SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2003	**Commission File No. 1-13653**

AMERICAN FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

Incorporated under the Laws of Ohio	**IRS Employer I.D. No. 31-1544320**

One East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
(513) 579-2121

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, and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes _X_ No ___

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is an accelerated filer. Yes _X_ No ___

As of November 1, 2003, there were 69,700,572 shares of the Registrant's Common Stock outstanding, excluding 18,666,614 shares owned by subsidiaries.

AMERICAN FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

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PART I
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

AMERICAN FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
(Dollars In Thousands)

	September 30, 2003	December 31, 2002
Assets:		
Cash and short-term investments	$ 801,668	$ 871,103
Investments:		
Fixed maturities - at market (amortized cost - $11,717,287 and $11,549,710)	12,209,187	12,006,910
Other stocks - at market (cost - $245,279 and $174,645)	402,779	300,445
Investment in investee corporations	169,996	-
Policy loans	215,349	214,852
Real estate and other investments	264,649	257,731
Total investments	13,261,960	12,779,938
Recoverables from reinsurers and prepaid reinsurance premiums	3,003,316	2,866,780
Agents' balances and premiums receivable	571,680	708,327
Deferred acquisition costs	850,906	842,070
Other receivables	383,698	307,008
Variable annuity assets (separate accounts)	509,036	455,142
Prepaid expenses, deferred charges and other assets	312,368	425,775
Goodwill	169,331	248,683
	$19,863,963	$19,504,826
Liabilities and Capital:		
Unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	$ 4,793,333	$ 5,203,831
Unearned premiums	1,670,324	1,847,924
Annuity benefits accumulated	6,866,953	6,453,881
Life, accident and health reserves	964,925	902,393
Payable to reinsurers	404,760	508,718
Long-term debt:		
Holding companies	586,171	648,410
Subsidiaries	229,277	296,771
Variable annuity liabilities (separate accounts)	509,036	455,142
Amounts due brokers for securities purchased	505,192	23,616
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	999,009	967,268
Total liabilities	17,528,980	17,307,954
Minority interest	498,778	471,024
Shareholders' Equity:		
Common Stock, no par value - 200,000,000 shares authorized - 69,688,005 and 69,129,352 shares outstanding	69,688	69,129
Capital surplus	931,049	923,042
Retained earnings	480,968	409,777
Unrealized gain on marketable securities, net	354,500	323,900
Total shareholders' equity	1,836,205	1,725,848
	$19,863,963	$19,504,826

AMERICAN FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNINGS
(In Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

	Three months ended September 30, 2003	Three months ended September 30, 2002	Nine months ended September 30, 2003	Nine months ended September 30, 2002
Income:				
Property and casualty insurance premiums	$478,009	$605,012	$1,433,294	$1,827,855
Life, accident and health premiums	83,887	80,972	246,615	224,616
Investment income	189,866	215,607	578,881	647,635
Realized gains (losses) on:				
Securities	21,792	(23,096)	41,929	(88,530)
Subsidiaries	-	(10,769)	(31,682)	(10,769)
Other investments	-	9,253	-	9,253
Other income	75,865	66,450	200,028	177,175
	849,419	943,429	2,469,065	2,787,235
Costs and Expenses:				
Property and casualty insurance:				
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	325,014	443,625	1,014,823	1,345,575
Commissions and other underwriting expenses	132,850	158,848	413,158	495,803
Annuity benefits	71,523	68,685	227,230	215,226
Life, accident and health benefits	62,964	69,579	185,367	184,891
Annuity and life acquisition expenses	27,457	31,112	87,026	81,124
Interest charges on borrowed money	14,613	15,647	42,595	44,486
Other operating and general expenses	142,667	104,530	338,014	293,952
	777,088	892,026	2,308,213	2,661,057
Operating earnings before income taxes	72,331	51,403	160,852	126,178
Provision for income taxes	22,546	15,447	42,368	19,376
Net operating earnings	49,785	35,956	118,484	106,802
Minority interest expense, net of tax	(11,094)	(6,330)	(27,137)	(18,189)
Equity in net earnings (losses) of investees, net of tax	2,909	(2,746)	5,883	(7,833)
Earnings before cumulative effect of accounting change	41,600	26,880	97,230	80,780
Cumulative effect of accounting change	-	-	-	(40,360)
Net Earnings	$ 41,600	$ 26,880	$ 97,230	$ 40,420
Basic earnings per Common Share:				
Before accounting change	$.60	$.39	$1.40	$1.18
Cumulative effect of accounting change	-	-	-	(.59)
Net earnings available to Common Shares	$.60	$.39	$1.40	$.59
Diluted earnings per Common Share:				
Before accounting change	$.59	$.39	$1.39	$1.17
Cumulative effect of accounting change	-	-	-	(.59)
Net earnings available to Common Shares	$.59	$.39	$1.39	$.58
Average number of Common Shares:				
Basic	69,651	68,873	69,507	68,717
Diluted	70,019	69,155	69,785	69,177
Cash dividends per Common Share	$.125	$.125	$.375	$.375

AMERICAN FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Common Shares	Common Stock and Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Unrealized Gain on Securities	Total
Balance at January 1, 2003	69,129,352	$ 992,171	$409,777	$323,900	$1,725,848
Net earnings	-	-	97,230	-	97,230
Change in unrealized	-	-	-	30,600	30,600
Comprehensive income					127,830
Dividends on Common Stock	-	-	(26,039)	-	(26,039)
Shares issued:					
Exercise of stock options	14,400	303	-	-	303
Dividend reinvestment plan	159,429	3,284	-	-	3,284
Employee stock purchase plan	32,577	701	-	-	701
Retirement plan contributions	345,434	6,925	-	-	6,925
Deferred compensation distributions	3,300	71	-	-	71
Directors fees paid in stock	3,517	76	-	-	76
Shares acquired and retired	(4)	-	-	-	-
Other	-	(2,794)	-	-	(2,794)
Balance at September 30, 2003	69,688,005	$1,000,737	$480,968	$354,500	$1,836,205
Balance at January 1, 2002	68,491,610	$ 979,566	$359,513	$159,300	$1,498,379
Net earnings	-	-	40,420	-	40,420
Change in unrealized	-	-	-	161,600	161,600
Comprehensive income					202,020
Dividends on Common Stock	-	-	(25,744)	-	(25,744)
Shares issued:					
Exercise of stock options	26,537	608	-	-	608
Dividend reinvestment plan	201,051	4,410	-	-	4,410
Employee stock purchase plan	33,699	858	-	-	858
Retirement plan contributions	216,740	5,599	-	-	5,599
Directors fees paid in stock	2,875	72	-	-	72
Deferred compensation distributions	1,809	45	-	-	45
Shares acquired and retired	(789)	(11)	(9)	-	(20)
Tax effect of intercompany dividends	-	(2,400)	-	-	(2,400)
Other	-	244	-	-	244
Balance at September 30, 2002	68,973,532	$ 988,991	$374,180	$320,900	$1,684,071

AMERICAN FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(In Thousands)

	Nine months ended September 30, 2003	Nine months ended September 30, 2002
Operating Activities:		
Net earnings	$ 97,230	$ 40,420
Adjustments:		
Cumulative effect of accounting change	-	40,360
Equity in net (earnings) losses of investees	(5,883)	7,833
Minority interest	12,025	3,149
Depreciation and amortization	135,023	132,007
Annuity benefits	227,230	215,226
Realized (gains) losses on investing activities	(19,672)	82,206
Deferred annuity and life policy acquisition costs	(118,765)	(121,160)
Increase in reinsurance and other receivables	(404,718)	(514,206)
Decrease (increase) in other assets	30,155	(56,465)
Increase in insurance claims and reserves	620,421	561,134
Increase (decrease) in payable to reinsurers	(25,156)	168,987
Increase in other liabilities	56,818	100,615
Dividends from investees	864	-
Other, net	8,909	1,280
	614,481	661,386
Investing Activities:		
Purchases of and additional investments in:		
Fixed maturity investments	(5,901,447)	(3,718,410)
Equity securities	(113,409)	(9,217)
Subsidiary	-	(48,500)
Real estate, property and equipment	(22,994)	(37,870)
Maturities and redemptions of fixed maturity investments	1,428,014	1,256,037
Sales of:		
Fixed maturity investments	3,615,671	2,057,781
Equity securities	36,464	20,144
Subsidiaries	247,380	-
Real estate, property and equipment	14,236	12,731
Cash and short-term investments of acquired (former) subsidiaries, net	(112,666)	4,392
Collection of receivable from investee	55,000	-
Decrease in other investments	531	26,432
	(753,220)	(436,480)
Financing Activities:		
Fixed annuity receipts	592,806	599,174
Annuity surrenders, benefits and withdrawals	(417,590)	(410,561)
Net transfers from variable annuity assets	4,061	12,318
Additional long-term borrowings	228,715	79,000
Reductions of long-term debt	(363,405)	(145,655)
Issuances of trust preferred securities	33,943	-
Issuances of Common Stock	881	1,317
Subsidiary's issuance of stock in rights offering	10,632	-
Cash dividends paid	(22,755)	(21,374)
Other, net	2,016	(96)
	69,304	114,123
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Short-term Investments	(69,435)	339,029
Cash and short-term investments at beginning of period	871,103	544,173
Cash and short-term investments at end of period	$ 801,668	$ 883,202

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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A. Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation The accompanying consolidated financial statements for American Financial Group, Inc. ("AFG") and subsidiaries are unaudited; however, management believes that all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring accruals unless otherwise disclosed herein) necessary for fair presentation have been made. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the year. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and therefore do not include all information and footnotes necessary to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior years to conform to the current year's presentation. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. All acquisitions have been treated as purchases. The results of operations of companies since their formation or acquisition are included in the consolidated financial statements.

