

**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549**

**FORM 10-Q**

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2008

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 1-06155

**AMERICAN GENERAL FINANCE CORPORATION**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Indiana 35-0416090  
(State of Incorporation) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

601 N.W. Second Street, Evansville, IN 47708  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(812) 424-8031  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Yes  No

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

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer  Non-accelerated filer  Smaller reporting company   
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

Yes  No

The registrant meets the conditions set forth in General Instruction H(1)(a) and (b) of Form 10-Q and is therefore filing this Form 10-Q with the reduced disclosure format.

At May 9, 2008, there were 10,160,012 shares of the registrant's common stock, \$.50 par value, outstanding.

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### AVAILABLE INFORMATION

American General Finance Corporation (AGFC) files annual, quarterly, and current reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). The SEC's website, [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov), contains these reports and other information that registrants (including AGFC) file electronically with the SEC.

The following reports are available free of charge through our website, [www.agfinance.com](http://www.agfinance.com), as soon as reasonably practicable after we file them with or furnish them to the SEC:

- Annual Reports on Form 10-K;
- Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q;
- Current Reports on Form 8-K; and
- amendments to those reports.

The information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this report. The website addresses listed above are provided for the information of the reader and are not intended to be active links.

## Part I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### Item 1. Financial Statements

#### AMERICAN GENERAL FINANCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (Unaudited)

Three Months Ended March 31, (dollars in thousands)	2008	2007
<b>Revenues</b>		
Finance charges	<b>\$647,710</b>	\$ 619,125
Mortgage banking	<b>6,044</b>	41,803
Insurance	<b>39,820</b>	41,447
Investment	<b>16,219</b>	22,466
Loan brokerage fees	<b>9,111</b>	22,985
Net service fees from affiliates	<b>18,952</b>	(127,484)
Other	<b>(55,436)</b>	(30,695)
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>682,420</b>	589,647
<b>Expenses</b>		
Interest expense	<b>306,235</b>	297,666
Operating expenses:		
Salaries and benefits	<b>130,197</b>	149,850
Other operating expenses	<b>102,134</b>	116,022
Provision for finance receivable losses	<b>174,767</b>	56,460
Insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses	<b>16,458</b>	16,517
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>729,791</b>	636,515
Loss before credit for income taxes	<b>(47,371)</b>	(46,868)
<b>Credit for Income Taxes</b>	<b>(16,581)</b>	(24,947)
<b>Net Loss</b>	<b>\$ (30,790)</b>	\$ (21,921)

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

**AMERICAN GENERAL FINANCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets**  
**(Unaudited)**

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
<b>Assets</b>		
Net finance receivables:		
Real estate loans	\$19,600,435	\$18,772,592
Non-real estate loans	4,107,774	3,835,176
Retail sales finance	2,169,649	2,112,230
Net finance receivables	25,877,858	24,719,998
Allowance for finance receivable losses	(672,105)	(593,532)
Net finance receivables, less allowance for finance receivable losses	25,205,753	24,126,466
Real estate loans held for sale	79,302	232,667
Investment securities	1,407,711	1,422,004
Cash and cash equivalents	223,585	2,073,573
Notes receivable from parent	317,198	314,014
Other assets	2,014,328	1,955,520
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$29,247,877</b>	<b>\$30,124,244</b>
<b>Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity</b>		
Long-term debt	\$21,623,999	\$22,036,616
Short-term debt	3,154,960	3,582,929
Insurance claims and policyholder liabilities	394,896	398,751
Other liabilities	796,187	871,616
Accrued taxes	10,575	3,744
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>25,980,617</b>	<b>26,893,656</b>
Shareholder's equity:		
Common stock	5,080	5,080
Additional paid-in capital	1,428,967	1,298,967
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(144,388)	(81,846)
Retained earnings	1,977,601	2,008,387
<b>Total shareholder's equity</b>	<b>3,267,260</b>	<b>3,230,588</b>
<b>Total liabilities and shareholder's equity</b>	<b>\$29,247,877</b>	<b>\$30,124,244</b>

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

**AMERICAN GENERAL FINANCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**  
**(Unaudited)**

<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b> (dollars in thousands)	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		
Net Loss	\$ (30,790)	\$ (21,921)
Reconciling adjustments:		
Provision for finance receivable losses	174,767	56,460
Depreciation and amortization	38,555	37,411
Deferral of finance receivable origination costs	(15,289)	(16,824)
Deferred income tax benefit	(25,263)	(75,658)
Origination of real estate loans held for sale	(103,248)	(2,373,140)
Sales and principal collections of real estate loans held for sale	259,533	2,530,962
Net gain on sales of real estate loans held for sale	(6,162)	(48,623)
Provision for warranty reserve	3,242	31,079
Change in other assets and other liabilities	48,496	178,863
Change in insurance claims and policyholder liabilities	(3,855)	(2,120)
Change in taxes receivable and payable	21,079	65,736
Other, net	10,730	11,962
Net cash provided by operating activities	<b>371,795</b>	374,187
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>		
Finance receivables originated or purchased	(2,999,337)	(2,073,165)
Principal collections on finance receivables	1,796,709	2,017,252
Net cash (paid) acquired in acquisition of Ocean Finance and Mortgages Limited	(34,912)	21,770
Investment securities purchased	(41,235)	(61,159)
Investment securities called and sold	32,412	31,600
Investment securities matured	11,025	15,685
Change in notes receivable from parent	(3,184)	(3,694)
Change in premiums on finance receivables purchased and deferred charges	(62,037)	(421)
Other, net	(21,387)	(5,234)
Net cash used for investing activities	<b>(1,321,946)</b>	(57,366)
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>		
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	131,420	1,253,331
Repayment of long-term debt	(764,905)	(1,508,918)
Change in short-term debt	(396,283)	28,427
Capital contribution from parent	130,000	-
Dividends paid	-	(140,003)
Net cash used for financing activities	<b>(899,768)</b>	(367,163)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(69)	58
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	<b>(1,849,988)</b>	(50,284)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,073,573	225,072
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<b>\$ 223,585</b>	<b>\$ 174,788</b>

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

**AMERICAN GENERAL FINANCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income**  
**(Unaudited)**

<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b> (dollars in thousands)	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>Net loss</b>	<b>\$(30,790)</b>	<b>\$(21,921)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive loss:</b>		
Net unrealized (losses) gains on:		
Investment securities and securities lending collateral	(31,979)	1,365
Swap agreements	(72,418)	(4,371)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(884)	343
Income tax effect:		
Net unrealized losses (gains) on:		
Investment securities and securities lending collateral	11,193	(478)
Swap agreements	25,346	1,530
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax, before reclassification adjustments	(68,742)	(1,611)
Reclassification adjustments for realized losses included in net income:		
Investment securities and securities lending collateral	8,940	687
Swap agreements	598	598
Income tax effect:		
Investment securities and securities lending collateral	(3,129)	(241)
Swap agreements	(209)	(209)
Reclassification adjustments included in net income, net of tax	6,200	835
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(62,542)	(776)
<b>Comprehensive loss</b>	<b>\$(93,332)</b>	<b>\$(22,697)</b>

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

**AMERICAN GENERAL FINANCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**March 31, 2008**

**Note 1. Basis of Presentation**

American General Finance Corporation will be referred to as “AGFC” or collectively with its subsidiaries, whether directly or indirectly owned, as the “Company”, “we”, or “our”. AGFC is a wholly owned subsidiary of American General Finance, Inc. (AGFI). AGFI is a direct wholly owned subsidiary of AIG Capital Corporation, a direct wholly owned subsidiary of American International Group, Inc. (AIG).

We prepared our condensed consolidated financial statements using accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP). These statements are unaudited. The statements include the accounts of AGFC and its subsidiaries, all of which are wholly owned. We eliminated all material intercompany accounts and transactions. We made estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in our financial statements and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. Ultimate results could differ from our estimates. You should read these statements in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007. To conform to the 2008 presentation, we reclassified certain items in the prior period.

**Note 2. Acquisition of Ocean Finance and Mortgages Limited**

Effective January 2, 2007, we acquired Ocean Finance and Mortgages Limited (Ocean), which is headquartered in Staffordshire, England. As a finance broker in the United Kingdom, Ocean offers primarily home owner loans, mortgages, refinancings, and consumer loans. We accounted for this acquisition using purchase accounting, which dictates that the total consideration for a business must be allocated among the fair values of all the underlying assets and liabilities acquired.

At the effective date, the purchase price (a portion in the form of a note payable and the remainder as an other liability) was \$251.0 million, consisting of \$60.6 million for net assets and \$190.4 million for intangibles. The majority of the tangible assets we acquired were real estate loans owned by Ocean and fixed assets, including a building, furniture and fixtures, automobiles, and computer software. We initially recorded \$110.7 million of the intangibles as goodwill and \$79.7 million as other intangibles. The other intangibles we acquired included trade names, non-compete agreements, lender panel (group of lenders for whom Ocean performs loan origination services), and customer relationships.

In second quarter 2007, we completed a valuation of the intangibles and tangible assets acquired. For the purpose of this valuation, fair value was defined as the amount at which an asset (or liability) could be bought (or sold) in a current transaction between willing parties. In our estimation of the fair values of Ocean’s assets, we relied upon variations of the valuation approaches described below:

- Income approach - estimates fair value based on the present value of the cash flows that Ocean is expected to generate in the future;
- Market approach - estimates fair value of an intangible based on arm’s-length exchange prices in actual transactions and on asking prices for comparable assets currently offered for sale; and
- Cost approach - estimates fair value using the concept of replacement cost as an indicator of value.

In fourth quarter 2007, we determined that we should have recorded a deferred tax liability for certain assets (primarily other intangibles) totaling \$116.6 million for which there was no corresponding tax basis. As a result, we established a deferred tax liability of \$32.9 million in fourth quarter 2007 in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 109 "Accounting for Income Taxes". In addition, we increased the amount of goodwill recorded in connection with this purchase by \$32.9 million in fourth quarter 2007 in accordance with SFAS No. 141 "Business Combinations". The applicability to Ocean of Accounting Principles Board (APB) 23 "Accounting for Income Taxes-Special Areas" allowed us to establish the deferred tax liability at the United Kingdom tax rate.

