v) costs associated with contingencies, (vi) litigation contingencies and restructuring charges and (vii) income taxes. Certain reclassifications have been made in the amounts presented for prior periods to conform those periods to the current presentation.

The interim financial data as of June 30, 2003 and for the six-months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 is unaudited; however, in the opinion of the Company, the interim data includes all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair statement of results for the interim periods.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148 *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure and amendment of FASB Statement No. 123*. This Statement amends FASB Statement No. 123,

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (SFAS 123), to provide alternative methods of transition for an entity that voluntarily changes to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. It also amends the disclosure provisions of that Statement to require prominent disclosure about the effects on reported net income of an entity s accounting policy decisions with respect to stock-based employee compensation. Finally, this Statement amends APB Opinion No. 28, *Interim Financial Reporting*, to require disclosure about those effects in interim financial information. The disclosure provisions for this Statement are effective for interim periods beginning after December 15, 2002. The transition provisions of this statement are effective for financial statements for fiscal years ending after December 31, 2002. As of June 30, 2003, the Company has not adopted the fair value based method of accounting for stock based compensation.

In April 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 149 *Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (SFAS 149). SFAS 149 amends and clarifies financial accounting and reporting for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, and for hedging activities under SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (SFAS 133). SFAS 149 is generally effective for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003. The adoption of SFAS 149 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company s results of operations and financial position.

In April 2003, the FASB issued SFAS 133 Implementation Issue B36, *Embedded Derivatives: Modified Coinsurance Arrangements and Debt Instruments That Incorporate Credit Risk Exposures That Are Unrelated or Only Partially Related to the Creditworthiness of the Obligor under Those Instruments* (DIG B36). DIG B36 addresses the need to separately account for an embedded derivative within a reinsurer s receivable and ceding company s payable arising from modified coinsurance or similar arrangements. Paragraph 12(a) of SFAS 133 indicates that an embedded derivative must be separated from the host contract (bifurcated) if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative instrument are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract. DIG B36 concludes that bifurcation is necessary in a modified coinsurance arrangement because the yield on the receivable and payable is based on a specified proportion of the ceding company s return on either its general account assets or a specified block of those assets, rather than the overall creditworthiness of the ceding company. The effective date of implementation is the first day of the first fiscal quarter beginning after September 15, 2003, with earlier application as of the beginning of a fiscal quarter permitted. The adoption of DIG B36 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company s results of operations and financial position.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150 *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity* (SFAS 150). SFAS 150 changes the accounting for certain financial instruments that, under previous guidance, could be classified as equity or mezzanine equity, by now requiring those instruments to be classified as liabilities (or assets in some circumstances) in the statement of financial position. Further, SFAS 150 requires disclosure regarding the terms of those instruments and settlement alternatives. SFAS 150 affects an entity s classification of the following free-standing instruments: (i) mandatory redeemable instruments, (ii) financial instruments to repurchase an entity s own equity instruments, and (iii) financial instruments embodying obligations that the issuer must or could choose to settle by issuing a variable number of its shares or other equity instruments based solely on (a) a fixed monetary amount known at inception or (b) something other than changes in its own equity instruments. SFAS 150 does not apply to features embedded in a financial instrument that is not a derivative in its entirety. The guidance in SFAS 150 is generally effective for all financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and is otherwise effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. The adoption of SFAS 150 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company s results of operations and financial position.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

In July 2003 the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants issued Statement of Position 03-1 *Accounting and Reporting by Insurance Enterprises for Certain Non-Traditional Long-Duration Contracts and for Separate Accounts* (SOP 03-1). SOP 03-1 provides guidance relating to (i) separate account presentation, (ii) accounting for an insurance enterprise s interest in separate accounts, (iii) gains and losses on the transfer of assets from the general account, (iv) liability valuation, (v) return based on a contractually referenced pool of assets or index, (vi) determining the significance of mortality and morbidity risk and classification of contracts that contain death or other insurance benefit features, (vii) accounting for contracts that contain death or other insurance benefit features, (viii) accounting for reinsurance and other similar contracts, (ix) accounting for annuitization benefits, (x) sales inducements to contract holders, and (xi) disclosures in the financial statements of an insurance enterprise regarding (a) separate account assets and liabilities, (b) the insurance enterprise s accounting policy for sales inducements, and (c) the nature of the liabilities and methods and assumptions used in estimating any contract benefits recognized in excess of the account balance. SOP 03-1 is effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2003, with earlier adoption encouraged. The adoption of SOP 03-1 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company s results of operations and financial position.

3. Segment Information:

The Company s business activities consist of the following: protection product operations, accumulation product operations, mutual fund operations, securities broker-dealer operations, investment banking operations, investment management operations, insurance brokerage operations, and certain insurance lines of business no longer written by the Company (the run-off businesses). These business activities represent the Company s operating segments. Except as discussed below, these segments are managed separately because they either provide different products or services, are subject to different regulation, require different strategies, or have different technology requirements.

Management considers the Company s mutual fund operations to be an integral part of the products offered by the Company s accumulation products segment. Accordingly, for management purposes (including performance assessment and making decisions regarding the allocation of resources), the Company aggregates its mutual fund operations with its accumulation products segment. The securities broker-dealer and investment banking operations are aggregated into the Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking segment because they have similar economic characteristics.

Of the aforementioned segments, only the Protection Products segment, the Accumulation Products segment and the Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking segment qualify as reportable segments in accordance with SFAS Statement No. 131. All of the Company s other segments are combined and reported in the Other Products segment.

Products comprising the Protection Products segment primarily include a wide range of individual life insurance products, including: whole life, term life, universal life, variable universal life, corporate-owned life, last survivor whole life, last survivor universal life, last survivor variable universal life, group universal life and special-risk products. In addition, included in the Protection Products segment are: (i) the assets and liabilities transferred pursuant to the Group Pension Transaction (which ceased as of December 31, 2002 *see Note 4*), as well as the Group Pension Profits derived therefrom, (ii) the Closed Block assets and liabilities, as well as all the related revenues and expenses relating thereto (*see Note 6*) and (iii) disability income insurance products (which are 100% reinsured and no longer offered by the Company).

The Accumulation Products segment primarily includes flexible premium variable annuities, single and flexible premium deferred annuities, single premium immediate annuities, proprietary mutual funds, investment management services, and certain other financial services products.

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THE MONY GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking segment is comprised of the operations of Advest, MSC, Matrix Capital Markets Group, Inc. and Matrix Private Equities, Inc. (together Matrix). Advest provides diversified financial services including securities brokerage, trading, investment banking, trust, and asset management services. Matrix is a middle market investment bank specializing in merger and acquisition services for a middle market client base. MSC is a securities broker dealer that transacts customer trades primarily in securities and mutual funds. In addition to selling the Company s protection and accumulation products, MSC provides the Company s career agency distribution system access to other non-proprietary investment products (including stocks, bonds, limited partnership interests, tax-exempt unit investment trusts and other investment securities).

The Company s Other Products segment primarily consists of an insurance brokerage operation and the run-off businesses. The insurance brokerage operation provides the Company s career agency sales force with access to variable life, annuity, small group health and specialty insurance products written by other carriers to more fully meet the insurance and investment needs of its customers. The run-off businesses primarily consist of group life and health business as well as group pension business that was not included in the Group Pension Transaction (*see Note 4*).

Set forth in the table below is certain financial information with respect to the Company s operating segments as of June 30, 2003 and December 31 2002 and for each of the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, as well as amounts not allocated to the segments. Except for various allocations discussed below, the accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies in the audited financial statements included in the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002. The Company evaluates the performance of each operating segment based on profit or loss from operations before income taxes and nonrecurring items (e.g. items of an unusual or infrequent nature). The Company does not allocate nonrecurring items to the segments. In addition, all segment revenues are from external customers.

Assets have been allocated to the segments in amounts sufficient to support the associated liabilities of each segment and maintain a separately calculated regulatory risk-based capital (RBC) level for each segment equal to that of the Company s RBC level. Allocations of the net investment income and net realized gains on investments were based on the amount of assets allocated to each segment. Other costs and operating expenses were allocated to each of the segments based on: (i) a review of the nature of such costs, (ii) time studies analyzing the amount of employee compensation costs incurred by each segment, and (iii) cost estimates included in the Company s product pricing. Substantially all non-cash transactions and impaired real estate (including real estate acquired in satisfaction of debt) have been allocated to the Protection Products segment.

Amounts reported as reconciling amounts in the table below primarily relate to: (i) contracts issued by MONY Life relating to its employee benefit plans, (ii) revenues and expenses of the MONY Group and MONY Holdings, and (iii) a charge of $1.1 million in 2003 associated with the merging of some of the Company s asset management operations.

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Segment Summary Financial Information

	For the Three-month Periods Ended June 30,		For the Six-month Periods Ended June 30,	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
	($ in millions)		($ in millions)	
Premiums:				
Protection Products	$ 164.7	$ 164.5	$ 325.5	$ 324.9
Accumulation Products	7.2	3.3	10.9	4.8
Other Products	1.9	2.1	4.2	4.6
	$ 173.8	$ 169.9	$ 340.6	$ 334.3
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees:				
Protection Products	$ 44.0	$ 39.8	$ 86.4	$ 75.5
Accumulation Products	10.6	12.6	20.5	24.7
Other Products	(0.1)	0.1	0.6	1.3
	$ 54.5	$ 52.5	$ 107.5	$ 101.5
Net investment income and net realized gains (losses) on investments(4):				
Protection Products	$ 175.2	$ 128.8	$ 328.6	$ 280.5
Accumulation Products	29.7	13.5	54.7	34.5
Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking	0.1		0.1	
Other Products	7.2	4.5	12.2	11.0
Reconciling amounts	6.5	6.5	18.3	12.3
	$ 218.7	$ 153.3	$ 413.9	$ 338.3
Other income:				
Protection Products(1)	$ 17.3	$ 4.9	$ 20.4	$ 18.4
Accumulation Products	26.6	25.8	48.7	51.6
Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking(2)	108.9	101.7	207.5	194.8
Other Products	6.3	3.8	12.3	8.8
Reconciling amounts	1.0	1.3	2.8	2.9
	$ 160.1	$ 137.5	$ 291.7	$ 276.5

Benefits to policyholders and interest credited to policyholders account balances:				
Protection Products	$ 213.1	$ 198.5	$ 410.8	$ 389.9
Accumulation Products	26.4	23.2	51.5	39.8
Other Products	4.7	3.8	10.5	12.1
Reconciling amounts	1.0	1.9	2.6	4.2
	$ 245.2	$ 227.4	$ 475.4	$ 446.0
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs:				
Protection Products	$ 28.0	$ 30.2	$ 55.6	$ 57.1
Accumulation Products	0.8	7.8	4.2	13.7
	$ 28.8	$ 38.0	$ 59.8	$ 70.8
Income/(loss) before income taxes(4):				
Protection Products	$ 23.7	$ (0.2)	$ 40.2	$ 25.3
Accumulation Products	15.1	(6.4)	19.0	2.1
Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking	2.9	0.7	1.8	(0.1)
Other Products	1.5	(2.6)	(0.6)	(7.2)
Reconciling amounts	(13.5)	(7.6)	(20.4)	(15.1)
	$ 29.7	$ (16.1)	$ 40.0	$ 5.0

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	As of June 30, 2003	As of December 31, 2002
	($ in millions)	
Assets(3):		
Protection Products	$ 12,576.7	$ 12,291.7
Accumulation Products	4,832.7	4,521.8
Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking	949.7	1,036.0
Other Products	1,081.7	936.5
Reconciling amounts	1,161.7	1,090.4
	$ 20,602.5	$ 19,876.4
Deferred policy acquisition costs:		
Protection Products	$ 1,083.3	$ 1,093.3
Accumulation Products	143.0	133.1
	$ 1,226.3	$ 1,226.4
Future policy benefits:		
Protection Products	$ 7,575.5	$ 7,543.3
Accumulation Products	197.1	188.6
Other Products	195.8	203.1
Reconciling amounts	14.8	14.9
	$ 7,983.2	$ 7,949.9
Unearned premiums:		
Protection Products	$ 53.7	$ 54.7
Accumulation Products		
Other Products	2.5	2.6
Reconciling amounts		
	$ 56.2	$ 57.3
Policyholders balances and other policyholders liabilities:		
Protection Products	$ 1,694.1	$ 1,629.8
Accumulation Products	1,363.4	1,225.5
Other Products	148.9	155.7
Reconciling amounts	0.3	0.6
	$ 3,206.7	$ 3,011.6

Separate account liabilities(3):		
Protection Products	$ 709.3	$ 604.6
Accumulation Products	2,853.0	2,699.0
Other Products	320.4	298.1
Reconciling amounts	529.1	535.9
	$ 4,411.8	$ 4,137.6

(1) Includes Group Pension Profits in 2002.

(2) Includes retail brokerage and investment banking revenues and other income.

(3) Each segment includes separate account assets in an amount not less than the corresponding liability reported.

(4) Amounts reported in 2003 include pre-tax gains from discontinued operations of $2.6 million and $6.1 million for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003, respectively, of which $2.2 million and $5.2 million, $0.2 million and $0.6 million, and $0.2 million and $0.3 million has been allocated to the Protection Products, Accumulation Products and Other Products segments, respectively, for each of the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002.

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The following is a summary of premiums and universal life and investment-type product policy fees by product for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002.

	Three-month Periods Ended June 30,		Six-month Periods Ended June 30	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
	($ in millions)		($ in millions)	
Premiums:				
Individual life	$ 164.7	$ 164.5	$ 325.3	$ 324.9
Group insurance	1.9	2.1	4.2	4.6
Disability income insurance	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other	7.1	3.2	10.9	4.6
Total	$ 173.8	$ 169.9	$ 340.6	$ 334.3
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees:				
Universal life	21.4	$ 14.5	$ 39.6	$ 32.8
Variable universal life	20.1	23.2	42.0	38.2
Group universal life	2.5	2.2	4.8	4.6
Individual variable annuities	10.6	12.6	20.5	24.7
Individual fixed annuities	(0.1)	0.0	0.6	1.2
Total	$ 54.5	$ 52.5	$ 107.5	$ 101.5

4. The Group Pension Transaction:

The following sets forth certain summarized financial information regarding the components of revenue and expense comprising the Group Pension Profits relating to the Group Pension Transaction for the periods indicated.

	For the	For the

	Three-month Periods Ended June 30,		Six-month Periods Ended June 30,	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
	($ in millions)		($ in millions)	
Revenues:				
Product policy fees	$	$ 4.6	$	$ 9.3
Net investment income		22.6		45.8
Net realized gains on investments		0.3		0.1
Total Revenues		27.5		55.2
Benefits and Expenses:				
Interest credited to policyholders account balances		16.6		32.4
Other operating costs and expenses		3.4		7.6
Total benefits and expenses		20.0		40.0
Group Pension Profits	$	$ 7.5	$	$ 15.2

As explained in the notes to the financial statements included in MONY Group s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002, in accordance with GAAP, the Group Pension Transaction did

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

not constitute a sale because the Company retained substantially all the risks and rewards associated with the business transferred to Aegon. Accordingly, over the life of the transaction the Company was required to reflect the transferred assets and liabilities on its balance sheet under separate captions entitled Assets transferred in Group Pension Transaction and Liabilities transferred in Group Pension Transaction . As a result of the expiration of the transaction at December 31, 2002 and the recognition of earnings from the Final Value Payment from Aegon, the Company has no further interest in the transferred assets and liabilities and, accordingly, such assets and liabilities are no longer reflected on its balance sheet. Refer to the notes to MONY Group s consolidated financial statements included in MONY Group s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002 for further information.