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Changes in circumstances could cause actual results to differ materially from those estimates.

Proposed Merger with AFC On November 20, 2003, American Financial Corporation ("AFC") Series J preferred shareholders are scheduled to vote on a proposed merger agreement under which AFC and its parent, AFC Holding Company ("AFC Holding" or "AFCH", a direct 100%-owned subsidiary of AFG), would each merge into AFG. If approved, AFC Series J preferred shareholders will receive $26.00 in AFG Common Stock (aggregate value $75 million) in exchange for each share of Series J preferred stock. In addition, approximately $170 million in deferred tax liabilities associated with AFC's holding of AFG stock would be eliminated.

Investments All fixed maturity securities are considered "available for sale" and reported at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported as a separate component of shareholders' equity. Short-term investments are carried at cost; loans receivable are carried primarily at the aggregate unpaid balance. Premiums and discounts on mortgage-backed securities are amortized over a period based on estimated future principal payments, including prepayments. Prepayment assumptions are reviewed periodically and adjusted to reflect actual prepayments and changes in expectations. The most significant determinants of prepayments are the difference between interest rates on the underlying mortgages and current mortgage loan rates and the structure of the security. Other factors affecting prepayments include the size, type and age of underlying mortgages, the geographic location of the mortgaged properties and the credit worthiness of the borrowers. Variations from anticipated prepayments will affect the life and yield of these securities.

Gains or losses on securities are determined on the specific identification basis. When a decline in the value of a specific investment is considered to be other than temporary, a provision for impairment is charged to earnings (included in realized gains) and the cost basis of that investment is reduced.

Derivatives Derivatives included in AFG's Balance Sheet consist primarily of investments in common stock warrants (valued at $5.9 million at September 30, 2003; included in other stocks), the equity-based component of certain annuity products (included in annuity benefits accumulated) and related call options (included in other investments) designed to be consistent with the characteristics of the liabilities and used to mitigate the risk embedded in those annuity products. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are included in current earnings.

Investment in Investee Corporations Investments in securities of 20%-to 50%-owned companies are generally carried at cost, adjusted for AFG's proportionate share of their undistributed earnings or losses.

Goodwill Goodwill represents the excess of cost of subsidiaries over AFG's equity in their underlying net assets. Effective January 1, 2002, AFG implemented Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 142, under which goodwill is no longer amortized but is subject to an impairment test at least annually. As required under SFAS No. 142, AFG completed the transitional test for goodwill impairment (as of January 1, 2002) in the fourth quarter of 2002. The resulting write-down was reported by restating first quarter 2002 results for the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle.

Insurance As discussed under "Reinsurance" below, unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses and unearned premiums have not been reduced for reinsurance recoverable.

Reinsurance Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the claim liability associated with the reinsured policies. AFG's insurance subsidiaries report as assets (a) the estimated reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses, including an estimate for losses incurred but not reported, and (b) amounts paid to reinsurers applicable to the unexpired terms of policies in force. Payable to reinsurers includes ceded premiums retained by AFG's insurance subsidiaries under contracts to fund ceded losses as they become due. AFG's insurance subsidiaries also assume reinsurance from other companies. Income on reinsurance assumed is recognized based on reports received from ceding companies.

Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs ("DPAC") Policy acquisition costs (principally commissions, premium taxes and other marketing and underwriting expenses) related to the production of new business are deferred. For the property and casualty companies, DPAC is limited based upon recoverability without any consideration for anticipated investment income and is charged against income ratably over the terms of the related policies.

DPAC related to annuities and universal life insurance products is deferred to the extent deemed recoverable and amortized, with interest, in relation to the present value of expected gross profits on the policies. To the extent that realized gains and losses result in adjustments to the amortization of DPAC related to annuities, such adjustments are reflected as components of realized gains. DPAC related to annuities is also adjusted, net of tax, for the change in amortization that would have been recorded if the unrealized gains (losses) from securities had actually been realized. This adjustment is included in "Unrealized gain on marketable securities, net" in the shareholders' equity section of the Balance Sheet.

DPAC related to traditional life and health insurance is amortized over the expected premium paying period of the related policies, in proportion to the ratio of annual premium revenues to total anticipated premium revenues.

Annuity and Life Acquisition Expenses Annuity and life acquisition expenses on the Statement of Earnings consists primarily of amortization of DPAC related to the annuity and life, accident and health businesses. This line item also includes certain marketing and commission costs that are expensed as paid.

Unpaid Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses The net liabilities stated for unpaid claims and for expenses of investigation and adjustment of unpaid claims are based upon (a) the accumulation of case estimates for losses reported prior to the close of the accounting period on direct business written; (b) estimates received from ceding reinsurers and insurance pools and associations; (c) estimates of unreported losses based on past experience; (d) estimates based on experience of expenses for investigating and adjusting claims; and (e) the current state of the law and coverage litigation. Establishing reserves for asbestos and environmental claims involves considerably more judgment than other types of claims due to, among other things, inconsistent court decisions, an increase in bankruptcy filings as a result of asbestos-related liabilities, novel theories of coverage, and judicial interpretations that often expand theories of recovery and broaden the scope of coverage.

Loss reserve liabilities are subject to the impact of changes in claim amounts and frequency and other factors. Changes in estimates of the liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses are reflected in the Statement of Earnings in the period in which determined. In spite of the variability inherent in such estimates, management believes that the liabilities for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses are adequate.

Annuity Benefits Accumulated Annuity receipts and benefit payments are recorded as increases or decreases in "annuity benefits accumulated" rather than as revenue and expense. Increases in this liability for interest credited are charged to expense and decreases for surrender charges are credited to other income.

Life, Accident and Health Reserves Liabilities for future policy benefits under traditional life, accident and health policies are computed using the net level premium method. Computations are based on the original projections of investment yields, mortality, morbidity and surrenders and include provisions for unfavorable deviations. Reserves established for accident and health claims are modified as necessary to reflect actual experience and developing trends.

Variable Annuity Assets and Liabilities Separate accounts related to variable annuities represent deposits invested in underlying investment funds on which Great American Financial Resources, Inc. ("GAFRI"), an 82%-owned subsidiary, earns a fee. Investment funds are selected and may be changed only by the policyholder, who retains all investment risk.

Premium Recognition Property and casualty premiums are earned over the terms of the policies on a pro rata basis. Unearned premiums represent that portion of premiums written which is applicable to the unexpired terms of policies in force. On reinsurance assumed from other insurance companies or written through various underwriting organizations, unearned premiums are based on reports received from such companies and organizations. For traditional life, accident and health products, premiums are recognized as revenue when legally collectible from policyholders. For interest-sensitive life and universal life products, premiums are recorded in a policyholder account which is reflected as a liability. Revenue is recognized as amounts are assessed against the policyholder account for mortality coverage and contract expenses.

Policyholder Dividends Dividends payable to policyholders are included in "Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities" and represent estimates of amounts payable on participating policies which share in favorable underwriting results. Estimates are accrued during the period in which premiums are earned. Changes in estimates are included in income in the period determined. Policyholder dividends do not become legal liabilities unless and until declared by the boards of directors of the insurance companies.

Minority Interest For balance sheet purposes, minority interest represents the interests of noncontrolling shareholders in consolidated AFG subsidiaries, including AFC preferred stock and preferred securities issued by consolidated trust subsidiaries of AFG. For income statement purposes, minority interest expense represents those shareholders' interest in the earnings of consolidated AFG subsidiaries as well as AFC preferred dividends and accrued distributions on the preferred securities of consolidated trusts.

Under current guidance provided by Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 46 ("FIN 46"), AFG believes it will be required to deconsolidate three wholly-owned subsidiary trusts because they are "variable interest entities" ("VIEs") in which AFG is not considered to be the primary beneficiary. These subsidiary trusts were formed to issue preferred securities and, in turn, purchase a like amount of subordinated debt from their parent company which provides interest and principal payments to fund the respective trust obligations. Accordingly, the subordinated debt due the trusts would be shown as a liability in the Balance Sheet and the related interest expense would be shown in the Statement of Earnings as interest on subsidiary trust obligations. The FASB has deferred implementation of FIN 46 for VIEs created before February 1, 2003, until periods ending after December 15, 2003. See Note G - "Minority Interest."