Based upon the valuation in second quarter 2007 and the establishment of a deferred tax liability in fourth quarter 2007, we adjusted the purchase price to \$245.7 million, consisting of \$38.3 million for net assets acquired, \$101.6 million for goodwill, and \$105.8 million for other intangibles. Additional consideration may be paid in the future based upon Ocean's future earnings.

We included Ocean's operating results in our financial statements beginning January 2, 2007, the effective date of the acquisition.

### **Note 3. Additional Significant Accounting Policies**

#### **Acquired Finance Receivables**

In accordance with Statement of Position 03-3 "Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer" (SOP 03-3), we do not include losses incurred on acquired finance receivables in our allowance for finance receivable losses at the time of our acquisition.

For acquired finance receivables that have experienced deterioration of credit quality between origination and our acquisition of the finance receivables, the amount paid for a finance receivable reflects our determination that it is probable we will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the finance receivable's contractual terms.

We review each finance receivable at the time of our acquisition to determine whether there is evidence of deterioration of credit quality since origination and if it is probable that we will be unable to collect all amounts due according to its contractual terms. If both conditions exist, we assemble the finance receivables for recognition, measurement, and disclosure purposes into pools of finance receivables based on common risk characteristics. We calculate cash flows expected at acquisition, including the impact of expected prepayments, for the aggregated pools of these finance receivables. We determine the excess of the pools' scheduled contractual cash flows over all cash flows expected at acquisition as an amount that should not be accreted (nonaccretable difference). We accrete the remaining amount, which represents the excess of these finance receivables' cash flows expected to be collected over the amount paid, into finance charge revenue over the remaining life of these finance receivables (accretable yield). We do not recognize the excess of the contractual cash flows over expected cash flows as an adjustment of revenue or expense or on the balance sheet.

Over the life of these finance receivables, we continue to estimate cash flows expected to be collected. At the balance sheet date, we evaluate whether it is probable that we will be unable to collect all cash flows which were expected at acquisition and, if so, recognize an impairment loss. If it is probable that there will be significant increases in actual or expected future cash flows from those expected at acquisition, we adjust the amount of accretable yield recognized on a prospective basis over these finance receivables' remaining life.

## **Derivative Financial Instruments**

We measure derivative fair values assuming that the unit of account is a group of derivatives executed with the same counterparty under a master netting agreement. Therefore, we report derivative assets and liabilities on a net basis, by counterparty, after consideration of the master netting agreements.

### **Note 4. Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" (SFAS 157). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosure requirements regarding fair value measurements but does not change existing guidance about whether an asset or liability is carried at fair value. SFAS 157 also clarifies that an issuer's credit standing should be considered when measuring liabilities at fair value. We adopted SFAS 157 on January 1, 2008, its required effective date. With respect to the implementation of SFAS 157, we applied the adjustments to the market value of our derivative instruments prospectively. The most significant effect of adopting SFAS 157 on our first quarter 2008 results related to changes in the fair value methodology with respect to derivative liabilities already carried at fair value. This methodology change resulted in a credit valuation adjustment loss of \$39.4 million (pretax) for the three months ended March 31, 2008, on the fair value of our derivative liabilities, of which \$13.3 million represents the transition amount at January 1, 2008, from the adoption of SFAS 157. See Note 12 for additional information on our SFAS 157 disclosures.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" (SFAS 159). SFAS 159 permits entities to choose to measure at fair value many financial instruments and certain other items that are not required to be measured at fair value. Subsequent changes in fair value for designated items are required to be reported in income. SFAS 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements for similar types of assets and liabilities measured at fair value. SFAS 159 permits the fair value option election on an instrument-by-instrument basis for eligible items existing at the adoption date and at initial recognition of an asset or liability or upon an event that gives rise to a new basis of accounting for that instrument. We adopted SFAS 159 on January 1, 2008, its required effective date. Since we did not elect to measure any eligible existing instruments at fair value upon initial application of SFAS 159, on January 1, 2008, there was no impact to retained earnings.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), "Business Combinations" (SFAS 141(R)). SFAS 141(R) changes the accounting for business combinations in a number of ways, including broadening the transactions or events that are considered business combinations; requiring an acquirer to recognize 100 percent of the fair values of assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and noncontrolling (i.e., minority) interests; recognizing contingent consideration arrangements at their acquisition-date fair values with subsequent changes in fair value generally reflected in income; and recognizing preacquisition loss and gain contingencies at their acquisition-date fair values, among other changes. We are required to adopt SFAS 141(R) for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2009. Early adoption is prohibited.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, "Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133" (SFAS 161). SFAS 161 requires enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why we use derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" (SFAS 133), and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect our consolidated financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. SFAS 161 is effective beginning with financial statements issued for the quarterly period ending March 31, 2009. Because SFAS 161 only requires additional disclosures about derivatives, it will have no effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

## Note 5. Finance Receivables

Components of net finance receivables by type were as follows:

<b>March 31, 2008</b> (dollars in thousands)	<b>Real Estate Loans</b>	<b>Non-Real Estate Loans</b>	<b>Retail Sales Finance</b>	<b>Total</b>
Gross receivables	\$19,577,742	\$4,480,930	\$2,382,503	\$26,441,175
Unearned finance charges and points and fees	(204,617)	(478,496)	(257,833)	(940,946)
Accrued finance charges	122,726	50,448	39,210	212,384
Deferred origination costs	24,363	41,293	-	65,656
Premiums, net of discounts	80,221	13,599	5,769	99,589
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$19,600,435</b>	<b>\$4,107,774</b>	<b>\$2,169,649</b>	<b>\$25,877,858</b>

<b>December 31, 2007</b> (dollars in thousands)	<b>Real Estate Loans</b>	<b>Non-Real Estate Loans</b>	<b>Retail Sales Finance</b>	<b>Total</b>
Gross receivables	\$18,772,434	\$4,176,097	\$2,281,487	\$25,230,018
Unearned finance charges and points and fees	(191,514)	(434,093)	(209,293)	(834,900)
Accrued finance charges	121,734	50,251	40,692	212,677
Deferred origination costs	25,049	42,596	-	67,645
Premiums, net of discounts	44,889	325	(656)	44,558
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$18,772,592</b>	<b>\$3,835,176</b>	<b>\$2,112,230</b>	<b>\$24,719,998</b>

Unused credit limits extended by AIG Federal Savings Bank (AIG Bank), a non-subsiary affiliate (whose private label finance receivables are fully participated to the Company), and the Company to their customers were \$6.6 billion at March 31, 2008, and \$6.3 billion at December 31, 2007. Our experience has shown that the funded amounts have been substantially less than the credit limits. All unused credit limits, in part or in total, can be cancelled at the discretion of AIG Bank and the Company.

In first quarter 2008, we acquired finance receivables in a transfer for which there was, at acquisition, evidence of deterioration of credit quality since origination and for which it was probable, at acquisition, that all contractually required payments would not be collected. We considered such credit quality deterioration in our determination of the acquisition price for these finance receivables.

We included the carrying amount of these finance receivables in our net finance receivables. The amount of these finance receivables by type and the related carrying amount were as follows:

<b>March 31,</b> (dollars in thousands)	<b>2008</b>
Real estate loans	\$17,010
Non-real estate	12,405
Retail sales finance	2,406
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$31,821</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>\$21,619</b>

Changes in accretable yield of these finance receivables were as follows:

<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b> (dollars in thousands)	<b>2008</b>
Balance at beginning of period	\$ -
Additions	3,586
Accretion	(312)
Reclassifications from (to) nonaccretable difference	-
Disposals	-
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>\$3,274</b>

We did not create a valuation allowance in the initial accounting for these acquired finance receivables. During the three months ended March 31, 2008, we did not establish a valuation allowance for these finance receivables due to no change in their expected cash flows.

The portion of these finance receivables that were acquired during the three months ended March 31, 2008, for which it was probable at acquisition that all contractually required payments would not be collected were as follows:

<b>Three months ended March 31,</b> (dollars in thousands)	<b>2008</b>
Contractually required payments receivable at acquisition:	
Real estate loans	\$21,545
Non-real estate	16,788
Retail sales finance	3,123
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$41,456</b>
Cash flows expected to be collected at acquisition	<b>\$24,992</b>
Basis in acquired finance receivables at acquisition	<b>\$21,406</b>

#### **Note 6. Allowance for Finance Receivable Losses**

Changes in the allowance for finance receivable losses were as follows:

<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b> (dollars in thousands)	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 593,532	\$479,908
Provision for finance receivable losses	174,767	56,460
Charge-offs	(108,581)	(71,598)
Recoveries	12,387	13,189
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>\$672,105</b>	<b>\$477,959</b>

#### **Note 7. Derivative Financial Instruments**

AGFC uses derivative financial instruments in managing the cost of its debt and its return on real estate loans held for sale but is neither a dealer nor a trader in derivative financial instruments. AGFC's derivative financial instruments consist of: interest rate, cross currency, cross currency interest rate, and equity-indexed swap agreements; interest rate lock commitments; and forward sale commitments.

While all of our interest rate, cross currency, cross currency interest rate, and equity-indexed swap agreements mitigate economic exposure of related debt, not all of these swap agreements currently qualify as cash flow or fair value hedges under GAAP. At March 31, 2008, equity-indexed debt and related swaps were immaterial.

In June 2007, we designated certain derivatives as either fair value or cash flow hedges of debt. The fair value hedge consisted of a cross currency interest rate swap designated as a hedge of the change in fair value of foreign currency denominated debt attributable to changes in the foreign exchange rate and the benchmark interest rate. With respect to cash flow hedges, interest rate swaps were designated as hedges of the changes in cash flows on floating-rate debt attributable to changes in the benchmark interest rate, and cross currency and cross currency interest rate swaps were designated as hedges of changes in cash flows on foreign currency denominated debt attributable to changes in the foreign exchange rates and/or the benchmark interest rate.