5. Commitments and Contingencies:

(i) Since late 1995 a number of purported class actions have been commenced in various state and federal courts against MONY Life and MLOA alleging that they engaged in deceptive sales practices in connection with the sale of whole and universal life insurance policies from the early 1980s through the mid 1990s. Although the claims asserted in each case are not identical, they seek substantially the same relief under essentially the same theories of recovery (i.e., breach of contract, fraud, negligent misrepresentation, negligent supervision and training, breach of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment and violation of state insurance and/or deceptive business practice laws). Plaintiffs in these cases seek primarily equitable relief (e.g., reformation, specific performance, mandatory injunctive relief prohibiting MONY Life and MLOA from canceling policies for failure to make required premium payments, imposition of a constructive trust and creation of a claims resolution facility to adjudicate any individual issues remaining after resolution of all class-wide issues) as opposed to compensatory damages, although they also seek compensatory damages in unspecified amounts. MONY Life and MLOA have answered the complaints in each action (except for one being voluntarily held in abeyance). MONY Life and MLOA have denied any wrongdoing and have asserted numerous affirmative defenses.

On June 7, 1996, the New York State Supreme Court certified one of those cases, *Goshen v. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and MONY Life Insurance Company of America* (now known as *DeFilippo, et al v. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and MONY Life Insurance Company of America*), the first of the class actions filed, as a nationwide class consisting of all persons or entities who have, or at the time of the policy s termination had, an ownership interest in a whole or universal life insurance policy issued by MONY Life and MLOA and sold on an alleged vanishing premium basis during the period January 1, 1982 to December 31, 1995. On March 27, 1997, MONY Life and MLOA filed a motion to dismiss or, alternatively, for summary judgment on all counts of the complaint. All of the other putative class actions have been consolidated and transferred by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation to the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts. While most of the cases before the District Court have been held in abeyance pending the outcome in *Goshen*, in June 2003, the Court granted plaintiffs in two of the constituent cases (the *McLean and Snipes* cases) leave to amend their complaints to delete all class action claims and allegations other than those predicated on alleged violations of the Massachusetts and Illinois consumer protection statutes. MONY Life and MLOA have been granted leave to file a dispositive motion dismissing these claims, brought on behalf of putative state-wide classes comprised of Massachusetts and Illinois purchasers only.

On October 21, 1997, the New York State Supreme Court granted MONY Life s and MLOA s motion for summary judgment and dismissed all claims filed in the *Goshen* case against MONY Life and MLOA. On December 20, 1999, the New York State Court of Appeals affirmed the dismissal of all but one of the claims in the *Goshen* case (a claim under New York s General Business Law), which has been remanded back to the New York State Supreme Court for further proceedings consistent with the opinion. The New York State Supreme Court subsequently

reaffirmed that, for purposes of the remaining New York General Business Law claim, the

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class is now limited to New York purchasers only. On July 2, 2002, the New York Court of Appeals affirmed the New York State Supreme Court s decision limiting the class to New York purchasers. In addition, the New York State Supreme Court has further held that the New York General Business Law claims of all class members whose claims accrued prior to November 29, 1992 are barred by the applicable statute of limitations.

MONY Life and MLOA intend to defend themselves vigorously against these claims. There can be no assurance, however, that the present litigation relating to sales practices will not have a material adverse effect on them.

(ii) In July 2002, pursuant to a jury verdict, the Company was found liable and ordered to pay a former joint venture partner some of the proceeds distributed to the Company from the disposition of a real estate asset in 1999, which was formerly owned by the joint venture. As a result of the verdict, which the Company appealed, the Company recorded a charge aggregating $13.7 million pre-tax in its results of operations for the quarter ended June 30, 2002. Approximately, $6.8 million of this charge was reflected in the income statement caption entitled net realized gains/(losses) on investments because it represented the return of proceeds originally included in the determination of the realized gain recognized by the Company in 1999 upon receipt of the aforementioned distribution. The balance of the charge, which was reflected in the income statement caption entitled other operating costs and expenses represented management s best estimate of the interest that the court would have required the Company to pay its former joint venture partner, as well as legal costs. In the first quarter of 2003, the Company settled the litigation for approximately $4.3 million less than the provision previously recorded. Accordingly, during the first quarter of 2003, the Company reversed such over-accrual to income, approximately $3.0 million of which was recorded as realized gains and $1.0 million as a reduction to other expenses. The Company s appeal was subsequently withdrawn.

(iii) In December 2002 the Securities and Exchange Commission and self-regulatory organizations (National Association of Securities Dealers) directed all broker-dealers, including the Company, to evaluate their procedures with respect to mutual fund sales charge breakpoints. Management does not believe that the outcome of its evaluation, including any determination it may make with respect to sales charges paid by its customers, will have a material adverse effect on the Company s results of operations, cash flows, or financial position.

(iv) It is possible that the results of operations or the cash flow of the Company in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected as a result of the settlement, or re-evaluation of, the matters discussed above. Management believes, however, that the ultimate payments in connection with such matters should not have a material adverse effect on the Company s financial statements. In addition to the matters discussed above, the Company is involved in various other legal actions and proceedings (some of which involve demands for unspecified damages) in connection with its business. In the opinion of management of the Company, resolution of contingent liabilities, income taxes and other matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company s results of operations or financial position.

(v) At June 30, 2003, the Company had commitments to fund the following: $106.0 million of equity partnership investments, $49.5 million private fixed maturity securities with interest rates ranging from 4.3% to 6.6%, $17.2 million of fixed rate agricultural loans with periodic interest rate reset dates with initial rates ranging from 5.1% to 6.4%, $129.5 million fixed and floating rate commercial mortgages with interest rates ranging from 3.4% to 8.0% and $15.2 million of mezzanine financing with pay rates ranging from 10.0% to 13.0%.

(vi) MONY Group maintains a syndicated credit facility with banks aggregating $150.0 million. This facility was renewed in July 2003 with a renewal date in July 2004. The purpose of this facility is to provide additional liquidity for any unanticipated short-term cash needs that MONY Group might experience and also to serve as support for MONY Group s $150.0 million commercial paper program. In accordance with specified covenants of the facility, MONY Life is required to maintain a tangible net worth determined in accordance with Statutory Accounting Practices of at least $900.0 million and MONY Group is required to maintain a debt to

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capitalization ratio not to exceed 40% and cash and cash equivalents on a separate company basis equal to the greater of $75.0 million or one and one half years of debt service. As of June 30, 2003, MONY Group was in compliance with each of the covenants as follows: (i) MONY Life s tangible net worth determined in accordance with Statutory Accounting Practices totaled $1,103.2 million, (ii) MONY Group s debt to total capitalization ratio (including comprehensive income and short-term debt) for purposes of the credit facility was 30.3%, and (iii) MONY Group had cash and cash equivalents of $152.6 million. For purposes of the facility, cash and cash equivalents is defined to include only commercial paper rated at least A1/P1 and U.S. Treasuries. MONY Group has not borrowed against the facility since its inception, and did not have any commercial paper outstanding as of June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002. The facility was amended at the consummation of the offering of the Insured Notes to permit the offering of the Insured Notes.

6. Closed Block:

On November 16, 1998, MONY Life, pursuant to the New York Insurance Law, established a closed block (the Closed Block) of certain participating insurance policies (the Closed Block in force business) as defined in its plan of demutualization. In conjunction therewith, MONY Life allocated assets to the Closed Block that are expected to produce cash flows which, together with anticipated revenues from the Closed Block in force business, are expected to be sufficient to support the Closed Block in force business, including but not limited to the payment of claims and surrender benefits, certain expenses and taxes, and for the continuation of dividend scales in effect at the date of MONY Life s demutualization (assuming the experience underlying such dividend scales continues), and for appropriate adjustments in such scales if the experience changes. To determine the amount of assets to allocate to the Closed Block in order to provide sufficient funding for the aforementioned payments, MONY Life forecasted the expected cash flows from the Closed Block in force business and mathematically determined the cash flows that would need to be provided from assets allocated to the Closed Block to fully fund the aforementioned payments. Assets were then allocated to the Closed Block accordingly. The aforementioned forecast consists of a cash flow projection for each year over the estimated life of the policies in the Closed Block. The earnings from such expected cash flows from the Closed Block in force business and the assets allocated to the Closed Block are referred to as the glide path earnings .

The cash flows from the assets allocated to the Closed Block and the revenues generated in the Closed Block inure solely to the benefit of the owners of policies included in the Closed Block. The assets and liabilities allocated to the Closed Block are recorded in the Company s financial statements at their historical carrying values. The carrying value of the assets allocated to the Closed Block are less than the carrying value of the Closed Block liabilities at the effective date of MONY Life s demutualization. The excess of the Closed Block liabilities over the Closed Block assets at the effective date of MONY Life s demutualization represents the total estimated future post-tax contribution expected to emerge from the operation of the Closed Block, which will be recognized in MONY Life s income over the period the policies and the contracts in the Closed Block remain in force.

To the extent that the actual cash flows, subsequent to the effective date of MONY Life s demutualization, from the assets allocated to the Closed Block and the Closed Block in force business are, in the aggregate, more favorable than assumed in establishing the Closed Block, total dividends paid to the Closed Block policyholders in future years will be greater than the total dividends that would have been paid to such policyholders if dividend scales used to determine Closed Block cash flows had been continued. Conversely, to the extent that the actual cash flows, subsequent to the effective date of MONY Life s demutualization, from the assets allocated to the Closed Block and the Closed Block in force business are, in the aggregate, less favorable than assumed in establishing the Closed Block, total dividends paid to the Closed Block

policyholders in future years will be less than the total dividends that would have been paid to such policyholders if dividend scales used to determine Closed Block cash flows had been continued. Accordingly, the recognition of the estimated ultimate aggregate future post-tax contribution expected to emerge from the operation of the Closed Block is not affected by the ultimate aggregate

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actual experience of the Closed Block assets and the Closed Block in force business subsequent to the effective date of MONY Life s demutualization, except in the event that the actual experience of the Closed Block assets and the Closed Block in force business subsequent to the effective date of the demutualization is not sufficient to pay the guaranteed benefits on the policies in the Closed Block, in which case MONY Life will be required to fund any such deficiency from its general account assets outside of the Closed Block.

However, because the decision to increase or decrease dividend scales is based on revised estimates as to the ultimate profitability of the business, such actions will not necessarily coincide with periodic reports of the results of the Closed Block. Accordingly, actual earnings that emerge from the Closed Block may either be more or less than the expected Closed Block earnings (or glide path earnings). In accordance with Statement of Position 00-3 Accounting by Insurance Enterprises for Demutualizations and Formations of Mutual Insurance Holding Companies and for Certain Long-Duration Participating Contracts , actual Closed Block earnings in excess of expected Closed Block earnings (or the glide path earnings) in any period are recorded as an additional liability to Closed Block policyholders (referred to as the deferred dividend liability) because such excess earnings inure solely to the benefit of the policyholders in the Closed Block. If actual Closed Block earnings are less than expected Closed Block earnings (or the glide path earnings) in any period, the difference is charged against the balance of any existing deferred dividend liability. If the deferred dividend liability is not sufficient to absorb the difference, it remains in earnings for the period and an adjustment will be made to get back on the glide path when earnings emerge in future periods that are sufficient to offset such remaining accumulated difference or through a subsequent reduction in dividend scales.

Since the Closed Block has been funded to provide for payment of guaranteed benefits and the continuation of current payable dividends on the policies included therein, it will not be necessary to use general funds to pay guaranteed benefits unless the in force business in the Closed Block experiences very substantial ongoing adverse experience in investment, mortality, persistency or other experience factors. MONY Life regularly (at least quarterly) monitors the experience from the Closed Block and may make changes to the dividend scale, when appropriate, to ensure that the profits are distributed to the Closed Block policyholders in a fair and equitable manner. In addition, periodically the New York Insurance Department requires the filing of an independent auditor s report on the operations of the Closed Block.

The following tables set forth certain summarized financial information relating to the Closed Block, as of and for the periods indicated:

	As of June 30, 2003	As of December 31, 2002
	($ in millions)	
Assets:		
Fixed Maturity Securities:		
Available for sale, at estimated fair value (amortized cost; $3,988.4 and $3,873.2 respectively)	$ 4,370.7	$ 4,160.9
Mortgage loans on real estate	601.7	633.6
Real estate to be held for investment	10.4	8.3
Policy loans	1,100.1	1,119.0

Cash and cash equivalents	38.4	59.2
Other invested assets	10.0	0.9
Premiums receivable	7.8	11.1
Deferred policy acquisition costs	382.9	430.5
Other assets	209.3	210.5
Total Closed Block assets	$ 6,731.3	$ 6,634.0

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	As of June 30, 2003	As of December 31, 2002
	($ in millions)	
Liabilities:		
Future policy benefits	$ 6,905.7	$ 6,901.4
Policyholders account balances	290.1	291.6
Other policyholders liabilities	142.0	159.1
Other liabilities	444.9	328.0
Total Closed Block liabilities	$ 7,782.7	$ 7,680.1

	For the Three-month Periods Ended June 30,		For the Six-month Periods Ended June 30,	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
	($ in millions)		($ in millions)	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 119.4	$ 127.6	$ 232.6	$ 248.0
Net investment income	104.1	98.5	203.0	196.7
Net realized gains/(losses) on investments	1.0	(1.8)	6.6	(2.9)
Other income	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9
Total revenues	224.8	224.8	442.9	442.7
Benefits and Expenses:				
Benefits to policyholders	140.0	142.7	271.6	274.8
Interest credited to policyholders account balances	2.1	2.1	4.5	4.2
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition cost	12.0	12.5	20.8	24.2
Dividends to policyholders	59.3	56.0	120.0	116.2
Other operating costs and expenses	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.1
Total benefits and expenses	214.7	215.3	419.6	422.5
Contribution from the Closed Block	$ 10.1	$ 9.5	$ 23.3	$ 20.2

For the three-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, there were $5.6 million and $6.1 million, respectively, in charges for other than temporary impairments on fixed maturity securities in the Closed Block with no net effect on the operations of the Company. For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, there were $8.1 million and $6.1 million, respectively, in charges for other than temporary impairments on fixed maturity securities in the Closed Block with no net effect on the operations of the Company.

7. The Closed Block Business:

The CBB is comprised of certain amounts within MONY Holdings and MONY Life. Within MONY Holdings, the CBB includes: (i) the Insured Notes, (ii) the capitalized costs of issuing the Insured Notes, (iii) the DSCA Sub-account CBB (*see Note 8*), (iv) the Swap, and (v) the Insurance Policy (*see Note 1*). Within MONY Life, the CBB includes: (i) the Closed Block discussed in Note 6 and (ii) an amount of capital (hereafter referred to as Surplus and Related Assets) outside the Closed Block, but within MONY Life, that when aggregated with the assets and liabilities in the Closed Block results in an aggregate carrying value of assets in the CBB within

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MONY Life in excess of the carrying value of the liabilities in the CBB within MONY Life. The amount by which the assets in the CBB within MONY Life exceed the liabilities in the CBB within MONY Life represents a sufficient amount of capital based on regulatory standards to support the CBB within MONY Life. All business of MONY Holdings and its subsidiary, MONY Life, consolidated, other than the CBB, is defined in the note indenture as the Ongoing Business (OB). The determination of the amount of Surplus and Related Assets was based on Statutory Accounting Practices as required by the note indenture. As the Closed Block s results of operations emerge, an equal amount of the Surplus and Related Assets is intended to become available to the OB. The investment of the Surplus and Related Assets is restricted to permitted investments and subject to certain concentration limitations as outlined in the note indenture (*see Note 8*).

