



LAZARD

2006 Annual Report

NTREAL MUMBAI NEW YORK PARIS ROME SAN FRANCISCO SÃO PAULO SEOUL SINGAPORE STOCKHOLM SYDNEY TOKYO TORONTO AMSTERDAM ATLANTA BEIJING BE
M ATLANTA BEIJING BERLIN BORDEAUX CHICAGO FRANKFURT HAMBURG HONG KONG HOUSTON LONDON LOS ANGELES LYON MADRID MILAN MINNEAPOLIS MONTRE

In 2006, Lazard demonstrated the **strength** of our simple business
model, the demand for **independent** financial advice and
the strong **performance** of our asset management business.

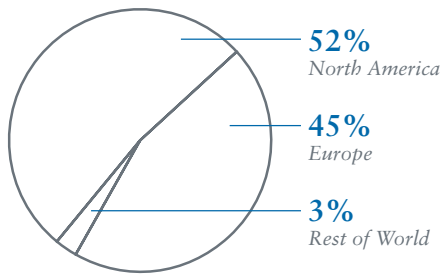
Our focus on **excellence**, intellectual rigor, integrity and
creativity is at the heart of all that we do. We can therefore provide
value for our shareholders, **premium** service for our clients,
and an environment that attracts **talent** and breeds **success**.

We are committed to investing in the **global** Lazard franchise and
believe we are on a path toward continued **growth**.

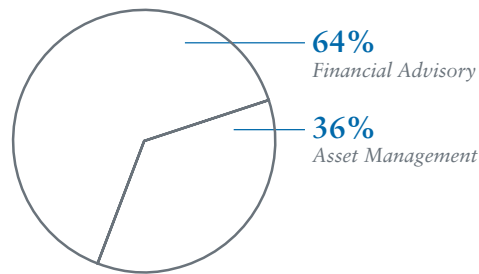
Financial Highlights

Lazard, one of the world's preeminent financial advisory and asset management firms, operates from 29 cities across 16 countries in North America, Europe, Australia, Asia and South America. With origins dating back to 1848, the firm provides advice on mergers and acquisitions, restructuring and capital raising, as well as asset management services, to corporations, partnerships, institutions, governments and individuals.

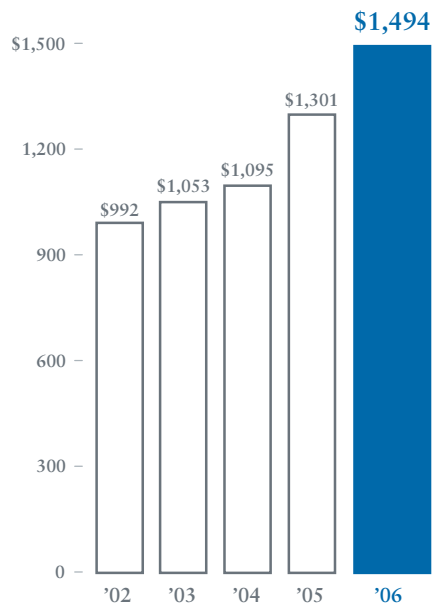
Net Revenue by Geography



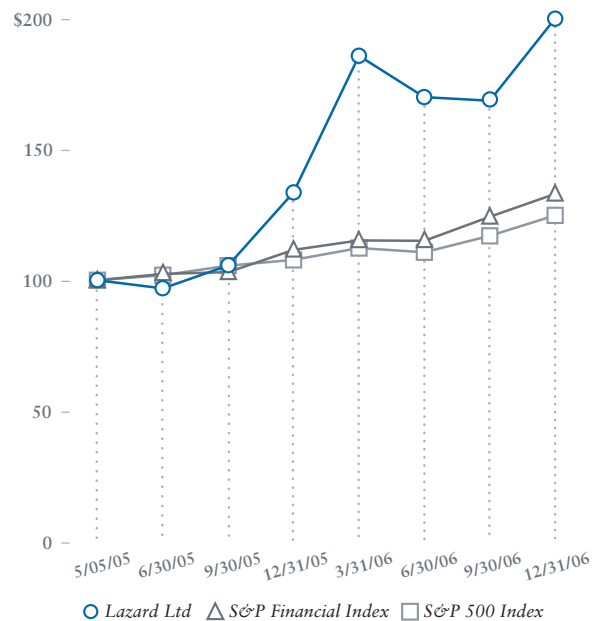
Net Revenue by Business*



Net Revenue
(U.S. \$ in millions)