Income Taxes AFC files consolidated federal income tax returns which include all 80%-owned U.S. subsidiaries, except for certain life insurance subsidiaries and their subsidiaries. Because holders of AFC Preferred Stock hold in excess of 20% of AFC's voting rights, AFG (parent) and AFC Holding are not eligible to file consolidated returns with AFC, and therefore, file separately. If the proposed merger of AFG, AFC and AFC Holding is approved, AFG would file a single consolidated return and the separate filings of AFC and AFC Holding would be eliminated.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method. Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases and are measured using enacted tax rates. Deferred tax assets are recognized if it is more likely than not that a benefit will be realized.

Stock-Based Compensation As permitted under SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," AFG accounts for stock options and other stock-based compensation plans using the intrinsic value based method prescribed by Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." Under AFG's stock option plan, options are granted to officers, directors and key employees at exercise prices equal to the fair value of the shares at the dates of grant. No compensation expense is recognized for stock option grants.

The following table illustrates the effect on net earnings (in thousands) and earnings per share had compensation cost been recognized and determined based on "fair values" at grant dates consistent with the method prescribed by SFAS No. 123. For SFAS No. 123 purposes, the "fair value" of $5.62 per option granted in 2003 and $8.52 in 2002 was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the following assumptions: dividend yield of 2%; expected volatility of 30%; risk-free interest rate of 3.6% for 2003 and 4.9% for 2002; and expected option life of 7.4 years. There is no single reliable method to determine the actual value of options at grant date. Accordingly, actual value of the option grants may be higher or lower than the SFAS No. 123 "fair value".

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
Net earnings, as reported	$41,600	$26,880	$97,230	$40,420
Pro forma stock option expense, net of tax	(1,619)	(1,868)	(4,744)	(4,114)
Adjusted net earnings	$39,981	$25,012	$92,486	$36,306
Earnings per share (as reported):				
Basic	$0.60	$0.39	$1.40	$0.59
Diluted	$0.59	$0.39	$1.39	$0.58
Earnings per share (adjusted):				
Basic	$0.57	$0.36	$1.33	$0.53
Diluted	$0.57	$0.36	$1.33	$0.53

Benefit Plans AFG provides retirement benefits to qualified employees of participating companies through the AFG Retirement and Savings Plan, a defined contribution plan. AFG makes all contributions to the retirement fund portion of the plan and matches a percentage of employee contributions to the savings fund. Employees have been permitted to direct the investment of their contributions to independently managed investment funds, while Company contributions have been invested primarily in securities of AFG and affiliates. Employees may direct the investment of a portion of their vested retirement fund account balances (increasing from 75% in September 2003 to 100% in April 2004) from securities of AFG and its affiliates to independently managed investment funds. As of September 30, 2003, the Plan owned 11% of AFG's outstanding Common Stock. Company contributions are expensed in the year for which they are declared.

AFG and many of its subsidiaries provide health care and life insurance benefits to eligible retirees. AFG also provides postemployment benefits to former or inactive employees (primarily those on disability) who were not deemed retired under other company plans. The projected future cost of providing these benefits is expensed over the period employees earn such benefits.

Earnings Per Share Basic earnings per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. The calculation of diluted earnings per share includes the following dilutive effect of common stock options: third quarter of 2003 and 2002 - 368,000 shares and 282,000 shares; nine months of 2003 and 2002 - 278,000 shares and 460,000 shares, respectively.

Statement of Cash Flows For cash flow purposes, "investing activities" are defined as making and collecting loans and acquiring and disposing of debt or equity instruments and property and equipment. "Financing activities" include obtaining resources from owners and providing them with a return on their investments, borrowing money and repaying amounts borrowed. Annuity receipts, benefits and withdrawals are also reflected as financing activities. All other activities are considered "operating". Short-term investments having original maturities of three months or less when purchased are considered to be cash equivalents for purposes of the financial statements.

B. Acquisitions and Sales of Subsidiaries

Fidelity Excess and Surplus Insurance Company In June 2003, AFG sold Fidelity Excess and Surplus Insurance Company, an inactive subsidiary, for $28.9 million, realizing a pretax gain of $4.3 million. AFG retained all liability for Fidelity's business related to the period AFG owned the company.

Direct automobile insurance business In April 2003, AFG sold two of its subsidiaries that market automobile insurance directly to customers for $32.2 million, realizing a pretax gain of $3.4 million on the sale. The transaction included the transfer of the right of Great American Insurance Company, an AFG subsidiary, to renew certain of its personal automobile insurance business written on a direct basis in selected markets. Premiums generated by the businesses sold were approximately $79 million in 2002.

Infinity Property and Casualty Corporation On December 31, 2002, AFG transferred to Infinity Property and Casualty Corporation ("Infinity", a newly formed subsidiary) the following subsidiaries involved primarily in the issuance of nonstandard auto policies: Atlanta Casualty Company, Infinity Insurance Company, Leader Insurance Company and Windsor Insurance Company. Effective January 1, 2003, Great American Insurance Company transferred to Infinity its personal insurance business written through independent agents. In February 2003, AFG sold 61% of Infinity in a public offering for net proceeds of $186.3 million, realizing a pretax loss of $39.4 million on the sale. In addition, AFG realized a $5.5 million tax benefit related to its basis in Infinity stock. The businesses transferred generated aggregate net written premiums of approximately $690 million in 2002. See Note J - "Subsequent Events - Planned Sale of Remaining Infinity Shares."

New Jersey private passenger automobile insurance business In September 2002, an AFG subsidiary entered into an agreement under which two unrelated entities assumed the subsidiary's obligations to renew its private passenger automobile insurance business written in New Jersey. AFG recognized a $10.8 million pretax loss on the transaction. As of September 9, 2002, AFG no longer accepts any new private passenger automobile insurance in that state.

Manhattan National Life Insurance In June 2002, GAFRI paid $48.5 million for Manhattan National Life Insurance Company ("MNL"), which no longer was writing new business, but had approximately 90,000 policies-in-force (primarily term life). GAFRI has reinsured 90% of this in-force business.

C. **Segments of Operations** AFG's property and casualty group writes primarily specialized commercial products for businesses through a highly diversified group of specialty business units. Some of the more significant areas are inland and ocean marine, California workers' compensation, agricultural-related coverages, executive and professional liability, fidelity and surety bonds, collateral protection, and umbrella and excess coverages. In February 2003, AFG sold a substantial portion of its Personal segment; see Note B - "Acquisitions and Sales of Subsidiaries". The Personal group wrote nonstandard and preferred/standard private passenger auto and other personal insurance coverage. AFG's annuity, life and health business markets primarily retirement products as well as life and supplemental health insurance.

The following table (in thousands) shows AFG's revenues and operating profit (loss) by significant business segment. Operating profit (loss) represents total revenues less operating expenses.

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
Revenues (a)				
Property and casualty insurance:				
Premiums earned:				
Specialty	$462,798	$403,738	$1,282,104	$1,130,439
Personal	15,201	201,290	151,182	697,110
Other lines	10	(16)	8	306
	478,009	605,012	1,433,294	1,827,855
Investment income	59,619	82,380	189,055	249,139
Realized gains (losses)	19,995	(15,785)	63,868	(55,565)
Other income	45,291	32,601	123,929	81,559
	602,914	704,208	1,810,146	2,102,988
Annuities, life and health (b)	241,400	225,787	690,949	650,829
Other (c)	5,105	13,434	(32,030)	33,418
	$849,419	$943,429	$2,469,065	$2,787,235
Operating Profit (Loss)				
Property and casualty insurance:				
Underwriting:				
Specialty	$ 23,963	$ 4,706	$ 50,657	$ 17,377
Personal	(2,697)	(2,223)	1,083	(10,116)
Other lines (d)	(1,121)	56	(46,427)	(20,784)
	20,145	2,539	5,313	(13,523)
Investment and other income (e)	35,354	45,259	190,040	141,433
	55,499	47,798	195,353	127,910
Annuities, life and health	34,047	7,387	62,851	40,476
Other (c)	(17,215)	(3,782)	(97,352)	(42,208)
	$ 72,331	$ 51,403	$ 160,852	$ 126,178

(a) Revenues include sales of products and services as well as other income earned by the respective segments.
(b) Investment income comprises approximately three-fifths of these revenues. Includes impairment charges of $27.7 million and $68.7 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2002.
(c) Other revenues and operating profit (loss) for the nine months ended September 30, 2003, include a loss of $45.9 million on the public offering of Infinity. Operating profit (loss) includes holding company expenses.
(d) Represents development of lines in "run-off" and includes a pretax charge of $43.8 million in the first nine months of 2003 for an arbitration decision relating to a 1995 property claim from a discontinued business; AFG has ceased underwriting new business in these operations.
(e) Includes a third quarter 2003 pretax charge of $35.5 million related to the settlement of litigation. See *Legal Proceedings* in Item 1 of Part II.

D. Investment in Investees Investment in investee corporations reflects AFG's ownership of 7.9 million shares (38%) of Infinity common stock. The market value of the investment in Infinity stock was $221 million at September 30, 2003, and $260 million at November 10, 2003. Prior to AFG's sale of 12.5 million shares of Infinity in February 2003, AFG beneficially owned 100% of Infinity (see Note B). Infinity is a national provider of personal automobile insurance with an emphasis on the nonstandard market. See Note J - "Subsequent Events - Planned Sale of Remaining Infinity Shares".