The following tables set forth certain summarized financial information attributable to the OB and the CBB of MONY Holdings and its subsidiary, MONY Life, on a consolidated basis as of June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002 and for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002:

	As of June 30, 2003		
	Ongoing Business	Closed Block Business	Total
		($ in millions)	
Assets:			
Fixed maturity securities available for sale, at fair value	$ 2,483.2	$ 5,825.9	$ 8,309.1
Equity securities available for sale, at fair value	257.4		257.4
Mortgage loans on real restate	914.2	910.4	1,824.6
Real estate to be disposed of	0.5		0.5
Real estate held for investment	170.0	10.5	180.5
Other invested assets	88.9	26.5	115.4
Policy loans	97.0	1,100.1	1,197.1
Debt service coverage account OB	66.5		66.5
Debt service coverage account CBB		1.9	1.9
Cash and cash equivalents	173.7	66.3	240.0
Accrued investment income	54.7	150.7	205.4
Amounts due from reinsurers	515.0	88.9	603.9
Deferred policy acquisition costs	843.4	382.9	1,226.3
Other assets	529.3	15.3	544.6
Separate account assets	4,414.8		4,414.8
Total assets	$ 10,608.6	$ 8,579.4	$ 19,188.0
Liabilities:			
Future policy benefits	$ 1,077.5	$ 6,905.7	$ 7,983.2
Policyholders account balances	2,698.3	290.0	2,988.3
Other policyholders liabilities	132.6	142.0	274.6

Other liabilities	740.0	515.6	1,255.6
Long term debt	216.9	300.0	516.9
Separate account liabilities	4,411.8		4,411.8
Total liabilities	$ 9,277.1	$ 8,153.3	$ 17,430.4

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	As of December 31, 2002		
	Ongoing Business	Closed Block Business	Total
		($ in millions)	
Assets:			
Fixed maturity securities available for sale, at fair value	$ 2,248.4	$ 5,579.8	$ 7,828.2
Equity securities available for sale, at fair value	247.7		247.7
Mortgage loans on real restate	927.0	950.4	1,877.4
Real estate to be disposed of	26.8		26.8
Real estate held for investment	171.9	8.3	180.2
Other invested assets	82.9	14.4	97.3
Policy loans	93.5	1,119.0	1,212.5
Debt service coverage account OB	64.7		64.7
Debt service coverage account CBB		9.4	9.4
Cash and cash equivalents	128.7	95.0	223.7
Accrued investment income	54.3	149.7	204.0
Amounts due from reinsurers	602.5	92.7	695.2
Deferred policy acquisition costs	795.9	430.5	1,226.4
Other assets	526.1	17.7	543.8
Separate account assets	4,140.6		4,140.6
Total assets	$ 10,111.0	$ 8,466.9	$ 18,577.9
Liabilities:			
Future policy benefits	$ 1,048.5	$ 6,901.4	$ 7,949.9
Policyholders account balances	2,488.1	291.6	2,779.7
Other policyholders liabilities	130.1	159.1	289.2
Other liabilities	761.5	421.2	1,182.7
Long term debt	216.9	300.0	516.9
Separate account liabilities	4,137.6		4,137.6
Total liabilities.	$ 8,782.7	$ 8,073.3	$ 16,856.0

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THE MONY GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	For the Three-month Period Ended June 30, 2003		
	Ongoing Business	Closed Block Business(1)	Total
		($ in millions)	
Revenues:			
Premiums	$ 54.4	$ 119.4	$ 173.8
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees	54.5		54.5
Net investment income	68.2	129.6	197.8
Net realized gains on investments	11.5	3.5	15.0
Other income	60.7	0.3	61.0
Total revenues	249.3	252.8	502.1
Benefits and Expenses:			
Benefits to policyholders	71.1	140.1	211.2
Interest credited to policyholders account balances	31.9	2.1	34.0
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition cost	16.8	12.0	28.8
Dividends to policyholders	1.1	59.3	60.4
Other operating costs and expenses	111.9	28.6	140.5
Total benefits and expenses	232.8	242.1	474.9
Net income from continuing operations before income taxes	$ 16.5	$ 10.7	$ 27.2

	For the Three-month Period Ended June 30, 2002		
	Ongoing Business	Closed Block Business(2)	Total
		($ in millions)	
Revenues:			
Premiums	$ 42.2	$ 127.7	$ 169.9
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees	52.5		52.5

Net investment income	47.0	128.9	175.9
Net realized losses on investments	(10.9)	(14.6)	(25.5)
Group Pension Profits	7.5		7.5
Other income	39.1	0.6	39.7
Total revenues	177.4	242.6	420.0
Benefits and Expenses:			
Benefits to policyholders	56.7	142.8	199.5
Interest credited to policyholders account balances	25.8	2.1	27.9
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition cost	25.5	12.5	38.0
Dividends to policyholders	0.9	55.9	56.8
Other operating costs and expenses	106.3	6.1	112.4
Total benefits and expenses	215.2	219.4	434.6
Net (loss)/income from continuing operations before income taxes	$ (37.8)	$ 23.2	$ (14.6)

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THE MONY GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	For the Six-month Period Ended June 30, 2003		
	Ongoing Business	Closed Block Business(1)	Total
		($ in millions)	
Revenues:			
Premiums	$ 108.0	$ 232.6	$ 340.6
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees	107.5		107.5
Net investment income	114.7	255.2	369.9
Net realized gains on investments	16.6	10.2	26.8
Other income	100.0	0.7	100.7
Total revenues	446.8	498.7	945.5
Benefits and Expenses:			
Benefits to policyholders	135.9	271.6	407.5
Interest credited to policyholders account balances	63.3	4.6	67.9
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition cost	39.0	20.8	59.8
Dividends to policyholders	2.3	120.0	122.3
Other operating costs and expenses	199.4	57.4	256.8
Total benefits and expenses	439.9	474.4	914.3
Net income from continuing operations before income taxes	$ 6.9	$ 24.3	$ 31.2

	For the Six-month Period Ended June 30, 2002		
	Ongoing Business	Closed Block Business(2)	Total
		($ in millions)	
Revenues:			
Premiums	$ 86.3	$ 248.0	$ 334.3
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees	101.5		101.5

Net investment income	136.8	227.1	363.9
Net realized losses on investments	(12.3)	(15.6)	(27.9)
Group Pension Profits	15.2		15.2
Other income	85.5	0.9	86.4
Total revenues	413.0	460.4	873.4
Benefits and Expenses:			
Benefits to policyholders	115.4	274.8	390.2
Interest credited to policyholders account balances	51.6	4.2	55.8
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition cost	46.6	24.2	70.8
Dividends to policyholders	2.1	116.2	118.3
Other operating costs and expenses	218.9	7.2	226.1
Total benefits and expenses	434.6	426.6	861.2
Net (loss)/income from continuing operations before income taxes	$ (21.6)	$ 33.8	$ 12.2

(1) Includes: (i) revenues and expenses associated with the DSCA, the Insured Notes, and the Swap, (ii) the net contribution to income from the Surplus and Related Assets, and (iii) the results of operations from the Closed Block.

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(2) Includes: (i) revenues and expenses associated with the DSCA, the Insured Notes, and the Swap for the period from April 30, 2002 (the date of MONY Holdings commencement of operations), (ii) the net contribution to income from the Surplus and Related Assets from April 30, 2002 (the date of MONY Holdings commencement of operations), and (iii) the results of operations from the Closed Block from January 1, 2002.

The statutory surplus of MONY Life as of June 30, 2003 was $871.7 million, of which $386.5 million was attributable to the OB and $485.2 million was attributable to the CBB. The statutory net gain from operations of MONY Life for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003, was $19.1 million and $37.8 million, of which $(1.3) million and $(11.8) million was attributable to the OB and $20.4 million and $49.6 million was attributable to the CBB. The net gain from operations attributable to the CBB includes: (i) the net contribution to income from the Surplus and Related Assets, and (ii) the results of operations from the Closed Block.

8. The Insured Notes:

Dividends from MONY Life are the principal source of cash inflow that will enable MONY Holdings to meet its obligations under the Insured Notes. The ability of MONY Life to declare and pay MONY Holdings a dividend is governed by the Insurance Law of the State of New York. The Insurance Law of the State of New York permits a stock life insurance company to pay dividends each calendar year, without the prior approval of the superintendent of the insurance department, in an amount equal to the lesser of (a) ten percent of its policyholders surplus as of the end of the preceding calendar year or, (b) the company s net gain from operations for the preceding calendar year (not including realized capital gains), as determined in accordance with Statutory Accounting Practices prescribed or permitted by the Insurance Department of the State of New York (hereafter referred to as the NY Dividend Statute). The maximum allowable dividend from MONY Life to MONY Holdings in 2003 without regulatory approval is $90.6 million.

In addition, pursuant to the note indenture, dividends to MONY Holdings from MONY Life are required to be allocated between the OB and the CBB. This allocation, while principally based on separately applying the NY Dividend Statute to the policyholders surplus and net gain from operations attributable to the OB and the CBB, is subject to certain adjustments described in the note indenture. The amount of the dividend attributable to the CBB is required to be deposited in the DSCA Sub-account CBB. As described in the note indenture, the amount of the dividend deposited in the DSCA Sub-account CBB will not generally be available for dividend to the MONY Group until all the obligations to pay principal, interest and other amounts on the Insured Notes are fully extinguished. Under limited circumstances, if the fair value of the DSCA exceeds amounts set forth in the note indenture, such excess can become available for dividend to the MONY Group. The amount of such dividend attributable to the OB will generally be available to MONY Holdings to pay dividends to the MONY Group. Accordingly, where applicable, financial information presented herein has been segregated between amounts attributable to the OB and to the CBB to assist readers of the financial statements in evaluating the relative contributions to MONY Life s dividend from the OB and the CBB, respectively. See Notes 1 and 7 for additional information regarding the Insured Notes.

9. Stock-Based Compensation:

Stock Incentive Plans

1998 Stock Incentive Plan and 2002 Stock Option Plan

In November 1998, upon approval of the New York Insurance Department, MONY Group adopted the 1998 Stock Incentive Plan (the 1998 SIP) for employees of the Company and certain of its career financial

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

professionals. As a condition for its approval of the 1998 SIP, the New York Insurance Department restricted options under the plan to no more than 5 percent of the shares of MONY Group s common stock outstanding as of the date of its initial public offering (2,361,908 shares). Options granted under the 1998 SIP may be Incentive Stock Options (ISOs) qualifying under Section 422(a) of the Internal Revenue Code or Non-Qualified Stock Options (NQSOs).

Pursuant to the 1998 SIP, options may be granted at a price not less than 100% of the fair value of the Company s common stock as determined on the date of grant. In addition, one-third of each option granted pursuant to the 1998 SIP shall become exercisable on each of the first three anniversaries following the date such option is granted and will remain exercisable for a period not to exceed 10 years from the date of grant. As of June 30, 2003, options to acquire 2,353,993 million common shares of the MONY Group had been issued under the 1998 SIP. Options to acquire 1,953,006 common shares remained outstanding as of June 30, 2003.

In May 2002, MONY Group s shareholders approved the 2002 Stock Option Plan (the 2002 SOP) and the allocation of 5,000,000 shares of MONY Group common stock for grants under that 2002 SOP Plan. Options granted under the plan may not be exercised, transferred or otherwise disposed of by the grantee prior to December 24, 2003, even if vested. Options granted under the 2002 SOP are NQSO s. Options may be granted at a price not less than 100% of the fair value of the Company s common stock as determined on the date of grant, and vesting provisions are determined at the discretion of the board of directors. As of June 30, 2003, options to acquire 2,455,725 common shares of the MONY Group had been issued and 2,432,325 options were outstanding under the 2002 SOP. All options granted through June 30, 2003 under the 2002 SOP vest one-third ratably on the December 31st after each of the first three anniversaries following the date such option was granted, and will remain exercisable for a period not to exceed 10 years from the date of grant.

SFAS 123, issued in October 1995, prescribes accounting and reporting standards for employee stock-based compensation plans, as well as transactions in which an entity issues equity instruments to acquire goods or services from non-employees. However, for employee stock based compensation plans, SFAS 123 permits companies, at their election, to continue to apply the accounting prescribed by Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* (APB 25), which was issued and effective since 1972. SFAS 123 provides no similar election with respect to transactions in which an entity issues equity instruments to acquire goods or services from non-employees. For companies electing to apply the accounting prescribed by APB 25 to their employee stock-based compensation plans, SFAS 123 requires that pro forma disclosure be made of net income and earnings per share as if the fair value accounting prescribed by SFAS 123 had been adopted. Based on the definition of an employee prescribed in the Internal Revenue Code, the Company s career financial professionals do not qualify as employees.

At the effective date of the initial grants of options pursuant to the 1998 SIP, the Company elected to apply the accounting prescribed by APB 25 to option grants to employees and, accordingly, make the aforementioned pro forma disclosures. Pursuant to the requirements of APB 25, the options granted by the Company under the 1998 SIP to employees qualify as non-compensatory. Accordingly, the Company is not required to recognize any compensation expense with respect to such option grants. With respect to grants of options under the SIP to career financial professionals, the Company adopted the accounting provisions of SFAS 123. Pursuant to the guidance in SFAS 123 and related interpretations, vesting provisions attached to stock based compensation issued to non-employees constitute a performance based condition which requires variable plan accounting. Under variable plan accounting, the fair value of the option grant must be re-measured at the end of each accounting period, until the options are 100 percent vested. Accordingly, the compensation cost charged to

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expense during any particular accounting period represents the difference between the vested percentage of the fair value of the options at the end of the accounting period and the cumulative compensation cost charged to expense in prior periods. Compensation cost is determined based on the fair value of such options using a Black-Scholes option pricing model (see below for further discussion regarding how fair value is determined). Such compensation cost is required to be recognized over the vesting period. Compensation expense recognized in the statement of income and comprehensive income related to options granted to career financial professionals which were outstanding at June 30, 2003 and 2002 were $0.0 million and $(0.2) million for the three-month periods ending June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively, and $0.1 and $0.0 million for the six-month periods ending June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

The following table presents the net income and net income per share of the Company on a pro forma basis as if the fair value accounting prescribed by SFAS 123 had been applied to the options granted to employees under the 1998 SIP and outstanding at June 30, 2003 and 2002.

	Three-month Period Ending		Six-month Period Ending	
	June 30, 2003	June 30, 2002	June 30, 2003	June 30, 2002
	($ in millions except per share amounts)			
Net income	$ 20.9	$ (11.8)	$ 26.4	$ 1.9
Net income per share:				
Basic	$ 0.45	$ (0.25)	$ 0.56	$ 0.04
Diluted	$ 0.44	$ (0.25)	$ 0.56	$ 0.04

The fair value of each option outstanding is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: exercise prices ranging from $21.10 to $43.44, dividend yields ranging from 1.04% to 1.65%, expected volatility ranging from 23.5% to 44.4%, range of interest rates from 3.4% to 6.7%. The fair value of options determined using the Black-Scholes pricing model ranged from $6.30 to $18.92 per share at June 30, 2003.