Stock Performance**
(U.S. \$)



*Excludes Corporate, which includes investment income from long-term investments, net interest income generated by Lazard Frères Banque SA, interest income related to cash and interest expense related to outstanding borrowings.

**The Stock Performance graph compares the performance of an investment in our Class A common stock from May 5, 2005 through December 31, 2006, with the S&P 500 Index and the S&P Financial Index. The graph assumes \$100 was invested at the close of business on May 5, 2005 in each of our Class A common stock, the S&P 500 Index and the S&P Financial Index. It also assumes that dividends were reinvested on the date of payment without payment of any commissions. The performance shown in the graph represents past performance and should not be considered an indication of future performance.

S&P is a copyright of Standard & Poor's.



Fellow Shareholders:

Lazard enjoyed exceptional results in 2006, our first full year as a publicly traded firm. Our record performance reflects the continued effectiveness of our simple business model and the successful execution of our strategy in both Financial Advisory and Asset Management.

Our annual operating revenue grew 16% during 2006 to a record of \$1.57 billion, which, through our operating leverage, resulted in an increase of 37% in net income, to \$236 million, or \$2.24 per share, on a fully exchanged basis.

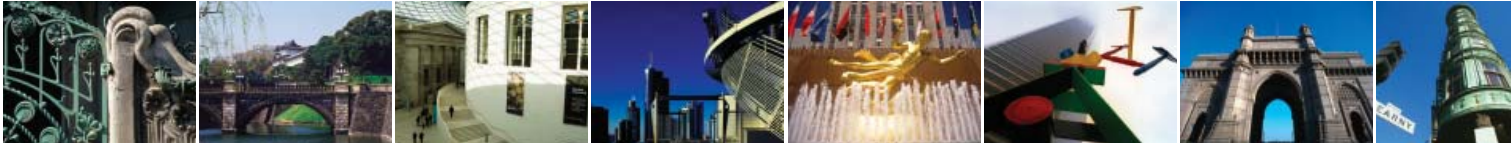
Lazard is a premier financial services firm committed to excellence, independence, intellectual rigor, integrity and creativity for our clients on a global scale. Our strong reputation is built on this commitment, and, we have continued to reap positive returns for our clients, our firm and our shareholders.

Financial Advisory

Our Financial Advisory business achieved 13% annual revenue growth to a record \$973 million for 2006, led by strong performance in M&A and Private Fund Advisory. Lazard was involved in some of the most

complex and important domestic and cross-border transactions this past year. We advised on transactions involving Duke Energy's \$17.9 billion spin-off of its natural gas businesses, Supervalu and a consortium's \$17.4 billion acquisition of Albertson's, Pfizer's \$16.6 billion sale of its consumer business, a Cerberus-led consortium's \$14 billion acquisition of a controlling stake in GMAC, Fisher Scientific's \$12.8 billion merger with Thermo Electron, Jefferson-Pilot's \$7.5 billion merger with Lincoln Financial, UCB's €4.4 billion acquisition of Schwarz Pharma, and Caisse d'Épargne's reorganization of its Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations partnership and its negotiations with Groupe Banque Populaire in the creation of Natixis, among others.