Equity in Infinity's net earnings was $3.8 million for the third quarter and $8.3 million for the first nine months of 2003. Summarized financial information for Infinity is shown below for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 (in millions).

Earned premiums	$504.2
Total revenues	551.3
Net earnings	38.8

Equity in net earnings (losses) of investees for the first nine months of 2002 represents AFG's share of the losses from two start-up manufacturing businesses that were formerly subsidiaries. One of these businesses was sold in the fourth quarter of 2002; equity in the net loss of the remaining business was $855,000 for the third quarter and $2.4 million for the first nine months of 2003.

E. Goodwill Effective January 1, 2002, goodwill is no longer amortized but is subject to annual impairment testing. AFG completed its initial test in the fourth quarter of 2002 which resulted in a $40.4 million ($.59 per share, basic and diluted) impairment charge, net of tax, reported by restating first quarter 2002 results for the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle. The impairment charge included $21.2 million (pretax) for the annuities and life insurance segment related to a decrease in estimated future earnings based upon lower forecasted new business sales over the next few years and $39.6 million (pretax) for the personal lines segment related primarily to planned future reductions in new business volume written through the direct channel.

Substantially all of the $79.4 million decrease in goodwill during the first nine months of 2003 related to the sale of subsidiaries in AFG's Personal segment.

Included in deferred acquisition costs in AFG's Balance Sheet are $64.4 million and $66.8 million at September 30, 2003, and December 31, 2002, respectively, representing the present value of future profits ("PVFP") related to acquisitions by AFG's annuity and life business. The PVFP amounts are net of $63.5 million and $57.3 million of accumulated amortization. Amortization of the PVFP was $1.9 million in the third quarter and $6.2 million in the first nine months of 2003 and $4.9 million in the third quarter and $8.5 million in the first nine months of 2002. During each of the next five years, the PVFP is expected to decrease at a rate of approximately 13% of the balance at the beginning of each respective year.

F. **Long-Term Debt** The carrying value of long-term debt consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2003	December 31, 2002
Holding Companies:		
AFG 7-1/8% Senior Debentures due April 2009	$301,451	$301,298
AFG 7-1/8% Senior Debentures due December 2007	75,100	79,600
AFG Senior Convertible Notes due June 2033	189,857	-
AFC notes payable under bank line	-	248,000
APU 10-7/8% Subordinated Notes due May 2011	11,449	11,498
Other	8,314	8,014
	$586,171	$648,410
Subsidiaries:		
GAFRI 6-7/8% Senior Notes due June 2008	$100,000	$100,000
GAFRI notes payable under bank line	90,600	148,600
Notes payable secured by real estate	27,205	35,610
Other	11,472	12,561
	$229,277	$296,771

At September 30, 2003, scheduled principal payments on debt for the balance of 2003 and the subsequent five years (adjusted to reflect GAFRI's paydown of its bank line in November) were as follows (in millions):

	Holding Companies	Subsidiaries	Total
2003	$ -	$ .4	$ .4
2004	-	2.0	2.0
2005	-	11.2	11.2
2006	-	19.4	19.4
2007	80.5	.1	80.6
2008	-	100.1	100.1

In June 2003, AFG issued Senior Convertible Notes due in 2033 at an issue price of 37.153% of the principal amount due at maturity. AFG received $189.9 million before issue costs of $4.5 million. Interest is payable semiannually at a rate of 4% of issue price per year through June 2008, after which, interest at 4% annually will be accrued and added to the carrying value of the Notes. In addition, contingent cash interest will be paid if the average market price of a Note for an applicable five-day trading period equals 120% or more of the accreted value. The Notes are redeemable at AFG's option at any time on or after June 2, 2008, at prices ranging from $371.53 per Note to $1,000 per Note at maturity. Holders may require AFG to purchase all or a portion of their Notes on five year anniversaries beginning in 2008, at the accreted value. Generally, holders may convert each Note into 11.5016 shares of AFG Common Stock (i) during any quarter after September 30, 2003, if the average market price of AFG Common Stock to be received upon conversion exceeds 120% of the accreted value, (ii) if the credit rating of the Notes is significantly lowered, or (iii) if AFG calls the notes for redemption.

AFC's credit line provides up to $280 million of availability. The line consists of two facilities: a 364-day revolving facility, extendable annually, for one-third of the total line and a three-year revolving facility for the remaining two-thirds with a final maturity in November 2005. Amounts borrowed bear interest at rates ranging from 1.25% to 2.25% over LIBOR based on AFG's credit rating. In addition, GAFRI has an unsecured credit agreement under which it can borrow up to $155 million at floating rates based on prime or Eurodollar rates through December 2004. See Note J - "Subsequent Events - GAFRI Debt Offering."

G. Minority Interest Minority interest in AFG's balance sheet is comprised of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2003	December 31, 2002
Interest of noncontrolling shareholders in subsidiaries' common stock	$184,961	$157,207
Preferred securities issued by consolidated subsidiary trusts	241,663	241,663
AFC preferred stock	72,154	72,154
	$498,778	$471,024

Preferred Securities Wholly-owned subsidiary trusts of AFG and GAFRI have issued preferred securities and, in turn, purchased from their parent companies a like amount of subordinated debt which provides interest and principal payments to fund the respective trusts' obligations. The preferred securities must be redeemed upon maturity or redemption of the subordinated debt. AFG and GAFRI effectively provide unconditional guarantees of their respective trusts' obligations.

The preferred securities consisted of the following at September 30, 2003 (in thousands):

Date of Issuance	Issue (Maturity Date)	Amount Outstanding	Optional Redemption Dates
October 1996	AFCH 9-1/8% TOPrS (2026)	$98,750	Currently redeemable
November 1996	GAFRI 9-1/4% TOPrS (2026)	72,913	Currently redeemable
March 1997	GAFRI 8-7/8% Pfd (2027)	70,000	On or after 3/1/2007

In May 2003, a GAFRI subsidiary and a 68%-owned subsidiary of Great American Insurance issued an aggregate of $35 million in trust preferred securities maturing in 2033. In accordance with FIN 46, variable interest entities that issue preferred securities subsequent to January 31, 2003, are not consolidated for reporting purposes. The $35 million in subordinated debt due these trusts is included in "Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities".

AFC Preferred Stock See Note A - "Proposed Merger with AFC." AFC's Preferred Stock is voting, cumulative, and consists of the following:

Series J, no par value; $25.00 liquidating value per share; annual dividends per share $2.00; redeemable at AFC's option at $25.75 per share beginning December 2005 declining to $25.00 at December 2007 and thereafter; 2,886,161 shares (stated value $72.2 million) outstanding.

Minority Interest Expense Minority interest expense is comprised of (in thousands):

	Nine months ended September 30, 2003	Nine months ended September 30, 2002
Interest of noncontrolling shareholders in earnings of subsidiaries	$12,025	$ 3,149
Accrued distributions by consolidated subsidiaries on preferred securities:		
Trust issued securities, net of tax	10,783	10,711
AFC preferred stock	4,329	4,329
	$27,137	$18,189

H. Shareholders' Equity At September 30, 2003, the shares of AFG Common Stock outstanding included 1,361,711 shares held by American Premier, its subsidiary, for possible distribution to certain creditors and other claimants upon proper claim presentation and settlement pursuant to the 1978 plan of reorganization of its predecessor, The Penn Central Corporation. Shares being held for distribution are not eligible to vote, but otherwise are accounted for as issued and outstanding. AFG is authorized to issue 12.5 million shares of Voting Preferred Stock and 12.5 million shares of Nonvoting Preferred Stock, each without par value. See Note A - "Accounting Policies - Proposed Merger with AFC."

The Senior Convertible Notes issued in June 2003 could be converted under certain conditions into 5.9 million shares of AFG Common Stock. See Note F - "Long-Term Debt."

Stock Options At September 30, 2003, there were 9.7 million shares of AFG Common Stock reserved for issuance upon exercise of stock options. As of that date, options for 7.8 million shares were outstanding. Options generally become exercisable at the rate of 20% per year commencing one year after grant; those granted to non-employee directors of AFG are fully exercisable upon grant. Options generally expire ten years after the date of grant.

I. Commitments and Contingencies There have been no significant changes to the matters discussed and referred to in Note K - "Commitments and Contingencies" of AFG's Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2002.

J. Subsequent Events

Sale of Transport On October 28, 2003, AFG signed a letter of intent to sell Transport Insurance Company, an inactive property and casualty subsidiary with only run-off liabilities, including old asbestos and environmental claims. Transport's asbestos and environmental ("A&E") reserves represent approximately 12% of AFG's total A&E reserves. AFG expects to report a fourth-quarter pretax loss on the sale of approximately $50 million.

GAFRI Debt Offering In November 2003, GAFRI issued approximately $112.5 million principal amount of 7-1/2% 30-year bonds. Proceeds of this offering were used primarily to repay outstanding amounts on GAFRI's bank line of credit.