The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options which have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. In addition, option valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. Because the Company s employee and career financial professionals options have characteristics different than those of traded options, and because changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, in management s opinion, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of its stock options.

Restricted Stock Ownership Plan

In May 2001, MONY Group shareholders approved The MONY Group Inc. Restricted Stock Ownership Plan (the Plan). Pursuant to the terms of the Plan, management has the authority to grant up to 1,000,000 restricted shares of MONY Group common stock to eligible employees, as defined in the Plan, and to establish vesting and forfeiture conditions relating thereto. During 2002 and 2001, MONY Group granted 97,143 and 352,050 restricted shares, respectively to certain members of management pursuant to the Plan. The 2002 and 2001 awards made under the Plan are conditioned on: (i) the expiration of a vesting period and (ii) an increase in the average per share price of MONY Group common stock above specified targets. In accordance with APB No. 25, compensation expense is recognized on the awards proportionally over the vesting period of the award provided that the condition

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with respect to the average price of MONY Group common stock is satisfied at the end of any period. In March 2003, MONY Group granted 334,050 restricted shares to certain members of management under the Plan. The 2003 awards made under the Plan are conditioned only on the expiration of a vesting period.

In addition to the Plan, MONY Group issued approximately 111,987 shares of restricted stock in connection with the acquisition of Advest, of which approximately 33,497 shares remained restricted at June 30, 2003. These restricted shares are conditioned only on the expiration of a vesting period.

Furthermore, MONY Group has issued 20,913 shares of restricted stock to members of its board of directors. These restricted shares are conditioned only on the expiration of a vesting period. At June 30, 2003, 9,677 shares of such restricted stock remained restricted at June 30, 2003.

10. Reorganization and Other Charges:

During the fourth quarter of 2002 and 2001, the Company recorded Reorganization and Other charges aggregating approximately $7.7 million and $146.1 million, respectively. Of these charges, $7.7 million and $19.0 million, respectively, met the definition of restructure charges as defined by Emerging Issues Task Force Consensus 94-3, Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring) . The 2002 restructure charge consisted of severance and related benefits resulting from headcount reductions of 161 and 26, respectively, in the Company s home office and career agency system, as well as losses from abandonment of certain leased offices and equipment. The 2001 restructure charge consisted of severance and related benefits of $10.3 million resulting from headcount reductions of 117 and 240, in the Company s home office and career agency system, respectively, and $8.7 million of other miscellaneous items. The balance of the charge in 2001, $127.0 million, was unrelated to the Company s restructure activities and consisted of: (i) impairments of certain invested assets and valuation related write-downs of private equity securities held in the Company s equity method venture capital portfolio, (ii) the write-off of deferred sales charges in the Company s mutual fund business to reflect revised estimates of recoverability which are principally due to the decline in the value of the Company s internet funds, (iii) write-downs of certain information technology assets, and (iv) other miscellaneous items.

During the second quarter of 2003, the Company recorded a charge of $1.1 million consisting of severance and related benefits incurred in connection with the merger of MONY Asset Management, Inc. s operations into Boston Advisors, a subsidiary of Advest, and the resulting termination of certain employees.

Set forth below is certain information regarding the liability recorded in connection with the Company s restructuring actions, as well as the changes therein. Such liability is reflected in Accounts Payable and Other Liabilities on the Company s consolidated balance sheet.

	As of December 31, 2002	Charges	Cash Payments	Change in Reserve Estimates	As of June 30, 2003
			($ in millions)		
Restructuring Charges Liability:					
Severance benefits	$ 8.3	$ 1.1	$ 6.2	$ (0.7)	$ 2.5
Other reorganization charges	4.4		1.8	0.7	3.3
Total Restructuring Charges Liability	$ 12.7	$ 1.1	$ 8.0	$	$ 5.8

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ITEM 2: MANAGEMENT S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion addresses the financial condition and results of operations of the Company for the periods indicated. The discussion and analysis of the Company s financial condition and results of operations presented below should be read in conjunction with the Company s unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere herein, as well as MONY Group s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002 (MONY Group s 2002 Annual Report) not included herein.

Organization and Business

The MONY Group Inc. (the MONY Group), through its subsidiaries (MONY Group and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to herein as the Company), provides life insurance, annuities, corporate-owned and bank-owned life insurance (COLI and BOLI), mutual funds, securities brokerage, securities trading, asset management, business and estate planning, trust, and investment banking products and services. The Company distributes its products and services through Retail and Wholesale distribution channels. The Company s Retail distribution channels are comprised of (i) the career agency sales force operated by its principal life insurance operating subsidiary, and (ii) financial advisors and account executives of its securities broker dealer subsidiaries. The Company s Wholesale channel is comprised of (i) MONY Partners, a division of MONY Life Insurance Company, (ii) independent third party insurance brokerage general agencies and securities broker dealers and (iii) its corporate marketing team which markets COLI and BOLI products. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, Proprietary Distribution accounted for approximately 19.2%, and 42.6% of sales of protection and accumulation products, respectively, and 100.0% of retail brokerage and investment banking revenues, while Wholesale Distribution accounted for 80.8% and 57.4% of sales of Protection and Accumulation products, respectively. The Company principally sells its products in all 50 of the United States, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and currently insures or provides other financial products and services to more than one million individuals.

MONY Group s principal operating subsidiaries are MONY Life Insurance Company (MONY Life), formerly known as The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and The Advest Group, Inc. (Advest). MONY Life s principal wholly owned direct and indirect operating subsidiaries include: (i) MONY Life Insurance Company of America (MLOA), an Arizona domiciled life insurance company, (ii) Enterprise Capital Management (Enterprise), a distributor of both proprietary and non-proprietary mutual funds, (iii) U.S. Financial Life Insurance Company (USFL), an Ohio domiciled insurer underwriting specialty risk life insurance business, (iv) MONY Securities Corporation (MSC), a registered securities broker-dealer and investment advisor whose products and services are distributed through MONY Life s career agency sales force, (v) Trusted Securities Advisors Corp., which distributes investment products and services through a network of accounting professionals, (vi) MONY Brokerage, Inc., a licensed insurance broker, which principally provides MONY Life s career agency sales force with access to life, annuity, small group health, and specialty insurance products written by other insurance companies so they can meet the insurance and investment needs of their customers, (vii) MONY Consultoria e Corretagem de Seguros Ltda., a Brazilian domiciled insurance brokerage subsidiary, which principally provides insurance brokerage services to unaffiliated third party insurance companies in Brazil, (viii) MONY Bank & Trust Company of the Americas, Ltd., a Cayman Islands bank and trust company, which provides investment and trust services to nationals of certain Latin American countries, and (ix) MONY Life Insurance Company of the Americas, Ltd., a Cayman Islands based insurance company, which provides life insurance and annuity products to nationals of certain Latin American countries. Advest, through its principal operating subsidiaries, Advest, Inc., a securities broker-dealer, Advest Bank and Trust Company, a federal savings bank, and Boston Advisors, Inc., a registered investment advisory firm, provides diversified financial services including securities brokerage, securities trading, investment banking, trust, and asset management services.

See Note 1 to the Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding the Company s organization and business.

General Discussion of Factors Affecting Profitability

The Company derives its revenues principally from: (i) premiums on individual life insurance, (ii) insurance, administrative and surrender charges on universal life and annuity products, (iii) asset management fees from separate account and mutual fund products, (iv) net investment income on general account assets, (v) the Group Pension Profits (which ceased as of December 31, 2002 *see Note 4 to the Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements*), and (vi) commissions from securities and insurance brokerage operations. The Company s expenses consist of insurance benefits provided to policyholders, interest credited on policyholders account balances, dividends to policyholders, the cost of selling and servicing the various products sold by the Company, including commissions to sales representatives (net of any deferrals) and general business expenses.

The Company s profitability depends in large part upon (i) price movements and trends in the securities markets, (ii) the amount of its assets and its third-party assets under management, (iii) the adequacy of its product pricing (which is primarily a function of competitive conditions, management s ability to assess and manage trends in mortality and morbidity experience as compared to the level of benefit payments, and its ability to maintain expenses within pricing assumptions), (iv) supply and demand for the kinds of products and services offered by the Company (see Note 3 to the Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for the principal products and services offered by the Company), (v) the maintenance of the Company s target spreads between credited rates on policyholders account balances and the rate of earnings on its investments, (vi) the amount of time purchasers of the Company s insurance and annuity products hold and renew their contracts with the Company (referred to as persistency), which affects the Company s ability to recover the costs incurred to sell such policies and contracts, (vii) the ability to manage the market and credit risks associated with its invested assets, (viii) returns on venture capital investments, (ix) the investment performance of its mutual fund and variable product offerings, and (x) commission and fee revenue from securities brokerage and investment banking operations which fluctuate with trading volume. External factors, such as general economic conditions and the securities markets, as well as legislation and regulation of the insurance marketplace and products, may also affect the Company s profitability. In addition, downgrades of the claims paying ability ratings of the Company s insurance subsidiaries by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations may affect the Company s ability to compete in the marketplace for its products and services. Similarly, downgrades of MONY Group s credit ratings may affect the Company s ability to access the debt markets to raise additional capital, which could affect the Company s liquidity and ability to support the capital of its insurance subsidiaries.

Potential Forward Looking Risks Affecting Profitability

The results of operations of the Company s businesses, particularly the businesses comprising its Accumulation Products segment and the businesses comprising its Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking segment, are highly sensitive to general economic and securities market conditions. Such conditions include the level of valuations in the securities markets, the level of interest rates, consumer sentiment, the level of retail securities trading volume, and the consensus economic and securities market outlook. Set forth below is a discussion of certain matters that may adversely impact the Company s results of operations in the event of a continuation or worsening of current economic and securities market conditions, as well as other matters that could adversely affect its future earnings.

Further Declines in Securities Market Prices Could Reduce the Value of Certain Intangible Assets on the Company s Balance Sheet

The Company Might Have to Amortize or Write-Off Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs Sooner Than Planned. In accordance with GAAP, deferred policy acquisition costs (DPAC) (policy acquisition

costs represent costs that vary with and primarily relate to the production of business, such as commissions paid to financial professionals and brokers) are amortized on a basis consistent with how earnings emerge from the underlying products that gave rise to such DPAC. Such amortization is calculated based on the actual amount of earnings that have emerged to date relative to management s best estimate of the total amount of such earnings expected to emerge over the life of such business. This calculation requires the Company to make assumptions about future investment yields, contract charges, interest crediting rates, mortality rates, lapse rates, expense levels, policyholder dividends and policy duration. In addition, to the extent that the present value of estimated future earnings expected to emerge over the remaining life of the business is not sufficient to recover the remaining DPAC balance, GAAP requires that such excess DPAC amount be immediately charged to earnings. Accordingly, changes in the Company s assumptions underlying DPAC or actual results that differ significantly from management s prior estimates may materially affect the rate at which the Company amortizes or writes-off DPAC, which may materially affect its financial position and results of operations. Also, to the extent that circumstances lead management to conclude that the business, after writing off all DPAC, will not ultimately be profitable, the Company would be required to record its best estimate of the loss in the period such determination was made. While management believes such a scenario is unlikely, a sustained deterioration in the securities markets will significantly impact such determination and may require the Company to recognize a loss that could materially affect its financial position and results of operations.

At June 30, 2003 the carrying value of the Company s DPAC was $1.2 billion. Approximately $143.1 million of this amount pertains to the Company s annuity in force business. The profit margins from this business, over which the related DPAC is amortized, are particularly sensitive to changes in assumed investment returns and asset valuations. With respect to the investment return assumptions which underlie the amortization of the Company s variable annuity DPAC, the accounting policy applied, which is referred to as the reversion to the mean method, assumes a rate of return over the life of the business of 8.0%. In applying this method, the future assumed rate of return assumption is adjusted based on actual returns to date so that the ultimate rate of return over the expected life of the business is always 8.0%. However, the Company s policy is to never exceed a future rate of return assumption in excess of 10.0%. Accordingly, the ultimate rate of return over the life of such business may be less than 8.0%. In addition, in applying the reversion to the mean method the Company s policy does not provide for a floor on the assumed future rate of return. Accordingly, actual returns to date sufficiently in excess of the ultimate assumed rate of return of 8.0% may result in a future rate of return assumption that could actually be negative.

While the Company s current best estimate for the ultimate investment return underlying this business is 8.0%, a sustained or continuing deterioration in the securities markets (whether with regard to investment returns or asset valuations) could require the Company to revise its estimate of the ultimate profitability of this business. This could result in accelerated amortization and/or a charge to earnings to reflect the amount of DPAC which may not be recoverable from the estimated present value of future profits expected to emerge from this business. Such an event, should it occur, may materially affect the Company s financial position and results of operations.

During the second quarter of 2003, the Company revised its estimate of the ultimate amount of gross profits to be earned from its variable annuity in force block of business. This revision reflects the increase in variable annuity in force account values during the year due largely to the appreciation of the equity securities markets, and an increase in profitability due to increased margins resulting from higher service fee revenues on underlying funds.

The Company s calculation of variable annuity product DPAC asset balances as of December 31, 2002 incorporated an assumption of 10% returns in 2003 and later for all funds underlying variable annuity products. This assumption is consistent with the reversion to the mean method described above. The assumption of future returns impacts the Company s expectation of both future fee income and future expenses, including the cost of the guaranteed minimum death benefits. The Company s anticipated earnings for 2003, which were disclosed at its Investment Community Meeting on January 16, 2003,

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were predicated on a 7.0% return, which built in $3.0 million of variable annuity DPAC unlocking. Within a fairly wide range, any deviation from 7.0% will change earnings by approximately $1.0 million per 1% change in return. For example, a return of 8% would lead to a $1 million gain relative to plan, and a return of 6% would lead to a $1 million loss. However, if the funds were to lose 10% or more of their value, the Company may need to take additional loss recognition writeoffs. These writeoffs have a larger immediate impact than DPAC unlocking, in that the entire amount of DPAC deemed non-recoverable must be written off at once, rather than over the life of the product. Every additional drop of 1% in this range would decrease earnings by approximately $2.0 million. For example, 2003 returns of 0% would decrease pre-tax earnings by approximately $11.0 million.

The Company Might Have to Write-Off Some Goodwill. The carrying value of goodwill in the Company s Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking segment was $191.4 million at June 30, 2003. Such goodwill was tested for impairment in the fourth quarter of 2002 in accordance with FASB Statement No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* , and found to not be impaired. However, if securities market conditions worsen or if there is a prolonged downturn in retail securities trading volumes, the Company might conclude, in the future, that all or a portion of such goodwill is impaired and must be written off.

The Company May Be Required to Recognize in its Earnings Other Than Temporary Impairment Charges on its Investments in Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities, as Well as Mark to Market Losses on Certain of its Venture Capital Investments

Management s assessment of whether an investment in a debt or equity security is other than temporarily impaired is based primarily on the following factors:

- Management s analysis of the issuer s financial condition and trends therein;
- the value of any collateral or guaranty;
- the investment s position in the issuer s capital structure;
- Management s analysis of industry fundamentals;
- Management s assessment of the macro economic outlook; and
- the consideration of other factors, including: any actions by rating agencies affecting the issuer, the period of time the fair value of a security has been at less than its cost, the Company s expectations regarding the period of time required for a recovery of any current unrealized loss, and other relevant facts regarding the issuer.