For certain types of hedge relationships meeting specific criteria, SFAS 133 allows a “shortcut” method, which provides for an assumption of zero ineffectiveness. Under this method, the periodic assessment of effectiveness is not required. The Company’s use of this method is limited to interest rate swaps that hedge certain borrowings. At March 31, 2008, certain of AGFC’s cash flow and fair value hedges which qualified for hedge accounting treatment qualified under this method. For other AGFC cash flow and fair value hedges, we perform and document an initial prospective assessment of hedge effectiveness using regression analysis to demonstrate that the hedge is expected to be highly effective in future periods. Subsequently, on a regular basis, we perform a prospective hedge effectiveness assessment to demonstrate the continued expectation that the hedge will be highly effective in future periods and a retrospective hedge effectiveness assessment to demonstrate that the hedge was effective in the most recent period.

AGFC uses interest rate, cross currency, cross currency interest rate, and equity-indexed swap agreements in conjunction with specific long-term debt issuances. AGFC’s objective is to achieve net U.S. dollar, fixed or floating interest rate exposure at costs not materially different from costs AGFC would have incurred by issuing U.S. dollar debt for the same net exposure without using derivatives.

During the three months ended March 31, 2008, we recognized a net gain of \$0.1 million in other revenues related to the ineffective portion of our fair value hedging instruments. There were no amounts related to ineffectiveness recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2007. We included all components of each derivative’s gain or loss in the assessment of hedge ineffectiveness.

We immediately recognize the portion of the gain or loss in the fair value of a derivative instrument in a cash flow hedge that represents hedge ineffectiveness in current period earnings. We recognized a loss related to ineffectiveness of \$15.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008, in other revenues. There were no amounts recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2007. We included all components of each derivative’s gain or loss in the assessment of hedge ineffectiveness.

At March 31, 2008, we expect \$45.8 million of the deferred net loss on cash flow hedges in accumulated other comprehensive loss to be reclassified to earnings during the twelve months ending March 31, 2009. For the three months ended March 31, 2008, there were no instances in which we reclassified amounts from other comprehensive income to earnings as a result of a discontinuance of a cash flow hedge, because it was probable the original forecasted cash flows would not occur at the end of the specified time period.

Due to the implementation of SFAS 157, effective January 1, 2008, our valuations recognize the effect of credit risk and market risk using credit default swap valuation modeling. We recorded a \$39.4 million credit valuation adjustment loss in other revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2008, of which \$13.3 million represents the transition amount at January 1, 2008, from the adoption of SFAS 157. The credit valuation adjustment loss increased significantly in the three months ended March 31, 2008, due to the widening of credit default swap spreads. If we do not exit these derivatives prior to maturity, the credit valuation adjustment will result in no impact to earnings over the life of the agreements. We do not anticipate exiting these derivatives prior to maturity. In addition, these derivatives were primarily with a non-subsiary affiliate that is highly rated due to credit support from AIG, its parent.

#### Note 8. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Components of accumulated other comprehensive loss were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Net unrealized (losses) gains on:		
Swap agreements	\$(138,853)	\$(92,170)
Investment securities and securities lending	(4,256)	10,719
Retirement plan liabilities adjustment	(2,042)	(2,042)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	763	1,647
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	<b>\$(144,388)</b>	\$(81,846)

#### Note 9. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Supplemental disclosure of non-cash activities for the acquisition of Ocean was as follows:

Three Months Ended March 31, (dollars in thousands)	2007
Fair value of assets acquired	<b>\$313,853</b>
Net cash acquired in acquisition	<b>21,770</b>
Liabilities assumed	<b>(87,421)</b>
Note payable and remaining other liabilities	<b>\$248,202</b>

#### Note 10. Segment Information

We have three business segments: branch, centralized real estate, and insurance. We define our segments by types of financial service products we offer, nature of our production processes, and methods we use to distribute our products and to provide our services, as well as our management reporting structure.

In our branch business segment, we:

- originate real estate loans secured by first or second mortgages on residential real estate, which may be closed-end accounts or open-end home equity lines of credit and are generally considered non-conforming;
- originate secured and unsecured non-real estate loans;
- purchase retail sales contracts and provide revolving retail sales financing services arising from the retail sale of consumer goods and services by retail merchants; and
- purchase private label finance receivables originated by AIG Bank under a participation agreement.

To supplement our lending and retail sales financing activities, we purchase portfolios of real estate loans, non-real estate loans, and retail sales finance receivables originated by other lenders. We also offer credit and non-credit insurance and ancillary products to all eligible branch customers.

In our centralized real estate business segment, we:

- originate residential real estate loans for sale to investors with servicing released to the purchaser;
- originate residential real estate loans for transfer to the centralized real estate servicing center; and
- service a portfolio of residential real estate loans generated through:
  - portfolio acquisitions from third party lenders;
  - our mortgage origination subsidiaries;
  - refinancing existing mortgages;
  - advances on home equity lines of credit; or
  - correspondent relationships.

In our insurance business segment, we write and reinsure credit life, credit accident and health, credit-related property and casualty, and credit involuntary unemployment insurance covering our customers and the property pledged as collateral through products that the branch business segment offers to its customers. We also offer non-credit insurance products. In addition, we monitor our finance receivables to ensure that the collateral is adequately protected, and if it is not adequately protected, we place insurance to cover the collateral.

The following tables display information about the Company's segments as well as reconciliations to the condensed consolidated financial statement amounts.

<b>Three Months Ended March 31, 2008</b> (dollars in thousands)	<b>Branch Segment</b>	<b>Centralized Real Estate Segment</b>	<b>Insurance Segment</b>	<b>All Other</b>	<b>Adjustments</b>	<b>Consolidated Total</b>
Revenues:						
External:						
Finance charges	\$483,648	\$167,553	\$ -	\$ (3,491)	\$ -	\$647,710
Insurance	141	-	38,714	965	-	39,820
Other	(3,604)	16,917	26,645	(36,128)	(8,940)	(5,110)
Intercompany	19,134	523	(15,424)	(4,233)	-	-
Pretax income (loss)	56,890	(30,542)	26,902	(91,107)	(9,514)	(47,371)

<b>Three Months Ended March 31, 2007</b> (dollars in thousands)	<b>Branch Segment</b>	<b>Centralized Real Estate Segment</b>	<b>Insurance Segment</b>	<b>All Other</b>	<b>Adjustments</b>	<b>Consolidated Total</b>
Revenues:						
External:						
Finance charges	\$454,179	\$ 168,699	\$ -	\$ (3,753)	\$ -	\$619,125
Insurance	-	-	39,159	2,288	-	41,447
Other	(5,511)	(86,006)	24,653	(3,374)	(687)	(70,925)
Intercompany	19,141	480	(15,697)	(3,924)	-	-
Pretax income (loss)	119,777	(150,156)	23,910	(42,533)	2,134	(46,868)

The “All Other” column includes:

- corporate revenues and expenses such as management and administrative revenues and expenses and fair value adjustments of derivatives and foreign exchange gain or loss on foreign currency denominated debt that are not considered pertinent in determining segment performance; and
- revenues from our foreign subsidiary, Ocean, which we acquired in January 2007.

The “Adjustments” column includes:

- realized gains (losses) on investment securities and securities lending;
- interest expense related to re-allocations of debt among business segments; and
- provision for finance receivable losses due to redistribution of amounts provided for the allowance for finance receivable losses.

### **Note 11. Supervisory Agreement**

As disclosed in AGFC’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 7, 2007, AIG Bank, Wilmington Finance, Inc. (WFI) (a wholly owned subsidiary of AGFC), and AGFI entered into a Supervisory Agreement with the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) on June 7, 2007 (the Supervisory Agreement). The Supervisory Agreement pertains to certain mortgage loans originated in the name of AIG Bank by WFI from July 2003 through early May 2006 pursuant to a mortgage services agreement between WFI and AIG Bank. The mortgage services agreement was terminated in February 2006.

Pursuant to the terms of the Supervisory Agreement, AIG Bank, WFI, and AGFI have implemented a financial remediation program whereby certain borrowers may be provided loans on more affordable terms and/or reimbursed for certain fees. Pursuant to the requirements of the Supervisory Agreement, we have engaged the services of an external consultant to monitor, evaluate, and periodically report to the OTS on our compliance with the remediation program. The Supervisory Agreement will remain in effect until terminated, modified or suspended in writing by the OTS. Failure to comply with the terms of the Agreement could result in the initiation of formal enforcement action by the OTS.

AIG Bank, WFI, and AGFI have also made a commitment to donate a total of \$15 million over a three-year period to certain not-for-profit organizations to support their efforts to promote financial literacy and credit counseling. As of March 31, 2008, we have donated \$3.4 million to this cause.

In accordance with WFI’s surviving obligations under the mortgage services agreement with AIG Bank, we established a reserve of \$128 million (pretax) as a reduction to net service fees from affiliates as of March 31, 2007, reflecting management’s then best estimate of the expected costs of the remediation program. After completion of discussions with the OTS and the execution of the Supervisory Agreement, we recorded an additional reserve of \$50 million, inclusive of the \$15 million donation commitment, in second quarter 2007. As the estimate is based on judgments and assumptions made by management, the actual cost of implementing the remediation program may differ from this estimate. Also in second quarter 2007, AIG contributed capital to AGFI totaling \$76 million to support AGFI’s leverage at its targeted level as of June 30, 2007. In first quarter 2008, we reduced the reserve by \$18.0 million as a result of our current evaluation of our loss exposure. As of March 31, 2008, we have made reimbursements of \$40.0 million for payments made by AIG Bank to refund certain fees to customers pursuant to the terms of the Supervisory Agreement.

## **Note 12. Fair Value Measurements**

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that would be received if an asset is sold or the amount paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The degree of judgment used in measuring the fair value of financial instruments generally correlates with the level of pricing observability. Financial instruments with quoted prices in active markets generally have more pricing observability and less judgment is used in measuring fair value. Conversely, financial instruments traded in other-than-active markets or that do not have quoted prices have less observability and are measured at fair value using valuation models or other pricing techniques that require more judgment. Pricing observability is affected by a number of factors, including the type of financial instrument, whether the financial instrument is listed on an exchange or traded over-the-counter or is new to the market and not yet established, the characteristics specific to the transaction, and general market conditions.