Planned Sale of Remaining Infinity Shares In October 2003, AFG announced its intention to sell its remaining 7.9 million shares in Infinity through a secondary public offering. AFG expects that a registration statement related to the Infinity stock will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in November.

ITEM 2

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

INDEX TO MD&A

GENERAL

AFG and its subsidiaries, AFC and American Premier, are organized as holding companies with almost all of their operations being conducted by subsidiaries. These parent corporations, however, have continuing cash needs for administrative expenses, the payment of principal and interest on borrowings, shareholder dividends, and taxes. Therefore, certain analyses are best done on a parent only basis while others are best done on a total enterprise basis. In addition, since most of its businesses are financial in nature, AFG does not prepare its consolidated financial statements using a current-noncurrent format. Consequently, certain traditional ratios and financial analysis tests are not meaningful.

Forward-Looking Statements The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements. Some of the forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "anticipates", "believes", "expects", "estimates", "intends", "plans", "seeks", "could", "may", "should", "will" or the negative version of those words or other comparable terminology. Examples of such forward-looking statements include statements relating to: expectations concerning market and other conditions and their effect on future premiums, revenues, earnings and investment activities; recoverability of asset values; expected losses and the adequacy of reserves for asbestos, environmental pollution and mass tort claims; rate increases, improved loss experience and expected expense savings resulting from recent initiatives.

Actual results could differ materially from those contained in or implied by such forward-looking statements for a variety of factors including:

- changes in economic conditions, including interest rates, performance of securities markets, and the availability of capital;
- regulatory actions;
- changes in legal environment;
- tax law changes;
- levels of natural catastrophes, terrorist events, incidents of war and other major losses;
- the ultimate amount of liabilities associated with certain asbestos and environmental-related claims;
- the unpredictability of possible future litigation if certain settlements do not become effective;
- adequacy of insurance reserves;
- trends in mortality and morbidity;
- availability of reinsurance and ability of reinsurers to pay their obligations;
- competitive pressures, including the ability to obtain rate increases; and
- changes in debt and claims paying ratings.

The forward-looking statements herein are made only as of the date of this report. AFG assumes no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements.

Critical Accounting Policies

Significant accounting policies are summarized in Note A to the financial statements. The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that can have a significant effect on amounts reported in the financial statements. As more information becomes known, these estimates and assumptions could change and thus impact amounts reported in the future. Management believes that the establishment of insurance reserves, especially asbestos and environmental-related reserves, and the determination of "other than temporary" impairment on investments are the two areas where the degree of judgment required to determine amounts recorded in the financial statements make the accounting policies critical. For further discussion of these policies, see *"Liquidity and Capital Resources - Investments"* and *"Liquidity and Capital Resources - Uncertainties."*

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Ratios AFG's debt to total capital ratio (at the parent holding company level) was approximately 23% at September 30, 2003, and 25% at December 31, 2002.

AFG's ratio of earnings to fixed charges, including annuity benefits as a fixed charge, was 1.45 for the nine months ended September 30, 2003, and 1.37 for the entire year of 2002. Excluding annuity benefits, this ratio was 2.73 and 2.42, respectively. Although the ratio excluding interest on annuities is not required or encouraged to be disclosed under Securities and Exchange Commission rules, it is presented because interest credited to annuity policyholder accounts is not always considered a borrowing cost for an insurance company.

Sources of Funds Management believes the parent holding companies have sufficient resources to meet their liquidity requirements, primarily through funds generated by their subsidiaries' operations. If funds provided by subsidiaries through dividends and tax payments are insufficient to meet fixed charges in any period, the holding companies would be required to generate cash through borrowings, sales of securities or other assets, or similar transactions.

AFC's bank credit line consists of two facilities: a 364-day revolving facility, extendable annually, for one-third of the total line and a three-year revolving facility for the remaining two-thirds. Amounts borrowed bear interest at rates ranging from 1.25% to 2.25% over LIBOR based on AFG's credit rating. This credit agreement provides ample liquidity and can be used to obtain funds for operating subsidiaries or, if necessary, for the parent companies. About half of the net proceeds from the issuance of Senior Convertible Notes in June 2003 were used to repay borrowings under AFC's bank line. While the credit line provides up to $280 million of availability, there were no borrowings outstanding at September 30, 2003. Under a shelf registration, AFG has the flexibility to issue up to $600 million in additional equity or debt securities as market and other conditions permit.

Investments AFG's investment portfolio at September 30, 2003, contained $12.2 billion in "Fixed maturities" and $402.8 million in "Other stocks", all carried at market value with unrealized gains and losses reported as a separate component of shareholders' equity on an after-tax basis. At September 30, 2003, AFG had pretax net unrealized gains of $491.9 million on fixed maturities and $157.5 million on other stocks.

Approximately 93% of the fixed maturities held by AFG at September 30, 2003, were rated "investment grade" (credit rating of AAA to BBB) by nationally recognized rating agencies. Investment grade securities generally bear lower yields and lower degrees of risk than those that are unrated and noninvestment grade. Management believes that a high quality investment portfolio is more likely to generate a stable and predictable investment return.

Individual portfolio securities are sold creating gains or losses as market opportunities exist. Since all of these securities are carried at market value in the balance sheet, there is virtually no effect on liquidity or financial condition upon the sale and ultimate realization of unrealized gains and losses.

Summarized information for the unrealized gains and losses recorded in AFG's balance sheet at September 30, 2003, is shown in the following table (dollars in millions). Approximately $138 million of "Fixed maturities" and $34 million of "Other stocks" had no unrealized gains or losses at September 30, 2003.

	Securities With Unrealized Gains	Securities With Unrealized Losses
Fixed Maturities		
Market value of securities	$9,494	$2,577
Amortized cost of securities	$8,934	$2,645
Gross unrealized gain (loss)	$ 560	($ 68)
Market value as % of amortized cost	106%	97%
Number of security positions	1,801	286
Number individually exceeding $2 million gain or loss	19	4
Concentration of gains (losses) by type or industry (exceeding 5% of unrealized):		
Mortgage-backed securities	$ 69.3	($ 22.3)
Electric services	53.9	(1.6)
Banks and savings institutions	48.8	(.4)
U.S. government and government agencies	35.8	(2.5)
State and municipal	34.7	(5.0)
Telephone communications	28.4	-
Asset-backed securities	15.7	(7.3)
Air transportation (generally collateralized)	5.5	(13.2)
Percentage rated investment grade	94%	91%
Other Stocks		
Market value of securities	$ 324	$ 45
Cost of securities	$ 163	$ 48
Gross unrealized gain (loss)	$ 161	($ 3)
Market value as % of cost	199%	94%
Number individually exceeding $2 million gain or loss	5	-

AFG's investment in equity securities of Provident Financial Group, a Cincinnati-based commercial banking and financial services company, represents $131 million of the $161 million in unrealized gains on other stocks at September 30, 2003.

The table below sets forth the scheduled maturities of fixed maturity securities at September 30, 2003, based on their market values. Asset backed securities and other securities with sinking funds are reported at average maturity. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because certain securities may be called or prepaid by the issuers.

	Securities With Unrealized Gains	Securities With Unrealized Losses
Maturity		
One year or less	3%	1%
After one year through five years	24	22
After five years through ten years	36	13
After ten years	13	8
	76	44
Mortgage-backed securities	24	56
	100%	100%

AFG realized aggregate losses of $4 million during the first nine months of 2003 on $36.1 million in sales of fixed maturity securities (7 issues/issuers) that had individual unrealized losses greater than $500,000 at December 31, 2002. Market values of five of the issues increased an aggregate of $4.7 million from December 31 to date of sale. The market value of the remaining two securities decreased $316,000 from December 31 to the sale date.

Although AFG had the ability to continue holding these investments, its intent to hold them changed due primarily to deterioration in the issuers' creditworthiness, decisions to lessen exposure to a particular credit or industry, or to modify asset allocation within the portfolio.

The table below (dollars in millions) summarizes the unrealized gains and losses on fixed maturity securities by dollar amount.

Fixed Maturities at September 30, 2003	Aggregate Market Value	Aggregate Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Market Value as % of Cost Basis
Securities with unrealized gains:			
Exceeding $500,000 (372 issues)	$4,490	$378	109.2%
Less than $500,000 (1,429 issues)	5,004	182	103.8
	$9,494	$560	106.3%
Securities with unrealized losses:			
Exceeding $500,000 (40 issues)	$ 772	($ 45)	94.5%
Less than $500,000 (246 issues)	1,805	(23)	98.7
	$2,577	($ 68)	97.4%

The following table summarizes (dollars in millions) the unrealized loss for all fixed maturity securities with unrealized losses by issuer quality and length of time those securities have been in an unrealized loss position.