Changes in the factors discussed above (particularly, a sustained or continuing decline in the prices of securities or a deterioration in the credit quality of issuers or a deterioration in industry or issuer fundamentals or in the macro economic outlook) may significantly affect the Company s determination of whether a security is other than temporarily impaired , which may require the Company to recognize an other than temporary impairment charge that could be material to its financial position and results of operations. See *Investments Other Than Temporary Impairment Charges On Investments in Fixed Maturity Securities and Common Stocks.*

The Company makes investments in partnerships specializing in venture capital investing. The Company s investments are in the form of limited partnership interests. The Company generally limits these investments to no more than 2.0% to 3.0% of its total invested assets. In accordance with GAAP, certain of the Company s investments in these partnerships are accounted for under the equity method of accounting, while the balance of the portfolio is accounted for at estimated fair value with changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income. Generally, substantially all the Company s partnership investments acquired before May 1995 are accounted for at fair value, while those acquired on or after May 1995 are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Because the underlying partnerships are required under GAAP to mark their investment portfolios to market and report changes in such market value through their earnings, the Company s earnings will reflect

the pro rata share of such mark to market adjustment if the Company accounts for the partnership investment under the equity method. With respect to partnerships accounted for at fair value, there will be no impact on the Company s earnings until: (i) the underlying investments held by the partnership are distributed to the Company by the partnership, or (ii) the underlying investments held by the partnership are sold by the partnership and the proceeds distributed to the Company, or (iii) an impairment of the Company s investment in the partnership is determined to exist. Historically, venture capital investments have had a significant impact on the Company s earnings. The Company s future earnings from venture capital investments could be adversely affected when market valuations deteriorate, which could materially affect the Company s results of operations and financial position. At June 30, 2003, the carrying value of the Company s venture capital investments was $190.9 million, of which $92.6 million was accounted for under the equity method and $98.3 million was accounted for at fair value.

Further Declines in Securities Market Prices Could Increase the Company s Liabilities and Expenses

Certain of the Company s annuity products have contractual provisions which guarantee minimum death benefits. These provisions require the Company to pay the beneficiary any excess of the guaranteed minimum benefit over the fund value of the annuity contract in addition to the payment of the fund value. It is the Company s practice to establish reserves for the payment of any guaranteed minimum death benefit claims on the basis of its outlook for mortality experience and the amount at risk on the annuity contracts. At June 30, 2003, the Company s net amount at risk (or the aggregate amount by which the guaranteed values exceeded the cash values of the Company s in force annuity contracts) totaled approximately $602.0 million. At June 30, 2003, the Company carried a reserve of approximately $5.4 million with respect to such claims. However, additional reserves for such claims may need to be established, particularly if there is a sustained or continuing deterioration in the securities markets. In addition, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) is deliberating the issuance of guidance concerning the establishment of such reserves. This guidance may require the Company to change its methodology for determining the amount of reserves that should be established for such claims. Accordingly, upon the adoption of any new guidance issued by the AICPA, the Company might then have to establish additional reserves.

Further Declines in Securities Market Prices Could Decrease Our Revenues

As discussed above under the caption General Discussion of Factors Affecting Profitability , revenues from the Company s separate account and mutual fund products depend, in large part, upon the amount of assets it has under management. Accordingly, a continuing or sustained deterioration in the securities markets can adversely affect the Company s revenues which could be material to its results of operations and financial position.

Continuing Weakness in the Securities Markets Could Result in Increased Pension Costs

As required under GAAP, both the rate of return assumption for 2002 on assets funding the Company s pension liabilities and the discount rate used to determine those liabilities were established at the end of December 31, 2001. The Company made these assumptions on the basis of historical returns on such assets, its outlook for future returns, the long-term outlook for such returns in the marketplace, and yields available on high-quality corporate bonds. However, due to deteriorating economic conditions, the decline in securities market valuations and interest rates, the Company lowered both its assumed rate of return assumption from 10.0% to 8.0% and the discount rate assumption from 7.3% to 6.6%, which will cause an increase in the Company s net periodic pension expense in 2003 and thereafter. In addition, the deterioration of the securities markets during 2002 resulted in a decline in the fair value of the assets funding the Company s pension obligations. As a result, the Company s net periodic pension expense will increase in 2003 and thereafter due to the requirement under GAAP to amortize unrealized gains and losses through net periodic pension costs over a period of time. The Company expects that the effect of changing the assumed rate of return on assets funding the Company s pension liabilities and

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the decline in the fair value of such assets, as well as changing the discount rate, will result in lower earnings in 2003 of approximately $23.0 million before tax, as compared to those reported in 2002. In addition, a continuing deterioration in the securities markets may require further changes in the assumed rate of return on assets funding the Company s pension liabilities and the discount rate, which may have a material adverse affect on the Company s results of operations and financial position.

While the market value of assets funding the Company s tax-qualified defined benefit pension liabilities (RISPE) exceeded the Company s tax-qualified defined benefit Accumulated Benefit Obligation (ABO) at December 31, 2002, any unfunded ABO at December 31, 2003 will either cause the Company to contribute assets to the pension plan in an amount sufficient to eliminate any unfunded ABO or, as required by GAAP, the Company will be required to charge to comprehensive income the full amount of any prepaid benefit cost at such date. At June 30, 2003, prepaid benefit costs aggregated $141.9 million. While management expects that, in the event of an underfunded position, it would make a contribution to the Company s pension plan to avoid such a charge to comprehensive income, this will ultimately depend upon the total amount of any such underfunding, which largely is dependent upon the market values of assets backing the pension plan, and the ABO, at December 31, 2003. It should be noted that, in the event a company is required to charge its prepaid benefit cost asset to comprehensive income due to an underfunded position, in accordance with GAAP, a company may reestablish that asset if the market value of assets supporting the pension plan increases, the ABO decreases, and/or subsequent contributions increase plan assets to the level of the ABO.

The Company s Expenses May Increase if it Chooses or Becomes Required to Adopt the Fair Value Recognition Provisions of SFAS No. 123 Accounting for Stock Based Compensation (SFAS 123) and Recognize Expense for the Issuance of Certain Employee Stock Based Compensation

Presently there is a significant debate within industry, the accounting profession and among securities analysts and regulators as to the propriety of the current generally accepted accounting practice provided in Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (Opinion No. 25), which provides for the application of the intrinsic value based method of accounting. For certain stock based compensation plans (including certain stock option plans), the guidance provided in Opinion No. 25 does not require companies to recognize compensation expense. Recently, certain companies, in response to this debate, have announced their intention to adopt the generally accepted accounting guidance prescribed under SFAS 123, which provides for the application of the fair value based method of accounting. In accordance with this method, all forms of employee stock-based compensation are measured at fair value at the date of grant and expensed over the requisite service or vesting period. If the Company chooses to adopt these provisions of SFAS No. 123 or if it becomes required to adopt such provisions as a result of action by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the adoption will result in additional expense recognition in an amount that may be material to the Company s results of operations.

Segments

The Company s business is organized in three principal reportable segments: the Protection Products segment, the Accumulation Products segment, and the Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking segment. Substantially all of the Company s other business activities are combined and reported in the Other Products segment. Certain amounts, which are not allocated to the segments, are reported as reconciling items. Reconciling items are principally comprised of: (i) revenues and expenses associated with contracts issued by MONY Life relating to its employee benefit plans, (ii) revenues and expenses of the MONY Group, (iii) revenues and expenses of MONY Holdings, since its formation and commencement of operations in 2002 *see Note 1 to the Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements*, and (iv) certain charges associated with the Company s reorganization activities *see Note 10 to the Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements*.

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Critical Accounting Policies

Preparation of the Company s financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires the application of accounting policies that often involve significant use of judgment. Differences between estimated and actual results and changes in facts and circumstances that cause management to revise its estimates may materially affect the Company s results of operations and financial position.

The interim financial data as of June 30, 2003 and for the six-months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 is unaudited; however, in the opinion of the Company, the interim data includes all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair statement of results for the interim periods.

The following is a discussion of the critical accounting policies that, in the Company s view, require significant use of judgment. See Note 3 of the Consolidated Financial Statement included in the MONY Group s 2002 Annual Report on Form 10-K for a complete description of the Company s significant accounting policies.

Investments

The Company records investments in fixed maturity securities and equity securities available for sale, trading account securities and certain investments in venture capital partnerships at fair value in its consolidated balance sheet. In most cases, the Company determines fair values using quoted market prices. However, the valuation of certain investments, such as private placement fixed maturity securities, requires the use of assumptions and estimates related to interest rates, default rates, and the timing of cash flows because quoted market prices are not available. At June 30, 2003, the carrying value of private placement fixed maturity securities was $3,105.1 million.

The Company records changes in the fair values of investments in fixed maturity and equity securities available for sale that are not considered to be other than temporarily impaired in other comprehensive income. The Company reports changes in the value of venture capital investments accounted for using the equity method, and trading securities in the consolidated statement of operations. For investments the Company considers to be other than temporarily impaired , the Company records an impairment loss, which is reflected in realized gains and (losses) on investments. See *Investments Other Than Temporary Impairment Charges On Investments in Fixed Maturity Securities and Common Stocks*. Determining whether a security is other than temporarily impaired requires the use of estimates and significant judgment. The Company s financial position and results of operations are therefore affected by changes in circumstances that affect the value of these investments and the Company s determination as to whether the investments are other than temporarily impaired .

The Company records mortgage loans on real estate at their unpaid principal balances, net of valuation allowances. Valuation allowances are established for the excess of the carrying value of a mortgage loan over its estimated fair value when the loan is considered to be impaired. Mortgage loans are considered to be impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Estimated fair value is based on either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan s original effective interest rate, or the loan s observable market price (if considered to be a practical expedient), or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent and if foreclosure of the loan is considered probable. In addition, the Company records an estimate for incurred but not reported defaults. The Company bases its estimate for incurred but not reported defaults on historical default rates and the current mortgage portfolio composition. The Company s financial position and operating results are therefore sensitive to: (i) changes in the estimated cash flows from mortgages, (ii) the value of the collateral, and (iii) changes in the economic environment in general. At June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, the valuation allowance on these mortgage loans was $2.1 million and $14.7 million, respectively.

Deferred policy acquisition costs and insurance reserves

The Company values DPAC and insurance reserves in accordance with the relevant GAAP pronouncements: generally Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 60 for term and whole life

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insurance products, SFAS 97 for universal life and investment-type contracts, and SFAS 120 for traditional participating life insurance contracts. The valuation of DPAC and insurance reserves requires management to assume future investment yields, mortality rates, lapse rates, expense levels, policyholder dividends and policy duration. For many of the Company s products, amortization of DPAC varies with profit margins of the policies and contracts supporting the DPAC balances. The Company must periodically evaluate the recoverability of DPAC and the adequacy of its reserves based on historical and projected future results. Changes in management s assumptions or actual results that differ significantly from management s estimates may materially affect the Company s financial position and results of operations. See *Potential Forward Looking Risks Affecting Profitability*.

Goodwill and intangible assets

The Company s assets include goodwill and intangible assets, which are primarily related to its 2001 acquisition of Advest. In accordance with SFAS 142, the Company must reevaluate the valuation of the goodwill and intangible assets at least annually by comparing the fair value and carrying value of the reporting unit to which the goodwill and intangible assets relate. If the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the Company must recognize an impairment loss for the excess of carrying value over fair value. The estimate of a reporting unit s fair value considers various valuation methodologies and in certain cases, requires the use of assumptions and estimates regarding the reporting unit s future cash flows and discount rates. Changes in the business supporting the goodwill and intangible assets may affect management s assessment of the recoverability of goodwill and intangible assets. See *Potential Forward Looking Risks Affecting Profitability*.

Litigation, contingencies and restructuring charges

Accounting for litigation, contingencies and restructuring charges requires the Company to estimate the expected costs of events which have already occurred but which the Company has not completely resolved. As discussed in Note 5 to the Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company is party to various legal actions and proceedings in connection with its businesses. To the extent the losses are probable and reasonably estimable, the Company records liabilities related to these matters in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 5 and Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation 14. Judgments or settlements exceeding established loss reserves or changes in the circumstances requiring management to update its loss estimate may materially affect the Company s financial position and results of operations.

As discussed in Note 10 to the MONY Group s Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, in both 2002 and 2001 the Company established reserves related to the reorganization of certain of its businesses. These reserves are primarily related to the estimated costs of employee terminations and benefits, lease abandonments and other costs directly related to the Company s reorganization plans and incremental to the Company s normal operating costs. Although management does not expect significant changes to its reorganization plans, the actual costs related to these plans may differ from management s estimates.

Other Significant Estimates

In addition to the items discussed above, the application of GAAP requires management to make other estimates and assumptions. For example, accounting for pension and other post-retirement and post-employment benefits requires estimates of future returns on plan assets, expected increases in compensation levels and trends in health care costs. See *Potential Forward Looking Risks Affecting Profitability.* Another example is the recognition of deferred tax assets, which depends upon management s assumptions with respect to the Company s ability to realize the deferred tax benefit.

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Summary of Financial Results

The following tables present the Company s consolidated and segmented results of operations for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002. The discussion following these tables discusses the Company s consolidated and segmented results of operations.