Our market-leading Financial Restructuring franchise has recently worked on notable assignments, including those involving Owens Corning and Meridian Automotive. Lazard continues to advise Collins & Aikman, Eurotunnel, SunCom Wireless, Tower Automotive, Insight Health Services, Calpine's Unsecured Creditors Committee, Northwest Airlines Creditors Committee, the Ad Hoc Committee of



Lazard is a premier financial services firm committed to excellence, independence, intellectual rigor, integrity and creativity for our clients on a global scale. Our strong reputation is built on this commitment, and, we have continued to reap positive returns for our clients, our firm and our shareholders.

Bruce Wasserstein, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Second Lien Debt holders of Dura Automotive, the Special Committee of Ion Media Networks and the UAW in connection with Delphi's bankruptcy. All of this activity took place in an environment where industry-wide financial restructuring activity remained relatively flat with no increase in the amount of corporate debt defaults.

Asset Management

In 2006, our Asset Management business achieved a record of \$110.4 billion of assets under management and realized an 18% growth in revenue to a record \$548 million. The firm experienced net inflows in this business for four out of the past five quarters, and had net inflows of \$2.8 billion in 2006.

We are particularly pleased with our Asset Management team's accomplishments and are proud to have successfully implemented our three-year plan for this business. This has resulted in strong investment returns across a wide range of products and gathering of substantial additional assets in many strategies in markets around the world.

Strategic Update

During the year, we continued to make progress in executing our strategy across the firm's businesses.

- **Talent and Leadership.** We reorganized our European investment banking leadership team, bringing clarity to our European organization and reinforcing a seamless, cross-border business. We also hired top talent across Europe, in the U.S. and Asia, supporting our plan to grow the advisory group at the senior level worldwide.
- **Geographic Expansion.** We opened an office in Beijing, added senior talent in Singapore, and expanded our Asset Management business in Australia and Korea. We continue to look at markets that will support our clients and demonstrate growth opportunities for our business.
- **Setting the Stage for Future Growth.** In December, we successfully completed our second public equity offering, raising \$349 million for Lazard, which will help us to achieve our strategic vision. We will reinvest these proceeds in our businesses, to accelerate growth in areas that support our vision for the future.

Board of Directors

In June we welcomed Ronald J. Doerfler, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of The Hearst Corporation, to Lazard's Board of Directors, increasing the number of Lazard Ltd directors to nine.

Distinctive Traits

Our firm has a number of distinctive traits that are not easily replicated:

- Our unique business model has a healthy balance between our Financial Advisory and Asset Management businesses. Lazard's Financial Advisory revenues are of similar size and scale to larger diversified competitors but represent a much larger portion of our business mix. Our Asset Management business operates on a global platform and continues to gather strength.
- Second, we are a global firm of major scale, with professionals deeply rooted in 29 cities in 16 countries. We also have specialists in every major industry sector, as well as a market-leading restructuring team.
- Third, our businesses have significant operating leverage. We have demonstrated that we can control costs while growing revenue.
- Fourth, Lazard provides an environment that breeds success, encourages individual creativity, allows senior talent to focus on clients and rewards people competitively. As a result, we attract and retain some of the most talented people in the industry.
- Finally, we are proud of our history. Our premier financial services brand and reputation as independent, trusted advisors has been established by our distinctive, tailored approach to advising clients and managing assets for nearly 160 years.

Moving Forward

Although markets, and our results, will fluctuate from year to year, our strategic plan is to deliver average annual earnings per share growth of over 20 percent during the next five years, while continuing to invest in our core businesses. In the future, we may extend our platform by product or geography through hiring individual talent or lift outs of teams, or by making selective acquisitions in our Financial Advisory or Asset Management businesses.

We began 2007 with a continuing commitment to achieve excellence on a local, global and industry level. We advised on a number of transactions that closed in the first quarter, including those involving Schneider Electric, Eastman Kodak, TransCanada, Eutelsat and Capgemini, among others. Through mid-March, we have continued to advise on recently announced transactions for TXU, Dollar General, KeySpan, Florida Rock, Catalina Marketing, Essent shareholders, Gaz de France, Mellon Financial and American Standard.