### **Fair Value Hierarchy**

Beginning January 1, 2008, we measure and classify assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet in a hierarchy for disclosure purposes consisting of three “Levels” based on the observability of inputs available in the market place used to measure the fair values. In general, we determine the fair value measurements classified as Level 1 based on inputs utilizing quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that we have the ability to access. We generally obtain market price data from exchange or dealer markets. We do not adjust the quoted price for such instruments. Assets measured using Level 1 inputs include certain investment securities (including certain actively traded listed common stock). We determine the fair value measurements classified as Level 2 based on inputs utilizing other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals. Assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis using Level 2 inputs include certain investment securities (including certain government and agency securities, most investment-grade and high-yield corporate bonds, certain asset-backed securities, and state and municipal obligations), short-term investments, securities lending collateral, and derivative assets and liabilities. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. Assets measured using Level 3 inputs include certain investment securities (including certain asset-backed securities and private equity investments), securities lending collateral, real estate loans held for sale, real estate owned, other intangible assets, and goodwill. In certain cases, the inputs we use to measure the fair value of an asset may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, we determine the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

## Fair Value Measurements – Recurring Basis

On a recurring basis we measure the fair value of investment securities, short-term investments, securities lending collateral, and derivative assets and liabilities. The following tables present information about our assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2008, and indicates the fair value hierarchy based on the levels of inputs we utilized to determine such fair value. Fair value measurements on a recurring basis were as follows:

March 31, 2008 (dollars in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements Using			Counterparty	Total Carried
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting	At Fair Value
<b>Assets</b>					
Investment securities	\$375	\$1,335,438	\$69,480	\$ -	\$1,405,293
Short-term investments	-	54,165	-	-	54,165
Securities lending collateral	-	102,502	22,714	-	125,216
Derivatives	-	609,453	1,073	(101,341)	509,185
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$375</b>	<b>\$2,101,558</b>	<b>\$93,267</b>	<b>\$(101,341)</b>	<b>\$2,093,859</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Derivatives	-	105,230	240	(101,341)	4,129

Three Months Ended March 31, 2008 (dollars in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements Using Level 3				
	Assets				Liabilities
	Investment securities	Securities lending collateral	Derivatives	Total	Derivatives
Balance at beginning of period	\$67,823	\$27,212	\$ 839	\$95,874	\$ 563
Total gains or losses (realized/ unrealized):					
Included in earnings (other revenues)	402	(4,870)	420	(4,048)	3,134
Included in other comprehensive income	(3,144)	691	-	(2,453)	-
Purchases, issuances, and settlements	(692)	(616)	(186)	(1,494)	(3,457)
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3	5,091	297	-	5,388	-
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>\$69,480</b>	<b>\$22,714</b>	<b>\$1,073</b>	<b>\$93,267</b>	<b>\$ 240</b>
Amount of total gains or losses for the period included in earnings (other revenues) attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to assets still held at reporting date	\$ 402	\$ (4,870)	\$ 420	\$ (4,048)	\$ 3,134

We used observable and/or unobservable inputs to determine the fair value of positions that we have classified within the Level 3 category. As a result, the unrealized gains and losses for assets and liabilities within the Level 3 category presented in the table above may include changes in fair value that were attributable to both observable (e.g., changes in market interest rates) and unobservable (e.g., changes in unobservable long-dated volatilities) inputs.

## Fair Value Measurements – Nonrecurring Basis

We measure the fair value of certain assets on a non-recurring basis, generally quarterly, or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. These assets include real estate loans held for sale, real estate owned, other intangible assets, and goodwill.

At March 31, 2008, we had assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis on which we recorded other-than-temporary impairment charges during the three months ended March 31, 2008 as follows:

March 31, 2008 (dollars in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements Using			Total	Total Gains (Losses)
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Real estate owned	\$ -	\$ -	\$134,529	\$134,529	\$ (8,935)
Real estate loans held for sale	-	-	45,678	45,678	(9,049)
Other intangible assets	-	-	90	90	(457)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$180,297</b>	<b>\$180,297</b>	<b>\$(18,441)</b>

In accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 144 “Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets” (SFAS 144), we wrote down certain real estate owned to their fair value of \$134.5 million, resulting in a loss of \$8.9 million, which was included in earnings (other revenues) for the three months ended March 31, 2008.

In accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 65 “Accounting for Certain Mortgage Banking Activities”, we wrote down certain real estate loans held for sale to their fair value of \$45.7 million, resulting in a provision for valuation allowance of \$9.0 million, which was included in earnings (mortgage banking revenues) for the three months ended March 31, 2008.

In accordance with the provisions of SFAS 144, we wrote down certain other intangible assets with a carrying value of \$547,000 to their fair value of \$90,000, resulting in an impairment charge of \$457,000, which was included in earnings (operating expenses) for the three months ended March 31, 2008.

## Fair Value Measurements – Valuation Methodologies and Assumptions

We used the following methods and assumptions to estimate fair value.

### Investment Securities

To measure the fair value of investment securities (which consist primarily of bonds), we maximized the use of observable inputs and minimized the use of unobservable inputs. Whenever available, we obtained quoted prices in active markets for identical assets at the balance sheet date to measure investment securities at fair value. We generally obtained market price data from exchange or dealer markets.

We estimated the fair value of fixed maturity investment securities not traded in active markets by referring to traded securities with similar attributes, using dealer quotations and a matrix pricing methodology, or discounting cash flow analyses. This methodology considers such factors as the issuer’s industry, the security’s rating and tenor, its coupon rate, its position in the capital structure of the issuer, yield curves, credit curves, prepayment rates and other relevant factors. For fixed maturity investment securities that are not traded in active markets or that are subject to transfer restrictions, we adjusted the valuations to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability. Such adjustments are generally based on available market evidence. In the absence of such evidence, management’s best estimate is used.

We initially estimated the fair value of equity instruments not traded in active markets by reference to the transaction price. We adjusted this valuation only when changes to inputs and assumptions were corroborated by evidence such as transactions in similar instruments, completed or pending third-party transactions in the underlying investment or comparable entities, subsequent rounds of financing, recapitalizations, and other transactions across the capital structure, offerings in the equity capital markets, and changes in financial ratios or cash flows. For equity securities that are not traded in active markets or that are subject to transfer restrictions, we adjusted the valuations to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability. Such adjustments are generally based on available market evidence. In the absence of such evidence, management's best estimate is used.

### **Short-term Investments**

We estimated the fair value of short-term investments using quoted prices where available and industry standard valuation models using market-based inputs when quoted prices are unavailable.

### **Securities Lending Collateral**

The fair values of securities lending collateral were calculated in a manner consistent with other fixed maturity investment securities.

### **Derivatives**

Our derivatives are not traded on an exchange. The valuation model used to calculate fair value of our derivative instruments includes a variety of observable inputs, including contractual terms, interest rate curves, foreign exchange rates, yield curves, credit curves, measure of volatility, and correlations of such inputs. Valuation adjustments may be made in the determination of fair value. These adjustments include amounts to reflect counterparty credit quality and liquidity risk. Credit value adjustment and market valuation adjustment were added to the model as a result of the adoption of SFAS 157. The credit valuation adjustment adjusts the valuation of derivatives to account for nonperformance risk of our counter-party with respect to all net derivative assets positions. The credit valuation adjustment also accounts for our own credit risk in the fair value measurement of all net derivative liabilities' positions, when appropriate. The market valuation adjustment adjusts the valuation of derivatives to reflect the fact that we are an "end-user" of derivative products. As such, the valuation is adjusted to take into account the bid-offer spread (the liquidity risk), as we are not a dealer of derivative products.

### **Real Estate Owned**

We generally based our estimate of the fair value of real estate owned on the price that would be received in a current transaction to sell the asset.

### **Real Estate Loans Held for Sale**

We determined the fair value of real estate loans held for sale by reference to current investor yield requirements or outstanding forward sale commitments, if any.

### **Other Intangible Assets**

We estimated fair values of other intangible assets by discounting projected cash flows at designated rates of return using market recognized valuation techniques.

**Note 13. Legal Contingencies**

AGFC and certain of its subsidiaries are parties to various legal proceedings, including certain purported class action claims, arising in the ordinary course of business. Some of these proceedings are pending in jurisdictions that permit damage awards disproportionate to the actual economic damages alleged to have been incurred. Based upon information presently available, we believe that the total amounts, if any, that will ultimately be paid arising from these legal proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations or financial position. However, the continued occurrences of large damage awards in general in the United States, including, in some jurisdictions, large punitive damage awards that bear little or no relation to actual economic damages incurred by plaintiffs, create the potential for an unpredictable result in any given proceeding.

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

### FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and our other publicly available documents may include, and the Company's officers and representatives may from time to time make, statements which may constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are not historical facts but instead represent only our belief regarding future events, many of which are inherently uncertain and outside of our control. These statements may address, among other things, our strategy for growth, product development, regulatory approvals, market position, financial results and reserves. Our actual results and financial condition may differ from the anticipated results and financial condition indicated in these forward-looking statements. The important factors, many of which are outside of our control, that could cause our actual results to differ, possibly materially, include, but are not limited to, the following:

- changes in general economic conditions, including the interest rate environment in which we conduct business, the residential housing market, and the financial markets through which we access capital and invest cash flows from the insurance business segment;
- changes in the competitive environment in which we operate, including the demand for our products, customer responsiveness to our distribution channels, and the formation of business combinations among our competitors;
- the effectiveness of our credit risk scoring models in assessing the risk of customer unwillingness or inability to repay;
- shifts in collateral values, contractual delinquencies, and credit losses;
- levels of unemployment and personal bankruptcies;
- our ability to access capital markets and maintain our credit rating position;
- changes in laws, regulations, or regulator policies and practices that affect our ability to conduct business or the manner in which we conduct business, such as licensing requirements, pricing limitations or restrictions on the method of offering products, as well as changes that may result from increased regulatory scrutiny of the sub-prime lending industry;
- the costs and effects of any litigation or governmental inquiries or investigations involving the Company, including those that are determined adversely to the Company;
- changes in accounting standards or tax policies and practices and the application of such new policies and practices to the manner in which we conduct business;
- our ability to integrate the operations of any acquisitions into our businesses;
- changes in our ability to attract and retain employees or key executives to support our businesses;
- natural or accidental events such as earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, fires, or floods affecting our customers, collateral, and branches or other operating facilities; and
- war, acts of terrorism, riots, civil disruption, pandemics, or other events disrupting business or commerce.