	For the Three-month Period Ended June 30, 2003					
	Protection	Accumulation	Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking	Other	Reconciling	Consolidated
			($ in millions)			
Revenues:						
Premiums	$ 164.7	$ 7.2	$	$ 1.9	$	$ 173.8
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees	44.0	10.6		(0.1)		54.5
Net investment income	162.3	26.2	0.1	5.9	6.6	201.1
Net realized gains/(losses) on investments	10.7	3.3		1.1	(0.1)	15.0
Group Pension Profits						
Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking revenues			108.9			108.9
Other income	17.3	26.6		6.3	1.0	51.2
	399.0	73.9	109.0	15.1	7.5	604.5
Benefits and Expenses:						
Benefits to policyholders	195.2	12.4		2.6	1.0	211.2
Interest credited to policyholders account balances	17.9	14.0		2.1		34.0
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	28.0	0.8				28.8
Dividends to policyholders	59.7	0.3		0.4		60.4
Other operating costs and expenses	76.7	31.5	106.1	8.7	20.0	243.0
	377.5	59.0	106.1	13.8	21.0	577.4
Income/(loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	$ 21.5	$ 14.9	$ 2.9	$ 1.3	$ (13.5)	27.1
Income tax expense						8.1
Net income from continuing operations						19.0
Discontinued operations: Income from real estate to be disposed of, net of income tax expense of $0.9 million						1.7
Net Income						$ 20.7

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	For the Three-month Period Ended June 30, 2002					
	Protection	Accumulation	Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking	Other	Reconciling	Consolidated
	($ in millions)					
Revenues:						
Premiums	$ 164.5	$ 3.3	$	$ 2.1	$	$ 169.9
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees	39.8	12.6		0.1		52.5
Net investment income	145.4	20.5		6.5	6.4	178.8
Net realized gains/(losses) on investments	(16.6)	(7.0)		(2.0)	0.1	(25.5)
Group Pension Profits	7.5					7.5
Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking revenues			100.7			100.7
Other income	(2.6)	25.8	1.0	3.8	1.3	29.3
	338.0	55.2	101.7	10.5	7.8	513.2
Benefits and Expenses:						
Benefits to policyholders	183.5	12.4		1.7	1.9	199.5
Interest credited to policyholders account balances	15.0	10.8		2.1		27.9
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	30.2	7.8				38.0
Dividends to policyholders	56.2	0.3		0.3		56.8
Other operating costs and expenses	53.3	30.3	101.0	9.0	13.5	207.1
	338.2	61.6	101.0	13.1	15.4	529.3
(Loss)/income before income taxes	$ (0.2)	$ (6.4)	$ 0.7	$ (2.6)	$ (7.6)	(16.1)
Income tax (benefit)						(5.1)
Net loss						$ (11.0)

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	For the Six-month Period Ended June 30, 2003					
	Protection	Accumulation	Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking	Other	Reconciling	Consolidated
	($ in millions)					
Revenues:						
Premiums	$ 325.5	$ 10.9	$	$ 4.2	$	$ 340.6
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees	86.4	20.5		0.6		107.5
Net investment income	305.2	47.5	0.1	9.8	13.6	376.2
Net realized gains on investments	18.2	6.6		2.1	4.7	31.6
Group Pension Profits						
Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking revenues			203.5			203.5
Other income	20.4	48.7	4.0	12.3	2.8	88.2
	755.7	134.2	207.6	29.0	21.1	1,147.6
Benefits and Expenses:						
Benefits to policyholders	374.7	24.2		6.0	2.6	407.5
Interest credited to policyholders account balances	36.1	27.3		4.5		67.9
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	55.6	4.2				59.8
Dividends to policyholders	121.2	0.6		0.5		122.3
Other operating costs and expenses	133.1	59.5	205.8	18.9	38.9	456.2
	720.7	115.8	205.8	29.9	41.5	1,113.7
Income/(loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	$ 35.0	$ 18.4	$ 1.8	$ (0.9)	$ (20.4)	33.9
Income tax expense						9.6
Net income from continuing operations						24.3
Discontinued operations: Income from real estate to be disposed of, net of income tax expense of $2.1 million						4.0
Net income						$ 28.3

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	For the Six-month Period Ended June 30, 2002					
	Protection	Accumulation	Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking	Other	Reconciling	Consolidated
	($ in millions)					
Revenues:						
Premiums	$ 324.9	$ 4.8	$	$ 4.6	$	$ 334.3
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees	75.5	24.7		1.3		101.5
Net investment income	299.1	41.7		13.2	12.2	366.2
Net realized gains/(losses) on investments	(18.6)	(7.2)		(2.2)	0.1	(27.9)
Group Pension Profits	15.2					15.2
Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking revenues			193.8			193.8
Other income	3.2	51.6	1.0	8.8	2.9	67.5
	699.3	115.6	194.8	25.7	15.2	1,050.6
Benefits and Expenses:						
Benefits to policyholders	359.5	18.6		7.8	4.3	390.2
Interest credited to policyholders account balances	30.4	21.2		4.3	(0.1)	55.8
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	57.1	13.7				70.8
Dividends to policyholders	117.1	0.6		0.6		118.3
Other operating costs and expenses	109.9	59.4	194.9	20.2	26.1	410.5
	674.0	113.5	194.9	32.9	30.3	1,045.6
Income/(loss) before income taxes	$ 25.3	$ 2.1	$ (0.1)	$ (7.2)	$ (15.1)	5.0
Income tax expense						1.7
Net income						$ 3.3

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Three-month Period Ended June 30, 2003 Compared to the Three-month Period Ended June 30, 2002

Premiums

Premium revenue was $173.8 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $3.9 million, or 2.3%, from $169.9 million reported for the comparable prior year period. The increase was primarily the result of increased premiums in the Accumulation Products segments. Premium revenue in the Protection Products and Other Products segments remained relatively flat over the comparable prior year period. The following table summarizes the components of premium revenue recorded in each of the Company s segments for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively,

	For the Three-month Periods Ended June,	
	2003	**2002**
	($ in millions)	
Protection Products segment:		
Single premiums	$ 31.8	$ 32.4
New premiums	5.4	4.2
Renewal premiums	113.3	117.8
Premiums ceded	(11.5)	(9.8)
Total premiums, excluding USFL	139.0	144.6
USFL	25.7	19.9
Other		
Total Protection Products segment	164.7	164.5
Accumulation Products segment	7.2	3.3
Other Products segment	1.9	2.1
Total Premiums	$ 173.8	$ 169.9

Premium revenue in the Protection Products segment, excluding USFL, decreased by $5.6 million from the comparable prior year period, primarily due to a decrease in single and renewal premiums on individual life of $0.7 million and $4.5 million, respectively, attributable mostly to the run-off of the Closed Block business. The decrease in single and renewal premiums in the Closed Block was partially offset by an increase in new premiums on Level Term and Whole Life business of $1.2 million.

USFL s premiums were $25.7 million and $19.9 million for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The increase in USFL s premiums was primarily due to an increase in renewal premiums attributable to the growth of its in-force block of business. Higher new premiums on special risk insurance products attributable to the increased penetration of the broker market into more states also contributed to the increase in USFL s premiums.

The increase in premiums in the Accumulation Products segment from $3.3 million to $7.2 million was primarily due to an increase in life contingent immediate annuity sales. The life contingent immediate annuity product is very competitively priced, which has helped improve sales of the product.

Universal life and investment-type product policy fees

Universal life and investment-type product policy fees were $54.5 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $2.0 million, or 3.8% from $52.5 million reported for the comparable prior year period. The increase was primarily a result of higher fees in the Protection Products segment of $4.2 million, partially offset by lower fees in the Accumulation Products and Other Products segments of $2.0 million and $0.2 million, respectively. The increase in the Protection Products segment was primarily due to an increase in Universal Life (UL) fees of $7.2 million, partially offset by decreases in Corporate Sponsored Variable

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Universal Life (CSVUL) and Variable Universal Life (VUL) fees of $2.1 million and $0.9 million, respectively, net of reinsurance. The increase in the UL in-force block and upgraded product features resulted in increased Cost of Insurance (COI), loading and surrender charges of $1.6 million, $0.4 million, and $0.4 million, respectively. A reduction of $4.8 million in reinsurance reserves and amounts ceded also contributed to the increase in UL fees. The decreases in CSVUL and VUL were primarily attributable to a decrease in the amount of unearned revenue that was recognized of $2.5 million and $0.8 million, respectively. Partially offsetting the decrease in unearned revenue on the CSVUL product was an increase in COI charges of $0.4 million.

The decrease in the Accumulation Products segment was primarily due to lower Flexible Premium Variable Annuity (FPVA) mortality and expense charges of $1.6 million due primarily to lower average separate account fund balances and a $0.4 million decrease in other FPVA charges. Annuity assets under management in the separate accounts were $2.9 billion at June 30, 2003 compared to $3.0 billion at June 30, 2002. The decrease in the Other Products segment was due to lower fees earned on administrative charges, attributable to a reduction of the in-force block.

Net investment income and realized gains/(losses) on investments

Net investment income was $201.1 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $22.3 million, or 12.5%, from $178.8 million reported for the corresponding prior year period. The increase in net investment income consisted primarily of: (i) a $15.1 million increase in income from investments in venture capital partnerships to income of $10.4 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, from a loss of $4.7 million for the comparable prior year period and (ii) a net increase of $8.0 million attributable to a substantially higher average asset balance in fixed maturity securities offset by a decline in interest rates. The annualized yield on the Company s invested assets, including limited partnership interests, before and after realized gains/(losses) on invested assets was 6.9% and 7.4%, respectively, for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, as compared to 6.4% and 5.5%, respectively, for the comparable prior year period. See *Investments*.

As of June 30, 2003, the Company had approximately $11.7 million of additional pre-tax gains related to venture capital limited partnership investments that may be recognized in earnings in the future subject to market fluctuation.

Net realized gains were $15.0 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $40.5 million, from losses of $25.5 million reported for the comparable prior year period. The following table sets forth the components of net realized gains and (losses) by investment category for the periods presented.

	For the Three-month Periods Ended June 30,	
	2003	**2002**
	($ in millions)	
Real estate	$ (0.4)	$ (6.8)
Equity securities	0.6	(4.4)
Fixed maturity securities	9.8	(16.5)
Mortgage loans	9.6	0.9
Other	(4.6)	1.3

	$ 15.0	$ (25.5)

Group Pension Profits

The Group Pension Transaction and the related Group Pension Profits ceased as of December 31, 2002. Refer to Note 4 of the Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for

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information regarding the Group Pension Transaction, the Group Pension Profits and the Final Value Payment, along with certain summary financial information relating thereto.

Group Pension Profits for the three-month period ended June 30, 2002 were $7.5 million.

Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking revenues

Retail brokerage and investment banking revenues were $108.9 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $8.2 million, or 8.1%, from $100.7 million reported for the comparable prior year period. The market upturn and an improved retail investing environment in the three-month period ended June 30, 2003 contributed to the increase in retail brokerage and investment banking revenues. Advest had revenues of $95.4 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $7.0 million or 7.9% from $88.4 million reported for the comparable prior year period. The increase was primarily due to higher revenues earned from principal transactions, primarily fixed income commissions and trading profits, and investment banking revenues, partially offset by lower asset management fees and commissions from transactions where Advest acts as agent. Revenues from MSC increased to $12.8 million from $11.8 million in the comparable prior year period due to higher commission fee income, while Matrix revenues increased to $0.7 million from $0.5 million in the comparable prior year period due to higher mergers and acquisition related fees.

The following table presents the components of retail brokerage and investment banking revenues for the periods presented.

	For the Three-month Periods Ended June 30,	
	2003	**2002**
	($ in millions)	
Commissions	$ 43.5	$ 43.0
Interest	7.5	9.4
Principal transactions(1)	33.1	24.6
Asset management and administration	12.7	13.1
Investment banking	11.4	8.8
Other	0.7	1.8
Total retail brokerage and investment banking revenues	$ 108.9	$ 100.7

(1) Includes commissions and trading profits from trading securities where Advest acts as principal.

Other income

Other income (which consists primarily of fees earned by the Company s mutual fund management and insurance brokerage operations, as well as certain asset management fees, and other miscellaneous revenues) was $51.2 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $21.9 million, or 74.7%, from $29.3 million reported for the comparable prior year period. The increase was primarily due to higher income in the Protection Products, Accumulation Products and Other Products segments of $19.9 million, $0.8 million and $2.5 million, respectively, partially offset by decreased income in the Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking segment of $1.0 million.

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The following table summarizes the components of other income recorded in each of the Company s segments for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

	For the Three-month Periods Ended June 30,	
	2003	2002
	($ in millions)	
Corporate Owned Life Insurance (COLI)	$ 7.9	$ (4.5)
Reinsurance allowances	2.7	1.9
Other miscellaneous	6.7	
Total Protection Products segment	$ 17.3	$ (2.6)
Accumulation Products segment	26.6	25.8
Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking Products segment		1.0
Other Products segment	6.3	3.8
Reconciling amounts	1.0	1.3
Total Other Income	$ 51.2	$ 29.3

The Company purchased a COLI contract to provide a funding mechanism for its non-qualified deferred compensation liabilities. The investments in the COLI contract are structured to substantially hedge the changes in the Company s non-qualified deferred compensation liabilities. The change in such liabilities is reflected in the statement of income and comprehensive income caption entitled other operating costs and expenses. In the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, the change in the cash surrender value of the COLI contract allocated to the Protection Products segment was $7.9 million compared to $(4.5) million in the comparable prior year period. Increased investment management fees and higher reinsurance allowances also contributed to the increase in other income in the Protection Products segment.

The increase in the Accumulation Products segment was primarily due to an increase of $1.4 million in supplementary contract sales and a $0.7 million increase in the change in the cash surrender value of the COLI contract allocated to the Accumulation Products segment (for management reporting purposes, the results of the COLI contract are allocated among the segments). Partially offsetting these increases was a $0.8 million decrease in other miscellaneous income. The increase in the Other Products segment was primarily due to increased revenues from the Company s insurance brokerage subsidiary, while the decrease in the Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking segment was due to non-recurring revenue related to an insurance settlement from the events of September 11th of $1.0 million received in 2002.

Benefits to policyholders

Benefits to policyholders were $211.2 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $11.7 million, or 5.9%, from $199.5 million reported for the comparable prior year period. The increase consisted primarily of higher benefits in the Protection Products and Other Products segments of $11.7 million and $0.9 million, respectively, offset by lower reconciling amounts of $0.9 million. The increase of $11.7 million in the Protection Products segment was primarily attributable to (i) a $7.4 million increase in death claims in USFL, which experienced an unusually high level of death claims in the second quarter of 2003, (ii) increased death benefits on CSVUL and individual life

products of $3.1 million and $1.8 million, respectively, and (iii) increased surrenders of $4.4 million on individual life. These increases were offset by a decrease of $5.0 million in the change in reserves on individual life, primarily as a result of the run-off of the Closed Block s in-force block of business. The increased benefits in the Other Products segment were attributable to higher payments of $0.8 million relating to a reinsurance contract, and higher Association Health Ltd. benefits of $0.5 million pursuant to a claim settlement.

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Interest credited to policyholders account balances

Interest credited to policyholders account balances was $34.0 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $6.1 million, or 21.9%, from $27.9 million reported for the comparable prior year period. The increase was primarily attributable to higher interest crediting in the Protection Products and Accumulation Products segments of $2.9 million and $3.2 million, respectively. The increase in the Protection Products segment was primarily related to higher interest crediting on CSVUL and UL business of $2.1 million and $0.6 million, respectively, due to growth in the BOLI and UL blocks of business. The increase in the Accumulation Products segment was primarily attributable to higher interest crediting of $0.9 million and $5.3 million on the FPVA and Fixed Premium Deferred Annuity (FPDA) products, respectively, offset by lower interest crediting of $2.7 million on SPDA products. The higher interest crediting on the FPVA and FPDA products is attributable to higher general account fund values primarily for the FPDA product, which was introduced in the second quarter of 2002.

Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs

Amortization of DPAC was $28.8 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, a decrease of $9.2 million, or 24.2%, from $38.0 million reported for the comparable prior year period. The decrease was due to lower amortization in the Protection Products and Accumulation Products segments of $2.2 million and $7.0 million, respectively. The decrease in the Protection Products segment is primarily attributable to lower amortization of $5.6 million on CSVUL products due to higher death claims, partially offset by increased amortization of $3.7 million on the term product lines as these blocks of business continue to grow. The decrease in the Accumulation Products segment was due primarily to increased margins as a result of higher service revenue from underlying funds and an increase in future profitability due to improved market returns.

Dividends to policyholders

Dividends to policyholders (all but a deminimus amount of which are recorded in the Protection Products segment) were $60.4 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $3.6 million, or 6.3%, from $56.8 million reported for the comparable prior year period. Dividends to policyholders can be broken down into two components, namely policyholder dividends payable in the current year and the change in the deferred dividend liability. The $3.6 million increase in dividends to policyholders was due to a period over period increase of $4.0 million in the deferred dividend liability expense, offset by a period over period decrease of $0.4 million in dividends paid to policyholders.

As required under GAAP, actual Closed Block earnings in excess of expected Closed Block earnings inure solely to the benefit of policyholders in the Closed Block and, accordingly, are recorded as an additional liability to Closed Block policyholders. Expected cash flows from the in force policies in the Closed Block were forecasted for each year over the estimated life of the policies in the Closed Block in order to determine the amount of assets to allocate to the Closed Block in order to provide sufficient funding for payment of policyholder liabilities and dividends in the Closed Block, as well as certain expenses, as more fully discussed in Note 6 to the Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included herein. The expected emergence of earnings from such cash flows is referred to as the glide path earnings . The aforementioned additional liability (which represents the actual Closed Block earnings in excess of expected Closed Block glide path earnings) is referred to as the deferred dividend liability. The deferred dividend liability was $66.5 million at June 30, 2003.