Fixed Maturities with Unrealized Losses at September 30, 2003	Aggregate Market Value	Aggregate Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Market Value as % of Cost Basis
Investment grade with losses for:			
Less than 6 months (169 issues)	$2,156	($27)	98.8%
7 to 12 months (25 issues)	130	(7)	94.9
Greater than 12 months (20 issues)	66	(7)	90.4
	$2,352	($41)	98.3%
Non-investment grade with losses for:			
Less than 6 months (20 issues)	$ 55	($ 1)	98.2%
7 to 12 months (9 issues)	24	(1)	96.0
Greater than 12 months (43 issues)	146	(25)	85.4
	$ 225	($27)	89.3%

When a decline in the value of a specific investment is considered to be "other than temporary," a provision for impairment is charged to earnings (accounted for as a realized loss) and the cost basis of that investment is reduced. The determination of whether unrealized losses are "other than temporary" requires judgment based on subjective as well as objective factors. A listing of factors considered and resources used is contained in the discussion of "Investments" under Management's Discussion and Analysis in AFG's 2002 Form 10-K.

Based on its analysis, management believes (i) AFG will recover its cost basis in the securities with unrealized losses and (ii) that AFG has the ability and intent to hold the securities until they mature or recover in value. Should either of these beliefs change with regard to a particular security, a charge for impairment would likely be required. While it is not possible to accurately predict if or when a specific security will become impaired, charges for other than temporary impairment could be material to results of operations in a future period. Management believes it is not likely that future impairment charges will have a significant effect on AFG's liquidity.

Uncertainties As more fully explained in the following paragraphs, management believes that the areas posing the greatest risk of material loss are the adequacy of its insurance reserves and American Premier's contingencies arising out of its former operations.

Property and Casualty Insurance Reserves The liabilities for unpaid claims and for expenses of investigation and adjustment of unpaid claims are based upon: (a) the accumulation of case estimates for losses reported prior to the close of the accounting periods on direct business written; (b) estimates received from ceding reinsurers and insurance pools and associations; (c) estimates of unreported losses based on past experience; (d) estimates based on experience of expense for investigating and adjusting claims; and (e) the current state of law and coverage litigation. Using these items as well as historical trends adjusted for changes in underwriting standards, policy provisions, product mix and other factors, AFG actuaries determine a single or "point" estimate which management utilizes in recording its best estimate of the liabilities. Ranges of loss reserves are not developed by AFG actuaries.

Estimating the liability for unpaid losses and LAE is inherently judgmental and is influenced by factors which are subject to significant variation. Through the use of analytical reserve development techniques, management utilizes items such as the effect of inflation on medical, hospitalization, material, repair and replacement costs, general economic trends and the legal environment.

While current factors and reasonably likely changes in variable factors are considered in estimating the liability for unpaid losses, there is no method or system which can eliminate the risk of actual ultimate results differing from such estimates. As shown in the reserve development table (loss triangle) on page 13 of AFG's 2002 Form 10-K, the original estimates of AFG's liability for losses and loss adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance, over the past 10 years has developed through December 31, 2002, to be deficient (for two years) by as much as 4.3% and redundant (for 8 years) by as much as 8.0% (excluding the effect of special charges for asbestos and environmental exposures). AFG believes this development illustrates the variability in factors considered in estimating its insurance reserves.

Quarterly reviews of unpaid loss and LAE reserves are prepared using standard actuarial techniques. These may include: Case Incurred Development Method; Paid Development Method; Bornhuetter-Ferguson Method; and Incremental Paid LAE to Paid Loss Methods. Generally, data is segmented by major product or coverage within product using countrywide data; however, in some situations data may be reviewed by state for large volume states.

Asbestos and Environmental-related ("A&E") Reserves Establishing reserves for A&E claims relating to policies and participations in reinsurance treaties and former operations is subject to uncertainties that are significantly greater than those presented by other types of claims. For this group of claims, traditional actuarial techniques that rely on historical loss development trends cannot be used and a meaningful range of loss cannot be estimated. Case reserves and expense reserves are established by the claims department as specific policies are identified. In addition to the case reserves established for known claims, management establishes additional reserves for claims not yet known or reported and for possible development on known claims. These additional reserves are management's best estimate based on its review of industry trends and other industry information about such claims, with due consideration to individual claim situations like the A.P. Green case discussed below. Estimating ultimate liability for asbestos claims presents a unique and difficult challenge to the insurance industry due to, among other things, inconsistent court decisions, an increase in bankruptcy filings as a result of asbestos-related liabilities, novel theories of coverage, and judicial interpretations that often expand theories of recovery and broaden the scope of coverage. The casualty insurance industry is engaged in extensive litigation over these coverage and liability issues as the volume and severity of claims against asbestos defendants continue to increase.

While management believes that AFG's reserves for A&E claims are a reasonable estimate of ultimate liability for such claims, actual results may vary materially from the amounts currently recorded due to the difficulty in predicting the number of future claims and the impact of recent bankruptcy filings, and unresolved issues such as whether coverage exists, whether policies are subject to aggregate limits on coverage, whether claims are to be allocated among triggered policies and implicated years, and whether claimants who exhibit no signs of illness will be successful in pursuing their claims.

In February 2003, Great American Insurance Company entered into an agreement for the settlement of asbestos related coverage litigation under insurance polices issued during the 1970's and 1980's to Bigelow-Liptak Corporation and related companies, subsequently known as A.P. Green Industries, Inc. ("A.P. Green"). Management believes that this settlement will enhance financial certainty and provides resolution to litigation that represents AFG's largest known asbestos-related claim and the only such claim that management believes to be material.

The settlement is for $123.5 million (Great American has the option to pay in cash or over time with 5.25% interest), all of which is covered by reserves established prior to 2003, and anticipated reinsurance recoverables for this matter. The agreement allows up to 10% of the settlement to be paid in AFG Common Stock.

The settlement has received the approval of the bankruptcy court supervising the reorganization of A.P. Green. It remains subject to the confirmation of a plan of reorganization by the bankruptcy court that includes an injunction prohibiting the assertion against Great American of any present or future asbestos personal injury claims under policies issued to A.P. Green and related companies. This process should be completed in 2004. No assurance can be made that a plan of reorganization will be confirmed; no payments are required until completion of the process. If there is no plan confirmation, the outcome of this litigation will again be subject to the complexities and uncertainties associated with a Chapter 11 proceeding and asbestos coverage litigation.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

General Results of operations as shown in the accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Many of the line items in the Statement of Earnings are not comparable due to the sale of Infinity in mid-February 2003.

Operating earnings before income taxes increased $20.9 million in the third quarter of 2003 compared to the same period in 2002 due primarily to a $46.4 million improvement in realized gains and $17.6 million improvement in property and casualty underwriting results, which more than offset a third quarter $35.5 million pretax charge related to a litigation settlement and a $25.7 million decrease in investment income due primarily to the sale of Infinity and lower yields on fixed maturity securities.

Nine-month pretax operating earnings improved $34.7 million compared to 2002 reflecting a $100.3 million increase in realized gains and $62.6 million increase in property and casualty underwriting results (excluding a second quarter arbitration charge), which more than offset the third quarter litigation settlement charge, a second quarter $43.8 million arbitration charge relating to a 1995 property claim, a $68.8 million decrease in investment income and a second quarter $12.5 million charge related to the narrowing of spreads on fixed annuities.

Property and Casualty Insurance - Underwriting AFG's property and casualty group has consisted of two major business groups: Specialty and Personal. See Note B, "Acquisitions and Sales of Subsidiaries," to the Financial Statements for a discussion of the sale of nearly all of the Personal group.

The Specialty group includes a highly diversified group of business lines. Some of the more significant areas are inland and ocean marine, California workers' compensation, agricultural-related coverages, executive and professional liability, fidelity and surety bonds, collateral protection, and umbrella and excess coverages.

The Personal group wrote nonstandard and preferred/standard private passenger auto insurance and, to a lesser extent, homeowners' insurance. Nonstandard automobile insurance covers risk not typically accepted for standard automobile coverage because of an applicant's driving record, type of vehicle, age or other criteria.

Performance measures such as segment underwriting profit or loss and related combined ratios are often used by property and casualty insurers to help users of their financial statements better understand the company's performance. See Note C - "Segments of Operations" for the detail of AFG's operating profit by significant business segment.

Underwriting profitability is measured by the combined ratio which is a sum of the ratios of underwriting losses, loss adjustment expenses, underwriting expenses and policyholder dividends to premiums. When the combined ratio is under 100%, underwriting results are generally considered profitable; when the ratio is over 100%, underwriting results are generally considered unprofitable. The combined ratio does not reflect investment income, other income or federal income taxes.

Premiums and combined ratios for AFG's property and casualty insurance subsidiaries were as follows (dollars in millions):

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
Gross Written Premiums (GAAP)				
Specialty	$1,006.0	$ 839.5	$2,479.0	$2,050.8
Personal (a)	51.1	280.7	289.8	956.6
Other lines	-	-	-	.3
	$1,057.1	$1,120.2	$2,768.8	$3,007.7
Net Written Premiums (GAAP)				
Specialty	$ 523.7	$ 474.2	$1,412.9	$1,254.7
Personal (a)	12.7	150.9	149.0	652.2
Other lines	-	-	-	.3
	$ 536.4	$ 625.1	$1,561.9	$1,907.2
Combined Ratios (GAAP)				
Specialty (b)	94.8%	98.8%	96.1%	98.4%
Personal	117.7	101.2	99.3	101.5
Aggregate (including discontinued lines)(c)	95.8	99.6	99.7	100.8

(a) Includes the operations of Infinity through the sale date in mid-February 2003 and the direct auto business through its sale at the end of April 2003. In 2003, gross written premiums includes personal lines business written by Great American Insurance and ceded to Infinity.
(b) Favorably impacted by 2.2 points and 0.8 points for the third quarter and nine months of 2003, respectively, for the effect of a benefit related to recently enacted California workers' compensation legislation.
(c) Includes 3.1 points for the nine months of 2003 for the effect of an arbitration decision relating to a claim arising from a discontinued business.