We also direct readers to other risks and uncertainties discussed in other documents we file with the SEC (see "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007). We are under no obligation (and expressly disclaim any obligation) to update or alter any forward-looking statement, whether written or oral, that we may make from time to time, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

## CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

We consider our most critical accounting estimate to be the establishment of an adequate allowance for finance receivable losses. Our Credit Strategy and Policy Committee evaluates our finance receivable portfolio monthly. The Credit Strategy and Policy Committee exercises its judgment, based on quantitative analyses, qualitative factors, and each committee member's experience in the consumer finance industry, when determining the amount of the allowance for finance receivable losses. If the committee's review concludes that an adjustment is necessary, we charge or credit this adjustment to expense through the provision for finance receivable losses. On a quarterly basis, AIG's Chief Credit Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of AIG's Financial Services Division review and approve the conclusions reached by the committee. We consider this estimate to be a critical accounting estimate that affects the net income of the Company in total and the pretax operating income of our branch and centralized real estate business segments. We document the adequacy of the allowance for finance receivable losses, the analysis of the trends in credit quality, and the current economic conditions considered by the Credit Strategy and Policy Committee to support its conclusions. See Provision for Finance Receivable Losses for further information on the allowance for finance receivable losses.

## OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements as defined by SEC rules.

## CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

### Capital Resources

Our capital varies primarily with the amount of net finance receivables and real estate loans held for sale. We base our mix of debt and equity, or "leverage", primarily upon maintaining leverage that supports cost-effective funding.

March 31, (dollars in millions)	2008		2007	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Long-term debt	\$21,624.0	77%	\$18,376.9	70%
Short-term debt	3,154.9	11	4,625.0	18
Total debt	24,778.9	88	23,001.9	88
Equity	3,267.3	12	3,125.0	12
Total capital	\$28,046.2	100%	\$26,126.9	100%
Net finance receivables	\$25,877.9		\$23,596.6	
Real estate loans held for sale	\$ 79.3		\$ 981.3	

We issue a combination of fixed-rate debt, principally long-term, and floating-rate debt, both long-term and short-term. AGFC obtains our fixed-rate funding by issuing public or private long-term debt with maturities primarily ranging from three to ten years. AGFC obtains most of our floating-rate funding by issuing and refinancing commercial paper and by issuing long-term, floating-rate debt. We issue commercial paper, with maturities ranging from 1 to 270 days, to banks, insurance companies, corporations, and other institutional investors. At March 31, 2008, short-term debt included \$3.0 billion of commercial paper. AGFC also issues extendible commercial notes with initial maturities of up to 90 days, which AGFC may extend to 390 days. At March 31, 2008, short-term debt included \$122.1 million of extendible commercial notes.

AGFC uses interest rate, cross currency, cross currency interest rate, and equity-indexed swap agreements in conjunction with specific long-term debt issuances. AGFC's objective is to achieve net U.S. dollar, fixed or floating interest rate exposure at costs not materially different from costs AGFC would have incurred by issuing U.S. dollar debt for the same net exposure without using derivatives.

AGFC has historically paid dividends to (or received capital contributions from) its parent to manage to our targeted leverage. Certain AGFC financing agreements effectively limit the amount of dividends AGFC is permitted to pay.

From 2001 through 2006, we targeted our leverage to be a ratio of 7.5 to 1 of debt to tangible equity, where tangible equity equaled total shareholder's equity less goodwill and accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income. Beginning in the first quarter of 2007, we changed our method of measuring target leverage primarily to accommodate AGFC's issuance of \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of 60-year junior subordinated debentures ("hybrid debt") following our acquisition of Ocean in January 2007. The debentures underlie a series of trust preferred securities sold by a trust sponsored by AGFC in a Rule 144A/Regulation S offering. AGFC can redeem the debentures at par beginning in January 2017. Based upon the terms of these junior subordinated debentures, credit rating agencies have acknowledged that until January 2017, at least 75% of such hybrid debt will be afforded equity treatment in their measurement of AGFC's leverage.

Accordingly, beginning in first quarter 2007, our targeted leverage was changed to 7.5 to 1 of adjusted debt to adjusted tangible equity, where adjusted debt equals total debt less 75% of hybrid debt and where adjusted tangible equity equals total shareholder's equity plus 75% of hybrid debt and less goodwill, other intangibles, and accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income. Based on this definition, our adjusted tangible leverage at March 31, 2008, was 7.59x compared to 7.79x at March 31, 2007, and 8.11x at December 31, 2007.

Reconciliations of total debt to adjusted debt were as follows:

(dollars in millions)	March 31, 2008	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2007
Total debt	\$24,778.9	\$23,001.9	\$25,619.5
75% of hybrid debt	(261.9)	(259.2)	(261.9)
Adjusted debt	<b>\$24,517.0</b>	\$22,742.7	\$25,357.6

Reconciliations of equity to adjusted tangible equity were as follows:

(dollars in millions)	March 31, 2008	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2007
Equity	\$3,267.3	\$3,125.0	\$3,230.6
75% of hybrid debt	261.9	259.2	261.9
Goodwill	(336.3)	(345.4)	(336.3)
Other intangibles	(107.7)	(94.6)	(111.1)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss (income)	144.4	(23.7)	81.8
Adjusted tangible equity	<b>\$3,229.6</b>	\$2,920.5	\$3,126.9

## Liquidity Facilities

We maintain credit facilities to support the issuance of commercial paper and to provide an additional source of funds for operating requirements. AGFC does not guarantee any borrowings of AGFI.

At March 31, 2008, AGFC had committed credit facilities totaling \$4.952 billion, including a \$2.125 billion multi-year credit facility, a \$2.625 billion 364-day credit facility, and a 100.0 million British Pound one-year facility for Ocean that we established in January 2008. The 364-day facility allows for the conversion by the borrower of any outstanding loan at expiration into a one-year term loan. AGFI is an eligible borrower under the 364-day facility for up to \$400.0 million. The new facility for Ocean replaced 100.0 million British Pounds of uncommitted Ocean credit facilities expiring in 2008. The annual commitment fees for the facilities are based upon AGFC's long-term credit ratings and averaged 0.06% at March 31, 2008. Outstanding borrowings under these committed credit facilities totaled \$55.0 million at March 31, 2008. There were no amounts outstanding under these committed credit facilities at March 31, 2007.

At March 31, 2008, AGFC and certain of its subsidiaries also had an uncommitted credit facility of \$75.0 million. A portion of this uncommitted facility was shared with AGFI and could be increased depending upon lender ability to participate its loans under the facility. There were no amounts outstanding under the uncommitted credit facility at March 31, 2008 or 2007.

## Liquidity

Our sources of funds include cash flows from operations, issuances of long-term debt in domestic and foreign markets, short-term borrowings in the commercial paper market, borrowings from banks under credit facilities, and sales of finance receivables. AGFC has also received capital contributions from its parent to support finance receivable growth and maintain targeted leverage.

We believe that our overall sources of liquidity will continue to be sufficient to satisfy our operational requirements and financial obligations. The principal factors that could decrease our liquidity are customer non-payment and an inability to access capital markets. The principal factors that could increase our cash needs are significant increases in net originations and purchases of finance receivables. We intend to mitigate liquidity risk by continuing to operate the Company utilizing the following existing strategies:

- maintaining a finance receivable portfolio comprised primarily of real estate loans, which generally represent a lower risk of customer non-payment;
- monitoring finance receivables using our credit risk and asset/liability management systems;
- maintaining an investment securities portfolio of predominantly investment grade, liquid securities; and
- maintaining a capital structure appropriate to our asset base.

Principal sources and uses of cash were as follows:

<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b> (dollars in millions)	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
Principal sources of cash:		
Operations	\$ 371.8	\$374.2
Capital contribution	130.0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 501.8</b>	<b>\$374.2</b>
Principal uses of cash:		
Net originations and purchases of finance receivables	\$1,202.6	\$ 55.9
Net repayment of debt	1,029.8	227.2
Dividends paid	-	140.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,232.4</b>	<b>\$423.1</b>

We believe that consistent execution of our business strategies should allow continued access to capital markets to issue our commercial paper and long-term debt. We have implemented programs and operating guidelines that are intended to maintain adequate liquidity, to mitigate the impact of an inability to access capital markets, and to provide contingent funding sources. These programs and guidelines include the following:

- We manage commercial paper as a percentage of total debt. At March 31, 2008, that percentage was 12% compared to 17% at March 31, 2007.
- We spread commercial paper maturities throughout upcoming weeks and months.
- We limit the amount of commercial paper that any one investor may hold.
- We maintain credit facilities to support the issuance of commercial paper and to provide an additional source of funds for operating requirements. At March 31, 2008, we had \$4.952 billion of committed bank credit facilities.
- At March 31, 2008, AGFC had the corporate authority to issue up to \$8.0 billion of senior long-term debt securities registered under the Securities Act of 1933 using AGFC's effective shelf registration statement.
- We have positioned AGFC as a recognized issuer of long-term debt in foreign capital markets, including by recently establishing a Euro medium-term note program.
- We have the ability to sell, on a whole loan basis, or sell for securitizations, a portion of our finance receivables.
- We collect principal payments on our finance receivables, which totaled \$7.1 billion in the twelve months ended March 31, 2008. We chose to reinvest most of these collections, plus additional amounts from borrowings, in new finance receivables, but these funds could be made available for other uses, if necessary.
- We have the ability to sell a portion of our insurance subsidiaries' investment securities and to dividend, subject to certain regulatory limits, cash from the securities sales.