Other operating costs and expenses

Other operating costs and expenses were $243.0 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $35.9 million, or 17.3%, from $207.1 million reported for the corresponding prior year period. The increase was primarily attributable to increases in the Protection Products, Accumulation Products, and Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking segments of $23.4 million, $1.2 million, and $5.1 million, respectively, as well as an increase in reconciling amounts of $6.5 million. The increase in the Protection Products segment was primarily attributable to higher costs related to the Company s employee benefit plans of $17.9 million and

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higher commission and other general expenses of $5.6 million. The increase in the Accumulation Products segment was primarily attributable to higher costs related to the Company s employee benefit plans of $2.8 million, partially offset by a decrease in miscellaneous expenses of $1.6 million. Non-qualified deferred compensation is a significant component of the Company s employee benefit plans. The Company purchased a COLI contract to provide a funding mechanism for the non-qualified deferred compensation liabilities. The investments in the COLI contract are structured to substantially hedge the changes in the Company s non-qualified deferred compensation liabilities. The cash surrender value of the COLI contract is reflected in the statement of income and comprehensive income caption entitled other income. The increase in the Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking segment was primarily attributable to increases in employee compensation and other benefit expenses of $5.8 million and higher miscellaneous expenses of $2.6 million, partially offset by lower interest expense of $3.3 million. The increase in reconciling amounts relates primarily to an increase in interest expense of $3.0 million, a severance charge of $1.1 million and an increase in other expenses of $2.5 million. The increased interest expense relates primarily to the issuance of the Insured Notes on April 30, 2002 (see *Notes 7 and 8 to the Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements),* and the severance charge relates to the merging of MONY Asset Management, Inc. s operations into Boston Advisors (see *Note 10 to the Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements).*

The Company recorded a federal income tax expense of $9.0 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003 compared to a benefit of $5.1 million in the comparable prior year period. The Company s effective rate for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003 decreased to 30.4% from 31.7% in the comparable prior year period due to changes in estimates of permanent tax differences, which include changes in the value of the Company s COLI contract and the dividends received deduction.

Six-month Period Ended June 30, 2003 Compared to the Six-month Period Ended June 30, 2002

Premiums

Premium revenue was $340.6 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $6.3 million, or 1.9%, from $334.3 million reported for the comparable prior year period. The increase was primarily the result of increased premiums in the Protection Products and Accumulation Products segments of $0.6 million and $6.1 million, respectively, partially offset by a decrease in the Other Products segment of $0.4 million. The following table summarizes the components of premium revenue recorded in each of the Company s segments for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively,

	For the Six-month Periods Ended June 30,	
	2003	**2002**
	($ in millions)	
Protection Products segment:		
Single premiums	$ 61.2	$ 61.9
New premiums	10.9	8.1
Renewal premiums	224.1	232.3
Premiums ceded	(21.3)	(17.0)
Total premiums, excluding USFL and other	274.9	285.3
USFL	50.6	39.5

Other		0.1
Total Protection Products segment	325.5	324.9
Accumulation Products segment	10.9	4.8
Other Products segment	4.2	4.6
Total Premiums	$ 340.6	$ 334.3

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Premium revenue in the Protection Products segment, excluding USFL, decreased $10.4 million, primarily due to a reduction in single and renewal premiums on individual life of $0.7 million and $8.2 million, respectively, attributable mostly to the run-off of the Closed Block business. The decrease in single and renewal premiums was partially offset by an increase in new premiums on Level Term and Whole Life business of $2.8 million.

USFL s premiums were $50.6 million and $39.5 million for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The increase in USFL s premiums was primarily due to an increase in renewal premiums attributable to the growth of the in-force block of business. Higher new premiums on special risk insurance products attributable to the increased penetration of the broker market into more states also contributed to the increase in USFL s premiums.

The increase in premiums in the Accumulation Products segment from $4.8 million to $10.9 million was primarily due to an increase in life contingent immediate annuity sales. The life contingent immediate annuity product is very competitively priced, which has helped improve sales of the product.

Universal life and investment-type product policy fees

Universal life and investment-type product policy fees were $107.5 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $6.0 million, or 5.9% from $101.5 million reported for the comparable prior year period. The increase was primarily a result of higher fees in the Protection Products segment of $10.9 million, partially offset by lower fees in the Accumulation Products and Other Products segments of $4.2 million and $0.7 million, respectively. The increase in the Protection Products segment was primarily due to increases in UL, VUL and CSVUL fees of $8.7 million, $3.5 million, and $0.4 million, respectively, net of reinsurance. The increase in UL fees was primarily due to higher COI and loading charges, partially offset by lower reinsurance charges, while the increases in CSVUL and VUL fees were primarily attributable to an increase in COI charges and an increase in the amount of unearned revenue that was recognized. These increases were partially offset by an increase of $2.1 million relating to certain reinsurance attributable to protection products.

The decrease in the Accumulation Products segment was primarily due to lower FPVA mortality and expense charges of $4.2 million due to lower average separate account fund balances. Annuity assets under management in the separate accounts were $2.9 billion at June 30, 2003 compared to $3.0 billion at June 30, 2002. The decrease in the Other Products segment was due to lower fees earned on administrative charges, attributable to a reduction of the in-force block.

Net investment income and realized gains/(losses) on investments

Net investment income was $376.2 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $10.0 million, or 2.7%, from $366.2 million reported for the corresponding prior year period. The increase in net investment income consisted primarily of an $11.8 million increase in income from investments in fixed maturity securities, and a $2.8 million increase in income from mortgage loans on real estate. Partially offsetting these increases was a $4.7 million decrease in income relating to real estate investments. The annualized yield on the Company s invested assets, including limited partnership interests, before and after realized gains/(losses) on invested assets was 6.5% and 7.0%, respectively, for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, as compared to 6.6% and 6.1%, respectively, for the comparable prior year period. See *Investments*.

As of June 30, 2003, the Company had approximately $11.7 million of additional pre-tax gains related to venture capital limited partnership investments that may be recognized in earnings in the future subject to market fluctuation.

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Net realized gains were $31.6 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $59.5 million, from losses of $27.9 million reported for the comparable prior year period. The following table sets forth the components of net realized gains and (losses) by investment category for the periods presented.

	For the Six-month Periods Ended June 30,	
	2003	**2002**
	($ in millions)	
Real estate	$ 2.2	$ (10.4)
Equity securities	(2.9)	(5.5)
Fixed maturity securities	26.2	(11.7)
Mortgage loans	11.0	(1.6)
Other	(4.9)	1.3
	$ 31.6	$ (27.9)

Group Pension Profits

The Group Pension Transaction and the related Group Pension Profits ceased as of December 31, 2002. Refer to Note 4 of the Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included herein for information regarding the Group Pension Transaction, the Group Pension Profits and the Final Value Payment, along with certain summary financial information relating thereto.

Group Pension Profits for the six-month period ended June 30, 2002 were $15.2 million.

Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking Revenues

Retail brokerage and investment banking revenues were $203.5 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $9.7 million, or 5.0%, from $193.8 million reported for the comparable prior year period. The increase was attributable to increased revenues from Advest and Matrix, partially offset by a slight decrease in revenues from MSC. Advest had revenues of $179.6 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003 compared to $170.4 million reported for the comparable prior year period, an increase of $9.2 million or 5.4%. The increase was primarily due to higher institutional corporate bond sales and investment banking revenues, offset by lower asset management fees and commissions from transactions where Advest acts as agent. Matrix revenues increased to $1.6 million from $0.8 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2002 due to higher mergers and acquisition related fees attributable to growth in Matrix s business. Revenues from MSC decreased slightly to $22.2 million from $22.6 million in the comparable prior year period.

The following table presents the components of retail brokerage and investment banking revenues for the periods presented.

	For the Six-month Periods Ended June 30,	
	2003	2002
	($ in millions)	
Commissions	$ 77.8	$ 85.4
Interest	14.6	18.1
Principal transactions	65.1	47.3
Asset management and administration(1)	25.6	26.1
Investment banking	18.5	14.0
Other	1.9	2.9
Total retail brokerage and investment banking revenues	$ 203.5	$ 193.8

(1) Includes commissions and trading profits from trading securities where Advest acts as principal.

Other income

Other income (which consists primarily of fees earned by the Company s mutual fund management and insurance brokerage operations, as well as certain asset management fees, and other miscellaneous revenues) was $88.2 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $20.7 million, or 30.7%, from $67.5 million reported for the comparable prior year period. The increase was due primarily to higher income in the Protection Products, Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking, and Other Products segments of $17.2 million, $3.0 million and $3.5 million, respectively, partially offset by decreased income in the Accumulation Products segment of $2.9 million. The following table summarizes the components of other income recorded in each of the Company s segment for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

	For the Six-month Periods Ended June 30,	
	2003	2002
	($ in millions)	
Corporate Owned Life Insurance (COLI)	$ 5.8	$ (3.3)
Reinsurance allowances	6.3	5.2
Other miscellaneous	8.3	1.3
Total Protection Products segment	$ 20.4	$ 3.2
Accumulation Products segment	48.7	51.6
Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking Products segment	4.0	1.0
Other Products segment	12.3	8.8
Reconciling amounts	2.8	2.9
Total Other Income	$ 88.2	$ 67.5

The Company purchased a COLI contract to provide a funding mechanism for its non-qualified deferred compensation liabilities. The investments in the COLI contract are structured to substantially hedge the changes in the Company s non-qualified deferred compensation liabilities. The change in such liabilities is reflected in the statement of income and comprehensive income caption entitled other operating costs and expenses. In the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, the change in the cash surrender value of the COLI contract allocated to the Protection Products segment was $5.8 million compared to $(3.3) million in the comparable prior year period. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in investment management fees and reinsurance allowances.

The decrease in the Accumulation Products segment is due primarily to a $7.5 million decrease in commission revenue earned by Enterprise, offset by higher supplementary contract sales of $2.9 million and higher miscellaneous income of $1.3 million. There was also a $0.3 million increase in the change in the cash surrender value of the COLI contract allocated to the Accumulation Products segment. For management reporting purposes, the results of the COLI contract are allocated among the segments. The increase in the Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking segment was due to non-recurring revenue related to an insurance settlement from the events of September 11th received in the first quarter of 2003, while the increase in the Other Products segment was primarily due to increased revenues from the Company s insurance brokerage subsidiary.

Benefits to policyholders

Benefits to policyholders were $407.5 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $17.3 million, or 4.4%, from $390.2 million reported for the comparable prior year period. The increase consisted primarily of higher benefits in the Protection Products and Accumulation Products segments of $15.2 million and $5.6 million, respectively, offset by lower benefits in the Other Products segment of $1.8 million. A decrease in reconciling amounts of $1.7 million also offset the increases in the Protection Products and Accumulation Products segments. The increase of $15.2 million in the Protection Products segment was

primarily attributable to a $15.3 million increase in death claims in USFL, attributable to an unusually high level of claims in the first six months of 2003 compared to an unusually low level of claims in the comparable prior year period. There was also an $8.0 million increase in death benefits in the Closed Block, net of reinsurance, which was more than fully offset by a lower increase in reserves due to the run-off of the Closed Block s in-force block of business. The increase in the Accumulation Products segment is primarily due to higher individual annuity and supplemental contract reserves of $5.8 million and $0.3 million, respectively, offset by lower benefit reserves of $0.4 million on the Company s FPVA product as compared to the comparable prior year period. The increased reserves on individual annuities and supplemental contracts were attributable to higher sales of accumulation products, while the lower reserves for guaranteed minimum death benefits on the Company s FPVA products were due to improving market conditions and the increase in assets under management. The decreased benefits in the Other Products segment were primarily attributable to lower payments of $0.9 million relating to a reinsurance pool, and a decrease in death and annuity benefits of $1.5 million, partially offset by higher benefits of $0.5 million.

Interest credited to policyholders account balances

Interest credited to policyholders account balances was $67.9 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $12.1 million, or 21.7%, from $55.8 million reported for the comparable prior year period. The increase was primarily attributable to higher interest crediting in the Protection Products, Accumulation Products and Other Products segments of $5.7 million, $6.1 million, and $0.2 million, respectively. The increase in the Protection Products segment was primarily due to higher interest crediting on CSVUL and UL of $4.0 million and $1.1 million, respectively, due to higher fund balances on those products. Higher interest crediting on individual life and VUL products made up the remaining increase in the Protection Products segment. The increase in the Accumulation Products segment was primarily attributable to higher interest crediting on the FPDA and FPVA products of $5.3 million and $1.9 million, respectively, partially offset by decreased interest crediting on Single Premium Deferred Annuity (SPDA) business, supplemental contracts and other annuity contract business of $0.7 million, $0.2 million, and $0.1 million, respectively. The increase in interest crediting on FPDA and FPVA business was related to higher general account fund balances. The decrease in interest crediting on other annuity contract business was due to the continued run-off of this line of business, while the decrease on SPDA and supplemental contracts was due to lower average interest rates.

Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs

Amortization of DPAC was $59.8 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, a decrease of $11.0 million, or 15.5%, from $70.8 million reported for the comparable prior year period. The decrease was due to lower amortization in the Protection Products and Accumulation Products segments of $1.5 million and $9.5 million, respectively. The decrease in the Protection Products segment was primarily attributable to: (i) lower amortization of $6.0 million and $0.8 million on the CSVUL and UL product lines, respectively, due to higher net death claims and (ii) lower amortization of approximately $3.4 million resulting from a reduction of maintenance expenses which reflects cost reductions measures instituted over the past few years in the Closed Block. These decreases were offset by increased amortization of $5.0 million and $4.0 million on term and VUL product lines, respectively, as these blocks of business continue to grow. The decrease in the Accumulation Products segment was due primarily to increased margins as a result of higher service revenue from underlying funds and an increase in future profitability due to improved market returns.

Dividends to policyholders

Dividends to policyholders (all but a deminimus amount of which are recorded in the Protection Products segment) were $122.3 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $4.0 million, or 3.4%, from $118.3 million reported for the comparable prior year period. Dividends to policyholders can be broken down into two components, namely policyholder dividends payable in the current year and the change in the deferred dividend liability. The $4.0 million increase in dividends to policyholders was due to a period over period increase of $5.0 million in the deferred dividend liability expense, offset by a period over period decrease of $1.0 million in dividends paid to policyholders.

As required under GAAP, actual Closed Block earnings in excess of expected Closed Block earnings inure solely to the benefit of policyholders in the Closed Block and, accordingly, are recorded as an additional liability to Closed Block policyholders. Expected cash flows from the in force policies in the Closed Block were forecasted for each year over the estimated life of the policies in the Closed Block in order to determine the amount of assets to allocate to the Closed Block in order to provide sufficient funding for payment of policyholder liabilities and dividends in the Closed Block, as well as certain expenses, as more fully discussed in Note 6 to the Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included herein. The expected emergence of earnings from such cash flows is referred to as the glide path earnings . The aforementioned additional liability (which represents the actual Closed Block earnings in excess of expected Closed Block glide path earnings) is referred to as the deferred dividend liability. The deferred dividend liability was $66.5 million at June 30, 2003.