Specialty The Specialty group's gross written premiums increased approximately 20% for the third quarter and the first nine months of 2003 over the comparable 2002 periods, reflecting the impact of continuing rate increases in most of its businesses. Specialty rate increases averaged approximately 22% during the first nine months of 2003 and should be about 15% for the remainder of 2003. Net written premiums increased 10% for the third quarter and 13% for the first nine months over the comparable 2002 periods. Strong growth in gross written premiums was offset primarily by the impact of reinsurance agreements put into place in the latter part of 2002.

The Specialty group reported an underwriting profit of $24.0 million for the 2003 third quarter with a combined ratio of 94.8% and $50.7 million for the first nine months with a combined ratio of 96.1%, improvements of 4.0 and 2.3 points, respectively, over the comparable 2002 periods. The group's third quarter underwriting results include a pretax benefit of $10 million related to recently enacted California workers' compensation legislation.

Personal The Personal group results represent primarily Infinity's underwriting results through the public offering in mid-February 2003 and the direct-to-consumer auto business, which was sold in April 2003. AFG's ongoing personal lines business is limited to two subsidiaries that generated less than $35 million in net written premiums in 2002 and certain direct-to-consumer business in run-off that had approximately $28 million in net written premiums in 2002. AFG's 38% continuing ownership interest in Infinity is accounted for as an investee corporation. Accordingly, AFG's share of Infinity's earnings following the public offering is included in equity in net earnings (losses) of investees in the Statement of Earnings.

Arbitration Settlement The property and casualty group's overall results include a $43.8 million pretax charge in the second quarter of 2003 for the effect of an arbitration decision resulting from its share of a 1995 property fire and business interruption claim.

Investment Income The decrease in investment income for the third quarter and nine months of 2003 compared to the 2002 periods reflects lower average investment balances (due to the sale of Infinity) as well as lower average yields on fixed maturity investments (due in part to an increase in tax-exempt bonds).

Realized Gains Realized capital gains have been an important part of the return on investments. Individual assets are sold creating gains and losses as market opportunities exist.

Gains (Losses) on Securities Realized gains (losses) on securities include provisions for other than temporary impairment of securities still held as follows: third quarter of 2003 and 2002 - $5.0 million and $49.8 million; nine months of 2003 and 2002 - $55.5 million and $138.2 million, respectively. Impairment charges in 2003 reflect primarily the downturn in the airline industry and writedowns of certain asset-backed securities. Impairment charges in the first nine months of 2002 reflect primarily the downturn in the communications and airline industries and writedowns of certain asset-backed securities.

Realized losses on securities include net gains of $1.9 million in the third quarter of 2003 and net losses of $1.9 million in the first nine months of 2003 compared to losses of $7.5 million (third quarter) and $6.9 million (nine months) in the 2002 periods to adjust the carrying value of AFG's investment in warrants to market value.

Gains (Losses) on Sales of Subsidiaries During the first nine months of 2003, AFG recognized (i) a $4.3 million pretax gain on the sale of an inactive insurance subsidiary in June, (ii) a $3.4 million pretax gain on the sale in April of two subsidiaries that marketed automobile insurance directly to customers and (iii) a $39.4 million pretax loss on the public offering of 12.5 million shares of Infinity in February.

Gain on Other Investments In September 2002, AFG realized a $9.3 million pretax gain on the sale of its minority ownership in a residential homebuilding company.

Real Estate Operations AFG's subsidiaries are engaged in a variety of real estate operations including hotels, apartments, office buildings and recreational facilities; they also own several parcels of land. Revenues and expenses of these operations, including gains and losses on disposal, are included in AFG's Statement of Earnings as shown below (in millions).

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
Other income	$32.3	$26.0	$74.7	$70.9
Other operating and general expenses	21.0	19.8	55.8	52.0
Interest charges on borrowed money	.5	.6	1.8	1.9
Minority interest expense, net	1.6	.6	1.8	1.0

Other income includes net pretax gains on the sale of real estate assets of $4.7 million in the third quarter and $9.4 million in the first nine months of 2003 compared to $87,000 and $7.7 million for the 2002 periods.

Other Income Other income increased $9.4 million (14%) for the third quarter and $22.9 million (13%) for the first nine months of 2003 compared to 2002 due primarily to increased revenues earned by the Specialty group's growing warranty business, higher income from real estate operations (including gains on the sale of real estate) and higher fee income in certain other specialty insurance operations, partially offset by the absence of income from Infinity (following its sale in mid-February).

Annuity Benefits Annuity benefits reflect amounts accrued on annuity policyholders' funds accumulated. On its deferred annuities (annuities in the accumulation phase), GAFRI generally credits interest to policyholders' accounts at their current stated interest rates. Furthermore, for "two-tier" deferred annuities (annuities under which a higher interest amount can be earned if a policy is annuitized rather than surrendered), GAFRI accrues an additional liability to provide for expected deaths and annuitizations. Changes in crediting rates, actual surrender, death and annuitization experience or modifications in actuarial assumptions can affect this accrual. In June 2003, this accrual was increased by $6.3 million due to the negative effect of lower interest rates on GAFRI's fixed annuity operations. In the third quarter and first nine months of 2002, this accrual was reduced by $7 million and $14 million, respectively, due to (i) decreases in crediting rates on certain fixed annuity products, partially offset by (ii) a modification in projected investment yields in the second quarter of 2002. Annuity benefits in 2003 also reflect the effect of higher average annuity benefits accumulated, offset by decreases in crediting rates. Significant changes in projected investment yields could result in charges (or credits) to earnings in the period such projections are modified.

The majority of GAFRI's fixed annuity products permit GAFRI to change the crediting rate at any time subject to minimum interest rate guarantees (as determined by applicable law). Approximately 45% of the annuity benefits accumulated relate to policies that have a minimum guarantee of 3%; the balance have a guarantee of 4%. In states where required approvals have been received, GAFRI has begun issuing products with guaranteed minimum crediting rates of 1.5% beginning in the fourth quarter of 2003. Historically, management has been able to react to changes in market interest rates and maintain a desired interest rate spread.

Annuity and Life Acquisition Expenses Annuity and life acquisition expenses include amortization of annuity and life, accident and health deferred policy acquisition costs ("DPAC") as well as a portion of commissions on sales of insurance products. Annuity and life acquisition expenses also include amortization of the present value of future profits of businesses acquired. The increase in annuity and life acquisition expenses in the first nine months of 2003 compared to 2002 reflects an increase in in-force policies, primarily in the annuities and supplemental insurance operations.

The vast majority of GAFRI's DPAC asset relates to its fixed annuity, variable annuity and life insurance lines of business. Continued spread compression, decreases in the stock market and adverse mortality could lead to write-offs of DPAC in the future. However, absent significant deterioration in those factors, GAFRI does not anticipate any material write-offs in the foreseeable future.

Interest on Borrowed Money Changes in interest expense result from fluctuations in market rates as well as changes in borrowings. AFG has generally financed its borrowings on a long-term basis which has resulted in higher current costs.

Other Operating and General Expenses Other operating and general expenses for 2003 include a third quarter pretax charge of $35.5 million related to an agreement to settle a lawsuit against an AFG subsidiary. See *Legal Proceedings* in Item 1 of Part II. Excluding this charge, other operating and general expenses increased $2.6 million (3%) for the third quarter of 2003 and $8.6 million (3%) for the nine months compared to 2002 as higher expenses in the Specialty group's growing warranty business and higher expenses in certain other specialty insurance operations were substantially offset by the absence of expenses from Infinity (following its sale in mid-February).

Income Taxes The 2003 provision for income taxes reflects $5.5 million in first quarter tax benefits related to AFG's basis in Infinity stock. The 2002 provision for income taxes includes a $16 million first quarter tax benefit for the reduction of previously accrued amounts due to the resolution of certain tax matters.

Investee Corporations

Infinity Property and Casualty Corporation Following AFG's sale of 61% of Infinity in the mid-February offering, AFG's proportionate share of Infinity's earnings is included in equity in net earnings (losses) of investees. In 2003, Infinity reported net earnings for the third quarter of $15.0 million and $38.8 million for the first nine months, including $32.7 million subsequent to the offering.

Start-up Manufacturing Businesses Equity in earnings (losses) of investees also includes losses of two start-up manufacturing businesses (see Note D). Equity in net earnings (losses) of investees includes $855,000 in the third quarter and $2.4 million in the first nine months of 2003 compared to $1.0 million in the third quarter and $2.8 million for the first nine months of 2002 in losses of one of these businesses. Investee losses in 2002 include $1.7 million in the third quarter and $5.0 million in the first nine months in losses of the other manufacturing business, which sold substantially all of its assets in December 2002.