## SEGMENTS

See Note 10 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of our business segments.

The following statistics are derived from the Company's segment reporting and are presented on a GAAP basis. We believe the following segment statistics are relevant to the reader because they are used by management to analyze and evaluate the performance of our business segments. We exclude the effect of items included in "All Other" from our segment reporting. "All Other" includes finance receivables and finance charges that are not identified as part of our business segments. Selected statistics for the business segments were as follows:

<b>At or for the Three Months Ended March 31,</b> (dollars in millions)	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>Net finance receivables:</b>		
Branch real estate loans	<b>\$ 9,235.7</b>	\$ 7,861.5
Centralized real estate	<b>10,659.0</b>	10,726.7
Branch non-real estate loans	<b>4,099.8</b>	3,526.8
Branch retail sales finance	<b>2,144.8</b>	1,845.9
Total segment net finance receivables	<b>26,139.3</b>	23,960.9
All other	<b>(261.4)</b>	(364.3)
Net finance receivables	<b>\$25,877.9</b>	\$23,596.6
<b>Yield:</b>		
Branch real estate loans	<b>10.74%</b>	11.35%
Centralized real estate	<b>6.24</b>	6.32
Branch non-real estate loans	<b>20.72</b>	21.01
Branch retail sales finance	<b>11.71</b>	11.71
Total segment yield	<b>10.42</b>	10.51
All other effect on yield	<b>0.06</b>	0.11
Total yield	<b>10.48</b>	10.62
<b>Charge-off ratio:</b>		
Branch real estate loans	<b>1.18%</b>	0.54%
Centralized real estate	<b>0.32</b>	0.15
Branch non-real estate loans	<b>5.09</b>	3.92
Branch retail sales finance	<b>2.97</b>	1.92
Total segment charge-off ratio	<b>1.55</b>	0.96
All other effect on charge-off ratio	<b>0.01</b>	0.03
Total charge-off ratio	<b>1.56</b>	0.99
<b>Delinquency ratio:</b>		
Branch real estate loans	<b>3.51%</b>	2.77%
Centralized real estate	<b>2.56</b>	1.09
Branch non-real estate loans	<b>4.09</b>	3.33
Branch retail sales finance	<b>2.27</b>	1.65
Total segment delinquency ratio	<b>3.12</b>	2.04
All other effect on delinquency ratio	<b>0.05</b>	0.04
Total delinquency ratio	<b>3.17</b>	2.08

There are many different categorizations used in the consumer lending industry to describe the creditworthiness of a borrower, including “prime”, “non-prime”, and “sub-prime”. While there are no industry-wide agreed upon definitions for these categorizations, many market participants utilize third party credit scores as a means to categorize the creditworthiness of the borrower and his or her finance receivable. Our finance receivable underwriting process does not use third party credit scores as a primary determinant for credit decisions. However, for informational purposes, we present below our net finance receivables and delinquency ratios grouped into the following categories based solely on borrower Fair Isaac & Co. (FICO) credit scores at the date of origination or renewal:

- Prime: Borrower FICO score greater than or equal to 660
- Non-prime: Borrower FICO score greater than 619 and less than 660
- Sub-prime: Borrower FICO score less than or equal to 619

Many finance receivables included in the “prime” category below might not meet other market definitions of prime loans due to certain characteristics of the borrowers, such as their elevated debt-to-income ratios, lack of income stability, or level of income disclosure and verification, as well as credit repayment history or similar measurements.

FICO-delineated prime, non-prime, and sub-prime categories for net finance receivables for the business segments were as follows:

<b>March 31,</b> (dollars in millions)	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>Net finance receivables:</b>		
Branch real estate loans:		
Prime	\$ 1,565.6	\$ 1,247.8
Non-prime	1,728.5	1,392.9
Sub-prime	5,829.6	5,169.7
Other/FICO unavailable	112.0	51.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 9,235.7</b>	<b>\$ 7,861.5</b>
Centralized real estate loans:		
Prime	\$ 8,029.4	\$8,368.3
Non-prime	1,742.3	1,665.3
Sub-prime	655.5	594.9
Other/FICO unavailable	231.8	98.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,659.0</b>	<b>\$10,726.7</b>
Branch non-real estate loans:		
Prime	\$ 671.3	\$ 565.6
Non-prime	1,002.5	858.3
Sub-prime	2,340.9	2,097.7
Other/FICO unavailable	85.1	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 4,099.8</b>	<b>\$ 3,526.8</b>
Branch retail sales finance:		
Prime	\$ 1,211.2	\$ 1,226.5
Non-prime	321.3	294.4
Sub-prime	380.6	325.1
Other/FICO unavailable	231.7	(0.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,144.8</b>	<b>\$ 1,845.9</b>

FICO-delineated prime, non-prime, and sub-prime categories for delinquency ratios for the business segments were as follows:

<b>March 31,</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>Delinquency ratio:</b>		
Branch real estate loans:		
Prime	<b>1.20%</b>	0.76%
Non-prime	<b>2.41</b>	1.82
Sub-prime	<b>4.46</b>	3.52
Other/FICO unavailable	<b>3.34</b>	1.99
Total	<b>3.51</b>	2.77
Centralized real estate loans:		
Prime	<b>1.79%</b>	0.68%
Non-prime	<b>5.04</b>	1.97
Sub-prime	<b>5.45</b>	4.28
Other/FICO unavailable	<b>13.99</b>	22.24
Total	<b>2.56</b>	1.09
Branch non-real estate loans:		
Prime	<b>2.30%</b>	1.59%
Non-prime	<b>3.29</b>	2.48
Sub-prime	<b>4.95</b>	4.14
Other/FICO unavailable	<b>3.75</b>	5.03
Total	<b>4.09</b>	3.33
Branch retail sales finance:		
Prime	<b>1.18%</b>	0.70%
Non-prime	<b>4.07</b>	2.74
Sub-prime	<b>5.59</b>	4.37
Other/FICO unavailable	<b>0.11</b>	3.38
Total	<b>2.27</b>	1.65

## ANALYSIS OF OPERATING RESULTS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

### Net Loss

<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b> (dollars in millions)	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
Net loss	<b>\$(30.8)</b>	\$ (21.9)
Amount change	<b>\$ (8.9)</b>	\$(147.7)
Percent change	<b>(40)%</b>	(117)%
Return on average assets	<b>(0.42)%</b>	(0.32)%
Return on average equity	<b>(3.81)%</b>	(2.66)%
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	<b>0.85x</b>	0.85x

During 2007 and the three months ended March 31, 2008, the U.S. residential real estate markets and credit markets experienced significant turmoil as housing prices softened, unemployment increased, consumer delinquencies increased, and credit availability contracted and became more expensive for consumers and financial institutions. These market developments contributed to the decline in net income in 2007 and the three months ended March 31, 2008.

Net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2008, reflected higher provision for finance receivable losses as a result of our monthly evaluations of our finance receivable portfolio, higher net charge-offs, and unfavorable variances related to derivatives. See Provision for Finance Receivable Losses and Other Revenues for further information.

Net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2007, included an accrual for costs expected to be incurred relating to WFI's surviving obligations under the terminated mortgage services agreement with AIG Bank. We established a \$128 million reserve as of March 31, 2007, reflecting management's then best estimate of the expected costs of the remediation program pursuant to the terms of the Supervisory Agreement with the OTS. See Note 11 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for information on the Supervisory Agreement.

See Note 10 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for information on the results of the Company's business segments.

Recent developments affecting the mortgage loan and U.S. residential real estate markets could continue to adversely affect our business. The non-prime or sub-prime mortgage loan market has been the subject of negative attention and has been, and may in the future become, subject to increased or changing regulation. Market developments and regulatory changes could limit our business growth opportunities and could increase our cost of borrowing through the capital markets. Any increased or changing regulation could also require us to devote additional resources to comply with that regulation. Further, the downturn in the U.S. residential real estate market could continue to adversely affect our results of operations. In many cases, decreased property values that accompany a market downturn reduce a borrower's ability to refinance his or her mortgage. In addition, interest rate resets on adjustable-rate loans could negatively impact a borrower's ability to repay. Defaults by borrowers could cause losses, could lead to increased claims relating to non-prime or sub-prime mortgage origination practices, and could encourage the adoption of increased regulation. Any sustained period of significantly increased costs, delinquencies or losses could adversely affect our results of operations. For a discussion of additional risk factors relating to our businesses, see "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Factors that affected the Company's operating results were as follows:

### Finance Charges

Finance charges by type were as follows:

<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b> (dollars in millions)	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
Real estate loans	\$ 388.2	\$ 385.6
Non-real estate loans	199.8	180.4
Retail sales finance	59.7	53.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 647.7</b>	<b>\$ 619.1</b>
Amount change	\$ 28.6	\$ 30.9
Percent change	5%	5%
Average net receivables	\$24,829.9	\$23,595.9
Yield	10.48%	10.62%

Finance charges increased due to the following:

<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b> (dollars in millions)	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
Increase in average net receivables	\$ 33.4	\$19.0
Change in yield	(11.1)	11.9
Increase in number of days	6.3	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$28.6</b>	<b>\$30.9</b>

Average net receivables and changes in average net receivables by type were as follows:

<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b> (dollars in millions)	<b>2008</b>		<b>2007</b>	
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Change</b>
Real estate loans	\$18,858.4	\$ 614.6	\$18,243.8	\$ (47.8)
Non-real estate loans	3,868.1	379.6	3,488.5	332.7
Retail sales finance	2,103.4	239.8	1,863.6	356.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$24,829.9</b>	<b>\$1,234.0</b>	<b>\$23,595.9</b>	<b>\$641.7</b>
Percent change		5%		3%

Effective February 29, 2008, we purchased a substantial portion of Equity One, Inc.'s consumer branch finance receivable portfolio consisting of \$1.014 billion of real estate loans, \$289.8 million of non-real estate loans, and \$156.0 million of retail sales finance receivables. However, finance receivable growth resulting from this purchase was partially offset by the slower U.S. housing market and our tighter underwriting guidelines which resulted in lower levels of originations of real estate loans for the three months ended March 31, 2008, when compared to the same period in 2007.