Other operating costs and expenses

Other operating costs and expenses were $456.2 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $45.7 million, or 11.1%, from $410.5 million reported for the comparable prior year period. The increase was primarily attributable to increases in the Protection Products and the Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking segments of $23.2 million and $10.9 million, respectively, as well as an increase in reconciling amounts of $12.8 million. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in the Other Products segment of $1.3 million. The increase in the Protection Products segment was primarily attributable to higher costs related to the Company s employee benefit plans of $24.1 million and higher interest expense of $1.1 million, partially offset by a decrease in other general expenses of $1.6 million. Non-qualified deferred compensation is a significant component of the Company s employee benefit plans. The Company purchased a COLI contract to provide a funding mechanism for the non-qualified deferred compensation liabilities. The investments in the COLI contract are structured to substantially hedge the changes in the Company s non-qualified deferred compensation liabilities. The cash surrender value of the COLI contract is reflected in the statement of income and comprehensive income caption entitled other income. The increase in the Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking segment was primarily attributable to higher employee compensation and other benefit expenses of $9.4 million and increased other general expenses of $6.0 million, partially offset by lower interest expense of $4.5 million. The increase in reconciling amounts relates primarily to higher interest expense of $7.0 million, a severance charge of $1.1 million and an increase in other expenses of $4.7 million. The increased interest expense relates primarily to the issuance of the Insured Notes on April 30, 2002 (see *Notes 7 and 8 to the Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements),* and the severance charge relates to the merging of MONY Asset Management, Inc. s operations into Boston Advisors (see *Note 10 to the Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements).*

The Company recorded a federal income tax expense of $11.7 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003 compared to $1.7 million in the comparable prior year period. The Company s effective rate for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003 decreased to 29.3% from 34.6% in the comparable prior year period due to changes in estimates of permanent tax differences, which include changes in the value of the Company s COLI contract and the dividends received deduction.

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Results of Operations of the Closed Block

Set forth below is a discussion and analysis of the results of operation of the Closed Block for the periods indicated.

	For the Three-month Periods Ended June 30,		For the Six-month Periods Ended June 30,	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
	($ in millions)		($ in millions)	
Revenues:				
Premiums	$ 119.4	$ 127.6	232.6	$ 248.0
Net investment income	104.1	98.5	203.0	196.7
Net realized gains/(losses) on investments	1.0	(1.8)	6.6	(2.9)
Other income	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9
Total revenues	224.8	224.8	442.9	442.7
Benefits and Expenses:				
Benefits to policyholders	140.0	142.7	271.6	274.8
Interest credited to policyholders account balances	2.1	2.1	4.5	4.2
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition cost	12.0	12.5	20.8	24.2
Dividends to policyholders	59.3	56.0	120.0	116.2
Other operating costs and expenses	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.1
Total benefits and expenses	214.7	215.3	419.6	422.5
Contribution from the Closed Block	$ 10.1	$ 9.5	$ 23.3	$ 20.2

No new policies have been added, or will be added, to the Closed Block subsequent to MONY Life s demutualization. Therefore, the Company expects the revenues and benefits related to the Closed Block to decrease over time as the in force business declines. This is consistent with the glide path established in connection with MONY Life s plan of demutualization.

Three Months Ended June, 30 2003 compared to the Three Months Ended June 30, 2002

Premiums

Premiums were $119.4 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, a decrease of $8.2 million from $127.6 million reported in the comparable prior year period. The decrease is due to the continued run-off of the Closed Block s in-force business.

Net investment income and net realized gains/(losses) on investments

Net investment income was $104.1 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $5.6 million, from $98.5 million reported in the comparable prior year period. Net realized capital gains were $1.0 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $2.8 million, from losses of $1.8 million reported in the comparable prior year period. The increase in net investment income is primarily attributable to a higher average asset balance.

Benefits to policyholders

Benefits to policyholders were $140.0 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, a decrease of $2.7 million, from $142.7 million reported in the comparable prior year period. The decrease principally resulted from: (i) a $7.8 million decrease in the change in reserves (changes in reserves were $9.9 million and $17.7 million for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively), (ii) a $0.6 million decrease in

annuity benefits, disability benefits and mature endowments, (iii) higher death benefits of $2.3 million (death benefits were $42.6 million and $40.3 million for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively), and (iv) an increase in surrender benefits of $3.5 million (surrender benefits were $85.6 million and $82.1 million for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively).

Interest Credited to policyholders account balances

Interest credited to policyholders account balances of $2.1 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003 held steady over the comparable prior year period.

Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs

Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs was $12.0 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, a decrease of $0.5 million, as compared to $12.5 million reported in the comparable prior year period. The $0.5 million decrease in amortization is due to the run-off of the closed block in-force business.

Dividends to policyholders

Dividends to policyholders were $59.3 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $3.3 million, as compared to $56.0 million reported in the comparable prior year period. Dividends to policyholders can be broken down into two components, namely policyholder dividends payable in the current year and the change in the deferred dividend liability. The $3.3 million increase in dividends to policyholders was due to a period over period increase of $4.0 million in the deferred dividend liability expense, offset by a period over period decrease of $0.7 million in dividends paid to policyholders.

As required under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, actual Closed Block earnings in excess of expected Closed Block earnings inure solely to the benefit of policyholders in the Closed Block and, accordingly, are recorded as an additional liability to Closed Block policyholders, referred to as deferred dividend liability. Expected Closed Block earnings were forecasted for each year over the estimated life of the policies in the Closed Block in order to determine the amount of assets to allocate to the Closed Block in order to provide sufficient funding for payment of policyholder liabilities and dividends in the Closed Block in connection with the demutualization of MONY Life (see Note 6). For the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, the deferred dividend liability increased by $11.6 million.

Other operating costs and expenses

Other operating costs and expenses were $1.3 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, a decrease of $0.7 million from $2.0 million reported for the comparable prior year period. The decrease is primarily attributable to a decrease in premium taxes as a result of the run-off of the Closed Block in-force business.

Six Months Ended June, 30 2003 compared to the Six Months Ended June 30, 2002

Premiums

Premiums were $232.6 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, a decrease of $15.4 million from $248.0 million reported in the comparable prior year period. The decrease is due to the continued run-off of the Closed Block s in-force business.

Net investment income and net realized gains/(losses) on investments

Net investment income was $203.0 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $6.3 million, from $196.7 million reported in the comparable prior year period. Net realized capital gains were

$6.6 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $9.5 million, from losses of $2.9 million reported in the comparable prior year period. The increase in net investment income is primarily due to higher income earned on fixed maturity securities and mortgage loans on real estate as a result of higher average asset balances.

Benefits to policyholders

Benefits to policyholders were $271.6 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, a decrease of $3.2 million, from $274.8 million reported in the comparable prior year period. The decrease principally resulted from: (i) a $10.8 million decrease in the change in reserves (change in reserves were $9.1 million and $19.9 million for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively), and (ii) a decrease in surrender benefits of $0.9 million, as a result of improved persistency experience (surrender benefits were $161.7 million and $162.6 million for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively), offset by (iii) a $0.2 million increase in annuity benefits, disability benefits and mature endowments, and (iv) higher death benefits of $8.3 million (death benefits were $95.9 million and $87.6 million for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively).

Interest Credited to policyholders account balances

Interest credited to policyholders account balances was $4.5 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003 an increase of $0.3 million from $4.2 million reported in the comparable prior year period. The increase in interest crediting is primarily due to interest payable on overdue policy claims.

Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs

Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs was $20.8 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, a decrease of $3.4 million, as compared to $24.2 million reported in the comparable prior year period. The $3.4 million decrease in amortization is due to the run-off of the Closed Block in-force business and reduction in maintenance expenses which reflects cost reductions instituted over the past few years in the Closed Block.

Dividends to policyholders

Dividends to policyholders were $120.0 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, an increase of $3.8 million, as compared to $116.2 million reported in the comparable prior year period. Dividends to policyholders can be broken down into two components, namely policyholder dividends payable in the current year and the change in the deferred dividend liability. The $3.8 million increase in dividends to policyholders was due to a period over period increase of $5.0 million in the deferred dividend liability expense, offset by a period over period decrease of $1.2 million in dividends paid to policyholders.

As required under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, actual Closed Block earnings in excess of expected Closed Block earnings inure solely to the benefit of policyholders in the Closed Block and, accordingly, are recorded as an additional liability to Closed Block policyholders,

referred to as the deferred dividend liability. Expected Closed Block earnings were forecasted for each year over the estimated life of the policies in the Closed Block in order to determine the amount of assets to allocate to the Closed Block in order to provide sufficient funding for payment of policyholder liabilities and dividends in the Closed Block in connection with the demutualization of MONY Life (see Note 6). For the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, the deferred dividend liability increased by $24.5 million.

Other operating costs and expenses

Other operating costs and expenses were $2.7 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, a decrease of $0.4 million from $3.1 million reported for the comparable prior year period. The decrease is primarily attributable to a decrease in premium taxes as a result of the run-off of the Closed Block in-force business.

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New Business Information

The table below and the discussion that follows present certain information with respect to the Company s sales of protection, accumulation, and retail brokerage and investment banking products and services during the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 by source of distribution. Management uses this information to measure the Company s sales production from period to period by source of distribution. The amounts presented with respect to life insurance sales represent annualized statutory-basis premiums. Annualized premiums in the Protection Products segment represent the total premium scheduled to be collected on a policy or contract over a twelve-month period. Pursuant to the terms of certain of the policies and contracts issued by the Company, premiums and deposits may be paid or deposited on a monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual basis. Annualized premium does not apply to single premium paying business. All premiums received during the periods presented on COLI and BOLI business and single premium paying policies are included. Statutory basis premiums are used in lieu of GAAP basis premiums because, in accordance with statutory accounting practices, revenues from all classes of long-duration contracts are measured on the same basis, whereas GAAP provides different revenue recognition rules for different classes of long-duration contracts as defined by the requirements of SFAS No. 60, *Accounting and Reporting by Insurance Enterprises*, SFAS No. 97, *Accounting and Reporting by Insurance Enterprises for Certain Long Duration Contracts and for Realized Gains and Losses from the Sale of Investments*, and SOP 95-1, *Accounting for Certain Insurance Activities of Mutual Life Insurance Enterprises*. The amounts presented with respect to annuity and mutual fund sales represent deposits made by customers during the periods presented The amounts presented with respect to the Retail Brokerage and Investment Banking segment represent fees earned by Advest, Matrix Private Equity, Inc. and Matrix Capital Markets, Inc. (together Matrix) and MSC primarily from securities brokerage, investment banking and asset management services.

The information presented should not be viewed as a substitute for revenues determined in accordance with GAAP. Revenues in accordance with GAAP related to product sales are generated from both current and prior period sales that are in-force during the reporting period. For protection products, GAAP recognizes premium revenue when due from a policyholder. For accumulation products, GAAP revenues are a function of fee based charges applied to a contractholder s account balance. Because of how revenues are recognized in accordance with GAAP, management does not believe GAAP revenues are meaningful in assessing the periodic sales production of a life insurance company and, accordingly, reconciliation to GAAP revenues would not be meaningful.

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New Business and Revenues By Source

	For the Three-month Periods Ended June 30,		For the Six-month Periods Ended June 30,	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
	($ in millions)		($ in millions)	
Protection Products				
Career Agency System	$ 13.9	$ 18.4	$ 26.2	$ 34.0
U. S. Financial Life Insurance Company	15.7	14.8	31.1	26.9
MONY Partners Brokerage and Other	10.3	0.2	16.6	3.0
COLI and BOLI	27.9	27.9	61.3	46.1
Total New Annualized Life Insurance Premiums	$ 67.8	$ 61.3	$ 135.2	$ 110.0
Accumulation Products				
Career Agency System Variable Annuities(1)	$ 97.0	$ 132.0	$ 189.0	$ 232.0
Fixed Annuities	44.0		98.0	
Career Agency System Mutual Funds	57.0	65.0	99.0	139.0
Third Party Distribution Mutual Funds	273.0	270.0	520.0	540.0
Total Accumulation Sales	$ 471.0	$ 467.0	$ 906.0	$ 911.0
Retail Brokerage & Investment Banking Revenues				
Advest	$ 95.4	$ 88.4	$ 179.6	$ 170.4
MONY Securities Corp.	12.8	11.8	22.2	22.6
Matrix Capital Markets	0.7	0.5	1.6	0.8
Total Retail Brokerage & Investment Banking Revenues	$ 108.9	$ 100.7	$ 203.4	$ 193.8

(1) Excludes sales associated with an exchange program offered by the Company wherein contract holders surrendered old FPVA contracts and reinvested the proceeds therefrom in a new enhanced FPVA product offered by the Company.

Protection Products Segment

Protection Products Segment New Business Information for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003 compared to the three-month period ended June 30, 2002

Total new annualized and single life insurance premiums were $67.8 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, compared with $61.3 million during the comparable prior year period. The increase was primarily due to new life insurance premiums sold through the wholesale channel which generated $10.3 million in new annualized life insurance premiums compared to $0.2 million for the comparable prior year period.

New life insurance premiums (first-year and single premiums) through the career network decreased to $13.9 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003 compared to $18.4 million for the comparable prior year period. The decrease is primarily due to a reduction in the career network s sales force as the Company continues to enhance its focus on high performing financial professionals.

USFL sales were $15.7 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2003, compared to $14.8 million during the comparable 2002 period due to increased penetration into the brokerage market.

Protection Products Segment New Business Information for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003 compared to the six-month period ended June 30, 2002

Total new annualized and single life insurance premiums were $135.2 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, compared with $110.0 million during the comparable prior year period. The increase was

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primarily due to increased sales of COLI and BOLI which were $61.3 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003 compared to $46.1 million for the comparable prior year period, and new life insurance premiums sold through the wholesale channel. The Wholesale channel generated $16.6 million in new annualized life insurance premiums for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003 compared to $3.0 million for the comparable prior year period. Corporate sales, approximately 99% of which are from the Company s Wholesale distribution channel, are large-premium cases, which typically generate revenues that can fluctuate considerably from quarter-to-quarter.

New life insurance premiums (first-year and single premiums) through the career network decreased to $26.2 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003 compared to $34.0 million for the comparable prior year period. The decrease is primarily due to a reduction in the career network s sales force as the Company continues to enhance its focus on high performing financial professionals.

USFL sales were $31.1 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003, compared to $26.9 million during the comparable prior year period due to increased penetration into the brokerage market.

Accumulation Products Segment

The following tables set forth accumulation assets under management as of June 30, 2003 and June 30, 2002, and changes in the primary components of accumulation assets under management for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002:

	As of June 30, 2003	As of June 30, 2002
	($ in billions)	
Assets under management:		
Individual variable annuities	$ 3.5	$ 3.5
Individual fixed annuities	0.9	0.7
Proprietary retail mutual funds	4.3	4.0
	$ 8.7	$ 8.2

	For the Three-month Periods Ended June 30,		For the Six-month Periods Ended June 30,	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
	($ in billions)			
Individual Variable Annuities:				
Beginning account value	$ 3.2	$ 3.9	$ 3.2	$ 3.9
Sales(1)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Market appreciation	0.3	(0.3)	0.3	(0.3)
Surrenders and withdrawals(1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)

Ending account value	$ 3.5	$ 3.5	$ 3.5	$ 3.5
Proprietary Retail Mutual Funds:				
Beginning account value	$ 3.9	$ 4.5		