Cumulative Effect of Accounting Change Effective January 1, 2002, AFG implemented Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets", under which goodwill is no longer amortized, but is subject to an impairment test at least annually. The initial impairment testing resulted in a first quarter 2002 charge of $40.4 million (net of minority interest and taxes) for the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle.

RECENT ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Interpretation No. 46 In January 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Interpretation No.46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities" ("VIEs"). This interpretation sets forth the requirements for consolidating entities that do not share economic risk and reward through typical equity ownership, but rather through contractual relationships that distribute economic risks and rewards among various parties. Once an entity is determined to be a VIE, it is required to be consolidated by the primary beneficiary, which is the party that is exposed to a majority of the expected losses or benefits from a majority of the expected residual returns or both. FIN 46 is effective immediately to VIEs acquired after January 31, 2003. For entities acquired before that date, implementation has been deferred until periods ending after December 15, 2003.

See Note A - "Accounting Policies - Minority Interest" and Note G - "Minority Interest" for the effect of implementing FIN 46 with respect to AFG's trust preferred securities.

While AFG continues to assess the application of FIN 46 and the FASB continues to issue additional guidance, management believes AFG will be required to consolidate its investments in two collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"), for which AFG also acts as investment manager. Under the CDOs, securities were issued in various senior and subordinate classes and the proceeds were invested primarily in bank loans, and to a lesser extent, high yield bonds, all of which serve as collateral for the securities issued by the CDOs. None of the collateral was purchased from AFG. The market value of the collateral at September 30, 2003, was approximately $850 million.

AFG's investments in the two CDOs are subordinate to the senior classes (approximately 92% of the total securities) issued by the CDOs. To the extent there are defaults and unrecoverable losses on the underlying collateral resulting in reduced cash flows, AFG's class would bear losses first. Holders of the CDO debt securities have no recourse against AFG for the liabilities of the CDOs; accordingly, AFG's exposure to loss on these investments is limited to its investment. AFG's investments in the CDOs are carried at estimated market value of $10.1 million at September 30, 2003, which is included in fixed maturities in AFG's balance sheet.

SOP 03-1 Statement of Position 03-1, "Accounting and Reporting by Insurance Enterprises for Certain Nontraditional Long-Duration Contracts and Separate Accounts," was issued in July 2003 and is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2003, with earlier adoption encouraged. When adopted, SOP 03-1 will be accounted for as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle. If adopted in 2003, the adjustment would be recorded as of January 1, 2003, with restatement of previously reported 2003 results. SOP 03-1 provides additional accounting and reporting guidance for variable and fixed annuities.

GAFRI's variable annuity contracts contain a guaranteed minimum death benefit ("GMDB") (which may exceed the value of the policyholder's account) to be paid if the annuityholder dies before the annuity payout period commences. Liabilities for any difference between the GMDB and the related account balance is borne by GAFRI and expensed when paid. In periods of declining equity markets, the GMDB difference increases as the variable annuity account value decreases. At September 30, 2003, the aggregate GMDB values (assuming every policyholder died on that date) exceeded the market value of the underlying variable annuities by $181 million. Industry practice varies, but GAFRI does not establish GAAP reserves for this mortality risk. Under SOP 03-1, GAFRI would be required to record a liability for the present value of expected GMDB payments. Initial recognition of a GAAP liability is estimated to be less than $5 million at September 30, 2003. Death benefits paid in excess of the variable annuity account balances were about $1.1 million in both the first nine months of 2003 and in all of 2002.

The impact of SOP 03-1 on accounting for GAFRI's fixed annuities has not yet been determined.

ITEM 3

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure of Market Risk

Fixed Maturity Portfolio Lower market interest rates on new investments, including an increase in the percentage of AFG's portfolio being invested in municipal bonds, has resulted in a decline in the overall yield on AFG's fixed maturity portfolio from approximately 6.9% at December 31, 2002, to just over 6% at September 30, 2003.

Debt Securities In June 2003, AFG issued Senior Convertible Notes due in 2033 and repaid all amounts borrowed under the AFC bank line. See Note F - "Long-term Debt" for a description of the Notes.

As of September 30, 2003, there were no other material changes to the information provided in AFG's Form 10-K for 2002 under the caption "Exposure to Market Risk" in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

ITEM 4

Controls and Procedures

AFG's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, with assistance from management, have evaluated AFG's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, they concluded that the controls and procedures are effective. There have been no significant changes in AFG's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation.

PART II
OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1

Legal Proceedings

Please refer to Item 3 "Legal Proceedings" of the AFG 2002 Form 10-K. In February 2003, Great American Insurance Company entered into an agreement for the settlement of litigation brought by certain parties referred to as A.P. Green. During the third quarter of 2003, a revised settlement agreement was approved by the Bankruptcy Court supervising the A.P. Green reorganization shortly after its execution. The revised settlement agreement is conditioned upon confirmation of a plan of reorganization that includes an injunction prohibiting the assertion against Great American of any present or future asbestos personal injury claims under policies issued to A.P. Green and related companies. No assurance can be made that all conditions will be met; no payments are required until completion of the process. If the conditions are not met, the outcome of this litigation will again be subject to the complexities and uncertainties associated with a Chapter 11 proceeding and asbestos coverage litigation.

In October 2003, Republic Insurance Company of America, a wholly-owned subsidiary of AFG, entered into an agreement for the settlement of litigation brought in late 1994 by several medical groups. The lawsuit (NPI Medical Group, a California professional corporation, et al., v. State Compensation Insurance Fund, et al., Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles) alleged antitrust violations by a number of California workers' compensation insurers, including Republic. While Republic believed it had significant defenses to these antitrust claims, in light of the risks resulting from certain recent adverse pretrial rulings, it was concluded that a settlement was in the company's best interest. The settlement is for $37.5 million, a portion of which will be covered by reserves established through September 30, 2003. As of September 30, 2003, Republic recorded a $35.5 million charge to cover the balance of the settlement and remaining legal costs.

ITEM 6

Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibit 12 - Computation of ratios of earnings to fixed charges.

Exhibit 31(a) - Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Exhibit 31(b) - Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Exhibit 32 - Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K:

Date of Report	Item Reported
July 7, 2003	Press Release regarding AFC/AFG Merger Agreement.
July 31, 2003	Second Quarter 2003 Earnings Release.
October 7, 2003	Press Release regarding AFC/AFG Merger Agreement.
October 29, 2003	Third Quarter 2003 Earnings Release.

Signature

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, American Financial Group, Inc. has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned duly authorized.

American Financial Group, Inc.

November 10, 2003

BY: s/Fred J. Runk
Fred J. Runk
Senior Vice President and Treasurer

AMERCIAN FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

EXHIBIT 12 - COMPUTATION OF RATIOS OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003	Year Ended December 31, 2002
Pretax income (loss)	$136,960	$130,350
Minority interest in subsidiaries having fixed charges (*)	32,943	33,839
Less undistributed equity in (earnings) losses of investees	(9,051)	13,830
Fixed charges:		
Interest on annuities	227,230	300,966
Interest expense	42,487	60,271
Interest on subsidiary trust obligations	781	-
Debt discount (premium) and expense	1,445	879
Portion of rentals representing interest	12,362	16,483
EARNINGS	$445,157	$556,618
Fixed charges:		
Interest on annuities	$227,230	$300,966
Interest expense	42,487	60,271
Interest on subsidiary trust obligations	781	-
Debt discount (premium) and expense	1,445	879
Portion of rentals representing interest	12,362	16,483
Pretax preferred dividend requirements of subsidiaries	22,686	28,184
FIXED CHARGES	$306,991	$406,783
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges	1.45	1.37
Earnings in Excess of Fixed Charges	$138,166	$149,835

(*) Amounts include subsidiary preferred dividends and accrued distributions on preferred securities of consolidated trusts.

AMERICAN FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. 10-Q

EXHIBIT 31(a)

SARBANES-OXLEY SECTION 302(a) CERTIFICATIONS

I, Carl H. Lindner, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of American Financial Group, Inc.;

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)) 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) 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

   c) 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 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 registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):

   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.

November 10, 2003

BY: s/Carl H. Lindner
Carl H. Lindner
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

EXHIBIT 31(b)

SARBANES-OXLEY SECTION 302(a) CERTIFICATIONS - CONTINUED

I, Fred J. Runk, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of American Financial Group, Inc.;

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)) 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) 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

   c) 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 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 registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):

   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.

November 10, 2003

BY: s/Fred J. Runk
Fred J. Runk
Senior Vice President and Treasurer
(principal financial officer)

EXHIBIT 32

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission of the Quarterly Report of American Financial Group, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2003 (the "Report"), the undersigned officers of the Company, certify, pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of their knowledge:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

November 10, 2003	BY: s/Carl H. Lindner
Date	Carl H. Lindner Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
November 10, 2003	BY: s/Fred J. Runk
Date	Fred J. Runk Senior Vice President and Treasurer

A signed original of this written statement will be retained by the Registrant and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.