Yield and changes in yield in basis points (bp) by type were as follows:

Three Months Ended March 31,	2008		2007	
	Yield	Change	Yield	Change
Real estate loans	8.28%	(29) bp	8.57%	10 bp
Non-real estate loans	20.73	(13)	20.86	(30)
Retail sales finance	11.42	(10)	11.52	57
Total	10.48	(14)	10.62	25

Yield decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2008, when compared to the same period in 2007 as we originated new loans at lower rates due to market conditions, our tighter underwriting guidelines, and revised credit risk scoring models.

### Mortgage Banking Revenues

Mortgage banking revenues were as follows:

Three Months Ended March 31, (dollars in millions)	2008	2007
Net gain on sales of real estate loans held for sale	\$ 6.2	\$ 48.6
Provision for warranty reserve	(3.3)	(31.1)
Interest income on real estate loans held for sale	3.1	24.3
Total	\$ 6.0	\$ 41.8
Amount change	\$(35.8)	\$ 36.2
Percent change	(86)%	N/M*

\* Not meaningful

Mortgage banking revenues decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2008, when compared to the same period in 2007 reflecting a significant decrease in originations of real estate loans held for sale primarily due to the slower U.S. housing market and our tighter underwriting guidelines. The decrease in mortgage banking revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2008, when compared to the same period in 2007 was partially offset by a decrease in provision for warranty reserve which covers costs associated with buybacks from investors of mortgage loans that incur certain borrower defaults.

### Insurance Revenues

Insurance revenues were as follows:

Three Months Ended March 31, (dollars in millions)	2008	2007
Earned premiums	\$38.7	\$39.0
Commissions	1.1	2.4
Total	\$39.8	\$41.4
Amount change	\$ (1.6)	\$ 2.3
Percent change	(4)%	6%

## Investment Revenue

<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b> (dollars in millions)	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
Investment revenue	<b>\$16.2</b>	\$22.5
Amount change	<b>\$(6.3)</b>	\$(0.2)
Percent change	<b>(28)%</b>	(1)%

Investment revenue was affected by the following:

<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b> (dollars in millions)	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
Average invested assets	<b>\$1,575.8</b>	\$1,495.9
Investment portfolio yield	<b>5.88%</b>	6.06%
Net realized losses on investment securities and securities lending	<b>\$ (8.9)</b>	\$ (0.7)

## Loan Brokerage Fees Revenues

<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b> (dollars in millions)	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
Loan brokerage fees revenues	<b>\$ 9.1</b>	\$23.0
Amount change	<b>\$(13.9)</b>	\$23.0
Percent change	<b>(60)%</b>	N/A*

\* Not applicable

Loan brokerage fees revenues decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2008, when compared to the same period in 2007 primarily due to a significant decline in Ocean's brokered loan volume reflecting the slower United Kingdom housing market.

## Net Service Fees from Affiliates

<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b> (dollars in millions)	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
Net service fees from affiliates	<b>\$ 19.0</b>	\$(127.5)
Amount change	<b>\$146.5</b>	\$(178.7)
Percent change	<b>115%</b>	(349)%

Net service fees from affiliates increased for the three months ended March 31, 2008, when compared to the same period in 2007 reflecting an accrual recorded in first quarter 2007 for costs expected to be incurred relating to WFI's surviving obligations under the terminated mortgage services agreement with AIG Bank. We established a \$128 million reserve as of March 31, 2007, reflecting management's then best estimate of the expected costs of the remediation program pursuant to the terms of the Supervisory Agreement with the OTS. See Note 11 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for information on the Supervisory Agreement.

## Other Revenues

Other revenues were as follows:

<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b> (dollars in millions)	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
Fair value adjustments of derivatives	<b>\$(57.5)</b>	\$ 3.1
Interest revenue – notes receivable from AGFI	<b>5.7</b>	6.6
Net (loss) recovery on sales of real estate owned	<b>(4.6)</b>	0.1
Writedowns on real estate owned	<b>(4.3)</b>	(2.7)
Foreign exchange gain (loss) on foreign currency denominated debt	<b>0.9</b>	(39.2)
Other	<b>4.4</b>	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$(55.4)</b>	<b>\$(30.7)</b>
Amount change	<b>\$(24.7)</b>	\$(45.6)
Percent change	<b>(81)%</b>	(306)%

The loss in other revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2008, reflected a credit valuation adjustment loss of \$39.4 million on the fair value of our derivatives due to the implementation of SFAS 157 effective January 1, 2008 (of which \$13.3 million represents the transition amount at January 1, 2008, from the adoption of SFAS 157), and an ineffectiveness loss of \$15.3 million on economically swapped positions that received hedge accounting treatment beginning in June 2007. The credit valuation adjustment loss resulted from the measurement of credit risk using credit default swap valuation modeling. The credit valuation adjustment loss increased significantly in the three months ended March 31, 2008, due to the widening of credit default swap spreads. If we do not exit these derivatives prior to maturity, the credit valuation adjustment will result in no impact to earnings over the life of the agreements. We do not anticipate exiting these derivatives prior to maturity. In addition, these derivatives were primarily with a non-subsidiary affiliate that is highly rated due to credit support from AIG, its parent. See Note 7 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on our derivatives.

The loss in other revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2007, also included foreign exchange losses on foreign currency denominated debt that were not fully offset by gains arising from the fair value adjustments of derivatives. These amounts relate primarily to economically swapped positions that did not receive hedge accounting designation until June 2007.

## Interest Expense

The impact of using the swap agreements that qualify as hedges under GAAP is included in interest expense and the related borrowing statistics below. Interest expense by type was as follows:

<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b> (dollars in millions)	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
Long-term debt	<b>\$ 280.0</b>	\$ 248.2
Short-term debt	<b>26.2</b>	49.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 306.2</b>	<b>\$ 297.7</b>
Amount change	<b>\$ 8.5</b>	\$ 43.6
Percent change	<b>3%</b>	17%
Average borrowings	<b>\$23,629.8</b>	\$22,897.7
Interest expense rate	<b>5.17%</b>	5.21%

Interest expense increased due to the following:

Three Months Ended March 31, (dollars in millions)	2008	2007
Increase in average borrowings	\$ 9.5	\$17.4
Change in interest expense rate	(1.0)	26.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 8.5</b>	<b>\$43.6</b>

Average borrowings and changes in average borrowings by type were as follows:

Three Months Ended March 31, (dollars in millions)	2008		2007	
	Amount	Change	Amount	Change
Long-term debt	\$20,880.2	\$1,681.2	\$19,199.0	\$1,415.0
Short-term debt	2,749.6	(949.1)	3,698.7	52.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$23,629.8</b>	<b>\$ 732.1</b>	<b>\$22,897.7</b>	<b>\$1,467.7</b>
Percent change		3%		7%

AGFC issued \$6.0 billion of long-term debt during the twelve months ended March 31, 2008. We used the proceeds of these long-term debt issuances to support growth in finance receivables and to refinance maturing debt.

We fund our real estate loans held for sale primarily with short-term debt, which accounts for most of the decrease in short-term average borrowings.

Interest expense rate and changes in interest expense rate in basis points by type were as follows:

Three Months Ended March 31,	2008		2007	
	Rate	Change	Rate	Change
Long-term debt	5.36%	19 bp	5.17%	38 bp
Short-term debt	3.83	(152)	5.35	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>46</b>

Until mid-2007, market benchmark interest rates had risen significantly since mid-2004. Beginning mid-2007, market benchmark rates declined, while market credit spreads rose significantly. Our actual future interest expense rates will depend on general interest rate levels and market credit spreads, which are influenced by our credit ratings and the market perception of credit risk for the Company and possibly our affiliates, including our ultimate parent, AIG.

## Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were as follows:

<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b> (dollars in millions)	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
Salaries and benefits	<b>\$130.2</b>	\$149.9
Other operating expenses	<b>102.1</b>	116.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$232.3</b>	\$265.9
Amount change	<b>\$ (33.6)</b>	\$ 45.4
Percent change	<b>(13)%</b>	21%
Operating expenses as a percentage of average net receivables	<b>3.74%</b>	4.51%

Salaries and benefits decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2008, when compared to the same period in 2007 primarily due to a decrease in commissions resulting from lower centralized real estate loan production. The decrease in other operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2008, when compared to the same period in 2007 reflected lower advertising expenses and additional amounts recorded in first quarter 2007 relating to WFI's surviving obligations under the terminated mortgage services agreement with AIG Bank.

## Provision for Finance Receivable Losses

<b>At or for the Three Months Ended March 31,</b> (dollars in millions)	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
Provision for finance receivable losses	<b>\$174.8</b>	\$ 56.5
Amount change	<b>\$118.3</b>	\$ 24.5
Percent change	<b>210%</b>	76%
Net charge-offs	<b>\$ 96.2</b>	\$ 58.4
Charge-off ratio	<b>1.56%</b>	0.99%
Charge-off coverage	<b>1.75x</b>	2.05x
60 day+ delinquency	<b>\$837.4</b>	\$501.9
Delinquency ratio	<b>3.17%</b>	2.08%
Allowance for finance receivable losses	<b>\$672.1</b>	\$478.0
Allowance ratio	<b>2.60%</b>	2.03%

Provision for finance receivable losses increased for the three months ended March 31, 2008, when compared to the same period in 2007 as a result of our monthly evaluations of our finance receivable portfolio, and higher net charge-offs in first quarter 2008.

Net charge-offs and changes in net charge-offs by type were as follows:

Three Months Ended March 31, (dollars in millions)	2008		2007	
	Amount	Change	Amount	Change
Real estate loans	\$32.9	\$17.5	\$15.4	\$4.2
Non-real estate loans	48.1	14.0	34.1	1.8
Retail sales finance	15.2	6.3	8.9	0.9
Total	\$96.2	\$37.8	\$58.4	\$6.9

Charge-off ratios and changes in charge-off ratios in basis points by type were as follows:

Three Months Ended March 31,	2008		2007	
	Ratio	Change	Ratio	Change
Real estate loans	0.70%	36 bp	0.34%	9 bp
Non-real estate loans	5.03	111	3.92	(18)
Retail sales finance	2.91	101	1.90	(21)
Total	1.56	57	0.99	9

Total charge-off ratio increased for the three months ended March 31, 2008, when compared to the same period in 2007 primarily due to negative economic fundamentals, a higher proportion of non-real estate loans and retail sales finance compared to real estate loans, the maturation of the real estate loan portfolio, and a higher proportion of branch business segment real estate loans compared to a lower proportion of centralized real estate business segment real estate loans which typically have lower charge-off rates.

Charge-off coverage, which compares the allowance for finance receivable losses to net charge-offs (annualized), decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2008, when compared to the same period in 2007 primarily due to higher net charge-offs, partially offset by higher allowance for finance receivable losses.

Delinquency based on contract terms in effect and changes in delinquency by type were as follows:

March 31, (dollars in millions)	2008		2007	
	Amount	Change	Amount	Change
Real estate loans	\$599.6	\$259.4	\$340.2	\$72.3
Non-real estate loans	183.4	54.9	128.5	8.7
Retail sales finance	54.4	21.2	33.2	7.1
Total	\$837.4	\$335.5	\$501.9	\$88.1

Delinquency ratios based on contract terms in effect and changes in delinquency ratios in basis points by type were as follows:

March 31,	2008		2007	
	Ratio	Change	Ratio	Change
Real estate loans	3.06%	119 bp	1.87%	41 bp
Non-real estate loans	4.09	76	3.33	(12)
Retail sales finance	2.28	62	1.66	6
Total	3.17	109	2.08	31

The delinquency ratio at March 31, 2008, increased when compared to March 31, 2007, primarily due to negative economic fundamentals, a higher proportion of non-real estate loans and retail sales finance compared to real estate loans, the maturation of the real estate loan portfolio, and a higher proportion of branch business segment real estate loans compared to a lower proportion of centralized real estate business segment real estate loans which typically have lower delinquency rates.

Real estate owned increased to \$134.5 million at March 31, 2008, from \$63.5 million at March 31, 2007, reflecting the downturn in the U.S. residential real estate market and the resulting increase in foreclosures.

Our Credit Strategy and Policy Committee evaluates our finance receivable portfolio monthly to determine the appropriate level of the allowance for finance receivable losses. We believe the amount of the allowance for finance receivable losses is the most significant estimate we make. In our opinion, the allowance is adequate to absorb losses inherent in our existing portfolio. The increase in the allowance for finance receivable losses at March 31, 2008, when compared to March 31, 2007, was primarily due to increases to the allowance for finance receivable losses through the provision for finance receivable losses in response to our higher levels of real estate loan delinquency. The purchase of finance receivables from Equity One, Inc. did not impact our allowance for finance receivable losses at March 31, 2008. We accounted for these finance receivables in accordance with SOP 03-3, which requires that only losses incurred on acquired finance receivables after their acquisition be included in allowance for finance receivable losses.

The increase in the allowance ratio at March 31, 2008, when compared to March 31, 2007, was primarily due to increases to the allowance for finance receivable losses through the provision for finance receivable losses, partially offset by growth in finance receivables during the twelve months ended March 31, 2008.

### Insurance Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses

Insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses were as follows:

<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b> (dollars in millions)	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
Claims incurred	<b>\$18.2</b>	\$16.6
Change in benefit reserves	<b>(1.7)</b>	(0.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$16.5</b>	\$16.5
Amount change	<b>\$ -</b>	\$ 0.7
Percent change	<b>-%</b>	4%

### Credit for Income Taxes

<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b> (dollars in millions)	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
Credit for income taxes	<b>\$(16.6)</b>	\$(24.9)
Amount change	<b>\$ 8.3</b>	\$(98.4)
Percent change	<b>34%</b>	(134)%
Pretax loss	<b>\$(47.4)</b>	\$(46.9)
Effective income tax rate	<b>35.00%</b>	53.23%

Pretax loss for the three months ended March 31, 2008, reflected higher provision for finance receivable losses as a result of our monthly evaluations of our finance receivable portfolio, higher net charge-offs, and unfavorable variances related to derivatives.

Pretax loss for the three months ended March 31, 2007, included an accrual for costs expected to be incurred relating to WFI's surviving obligations under the terminated mortgage services agreement with AIG Bank. We established a \$128 million reserve as of March 31, 2007, reflecting management's then best estimate of the expected costs of the remediation program pursuant to the terms of the Supervisory Agreement with the OTS.

The effective income tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2007 reflected a cumulative deferred tax benefit of \$8.6 million resulting from the correction of an accounting error. In connection with the January 1, 2003, purchase business combination of WFI, we identified \$40.9 million of intangible assets in accordance with SFAS No. 141 "Business Combinations" (SFAS 141) for which there was no corresponding tax basis. In years 2003 through 2006, we recorded a cumulative \$8.6 million in current tax expense associated with the amortization of the intangible assets. Upon review of the amortization of these intangible assets, we concluded that a deferred tax liability of \$14.3 million should have been established in accordance with SFAS No. 109 "Accounting for Income Taxes" at the time of the purchase business combination and that, for years 2003 through 2006, the amortization of the intangible assets should have resulted in a cumulative deferred tax benefit of \$8.6 million. Since no deferred tax liability was initially recorded, we recognized a cumulative deferred tax benefit of \$8.6 million in first quarter 2007. We further concluded that, in accordance with SFAS 141, the \$14.3 million deferred tax liability that should have been recorded at the time of the purchase business combination would have increased the amount of goodwill recorded in connection with the purchase business combination. Therefore, in first quarter 2007, we increased the \$54.1 million of goodwill initially recorded in connection with the purchase business combination of WFI to \$68.4 million.

### **Asset/Liability Management**

To reduce the risk associated with unfavorable changes in interest rates not offset by favorable changes in yield of our finance receivables, we monitor the anticipated cash flows of our assets and liabilities, principally our finance receivables and debt. We fund finance receivables with a combination of fixed-rate and floating-rate debt and equity. We base the mix of fixed-rate and floating-rate debt, in part, on the nature of the finance receivables being supported. Our real estate loans held for sale are funded primarily with floating-rate debt.

We issue fixed-rate, long-term debt as the primary source of fixed-rate debt. AGFC also alters the nature of certain floating-rate funding by using swap agreements to create synthetic fixed-rate, long-term debt to limit our exposure to market interest rate increases. Additionally, AGFC has swapped fixed-rate, long-term debt interest payments to floating-rate interest payments. Including the impact of interest rate swap agreements that effectively fix floating-rate debt or float fixed-rate debt, our floating-rate debt represented 24% of our borrowings at March 31, 2008, compared to 35% at March 31, 2007. Adjustable-rate net finance receivables (excluding those still in a fixed-rate period) represented 4% of our net finance receivables at March 31, 2008, compared to 5% at March 31, 2007. Approximately 7% of our real estate loans outstanding at March 31, 2008, are scheduled to reset by the end of 2008.

#### **Item 4. Controls and Procedures.**

##### **(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified by the SEC's rules and forms. The Company's disclosure controls and procedures include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and its Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

The Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and its Chief Financial Officer, evaluates the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of each quarter and year using the framework and criteria established in "Internal Control – Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on an evaluation of the disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2008, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective and that the condensed consolidated financial statements fairly present our consolidated financial position and the results of our operations for the periods presented.

##### **(b) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended March 31, 2008, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

## **PART II – OTHER INFORMATION**

#### **Item 1. Legal Proceedings.**

See Note 13 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

#### **Item 6. Exhibits.**

Exhibits are listed in the Exhibit Index beginning on page 41 herein.

**Signature**

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

AMERICAN GENERAL FINANCE CORPORATION  
(Registrant)

Date: May 9, 2008

By /s/ Donald R. Breivogel, Jr.  
Donald R. Breivogel, Jr.  
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer  
(Duly Authorized Officer and Principal  
Financial Officer)

## **Exhibit Index**

### **Exhibit**

- 12 Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges
- 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications of the President and Chief Executive Officer of American General Finance Corporation
- 31.2 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications of the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of American General Finance Corporation
- 32 Section 1350 Certifications

**AMERICAN GENERAL FINANCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges**  
**(Unaudited)**

<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b> (dollars in thousands)	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>Earnings:</b>		
Loss before credit for income taxes	\$ (47,371)	\$ (46,868)
Interest expense	306,235	297,666
Implicit interest in rents	5,558	5,367
<b>Total earnings</b>	<b>\$264,422</b>	<b>\$256,165</b>
<b>Fixed charges:</b>		
Interest expense	\$306,235	\$297,666
Implicit interest in rents	5,558	5,367
<b>Total fixed charges</b>	<b>\$311,793</b>	<b>\$303,033</b>
<b>Ratio of earnings to fixed charges</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.85</b>

### Certifications

I, Frederick W. Geissinger, President and Chief Executive Officer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of American General Finance Corporation (the “registrant”);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant’s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant’s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant’s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant’s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant’s auditors and the audit committee of the registrant’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 9, 2008

/s/ Frederick W. Geissinger  
Frederick W. Geissinger  
President and Chief Executive Officer

### Certifications

I, Donald R. Breivogel, Jr., Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of American General Finance Corporation (the “registrant”);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant’s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant’s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant’s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant’s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant’s auditors and the audit committee of the registrant’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 9, 2008

/s/ Donald R. Breivogel, Jr.  
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Donald R. Breivogel, Jr.  
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

**Certifications**

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2008, of American General Finance Corporation (the Company) as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the Report), each of Frederick W. Geissinger, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and Donald R. Breivogel, Jr., Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Frederick W. Geissinger  
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Frederick W. Geissinger  
President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Donald R. Breivogel, Jr.  
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Donald R. Breivogel, Jr.  
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Date: May 9, 2008