Lazard's Asset Management business continues to win new mandates with expanded product offerings, and we are benefiting from our investments in talent and global distribution efforts.

We have adhered to our promise of creating value for our shareholders, while providing a premium level of service for our clients. We believe that Lazard's unique collection of assets and capabilities distinguishes us from our competition. We are committed to investing in the global Lazard franchise for the benefit of our shareholders, clients and employees, and believe we are on a path toward continued growth.



Bruce Wasserstein
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

LAZARD

2006 Financial Information and Form 10-K

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

001-32492

(Commission File Number)

LAZARD LTD

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Bermuda

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation
or Organization)

98-0437848

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

Clarendon House

2 Church Street

Hamilton HM11, Bermuda

(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number: (441) 295-1422

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Class A Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share 6.625% Equity Security Units	New York Stock Exchange New York Stock Exchange

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of June 30, 2006 was approximately \$1,452,449,528.

As of January 31, 2007, there were 51,554,068 shares of the Registrant's Class A common stock and one share of the registrant's Class B common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's proxy statement for its annual general meeting of shareholders to be held on May 8, 2007, are incorporated by reference in this Form 10-K in response to Part III Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

LAZARD LTD
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2006

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Part I

When we use the terms “Lazard”, “we”, “us”, “our”, and “the Company”, we mean Lazard Ltd, a company incorporated under the laws of Bermuda, and its subsidiaries, including Lazard Group LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“Lazard Group”), that is the current holding company for our businesses. Lazard Ltd has no material assets other than indirect ownership of approximately 47.9% of the common membership interests in Lazard Group and its controlling interest in Lazard Group.

Item 1. Business

We are a preeminent international financial advisory and asset management firm that has long specialized in crafting solutions to the complex financial and strategic challenges of our clients. We focus primarily on two businesses, Financial Advisory and Asset Management and serve a diverse set of clients around the world, including corporations, partnerships, institutions, governments and high-net worth individuals. The first Lazard partnership was established in 1848. Over time we have extended our activities beyond our roots in New York, Paris and London. We currently operate from 29 cities in key business and financial centers across 16 countries throughout Europe, North America, Asia, Australia and South America.

We believe that the mix of our activities across business segments, geographic regions, industries and investment strategies helps to diversify and stabilize our revenue stream.

The Separation and Recapitalization

On May 10, 2005, we completed the initial public offering of Class A common stock of Lazard Ltd, the public offering of equity security units (“ESUs”) of Lazard Ltd, the private placements under an investment agreement with IXIS Corporate & Investment Bank (“IXIS”) and the private offering of the 7.125% senior notes due 2015 of Lazard Group, primarily to recapitalize Lazard Group. We refer to these financing transactions and the recapitalization, collectively, as the “recapitalization.” As part of the recapitalization, Lazard Group used the net proceeds from the financing transactions primarily to redeem the outstanding Lazard Group membership interests of certain of its historical partners.

On May 10, 2005, Lazard Group also transferred its capital markets business, which consisted of equity, fixed income and convertibles sales and trading, broking, research and underwriting services, its merchant banking fund management activities other than its existing merchant banking business in France and specified non-operating assets and liabilities, to LFCM Holdings LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“LFCM Holdings”). We refer to these businesses, assets and liabilities as the “separated businesses” and these transfers collectively as the “separation.” Except as otherwise expressly noted in this annual report on Form 10-K, the consolidated financial data of Lazard Group and Lazard Ltd reflect the results of operations and financial position of Lazard Group and Lazard Ltd and includes the separated businesses in discontinued operations for all applicable periods presented.

Prior to the separation and recapitalization, Lazard Group had operated as a limited liability company that was treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, with its managing directors also being members of Lazard Group. As a result, payments for services rendered by Lazard Group’s managing directors were accounted for as distributions from members’ capital, or in some cases as minority interest in net income. Furthermore, because Lazard Group historically has operated as an entity treated as a partnership in the U.S. for federal income tax purposes, Lazard Group has paid little or no taxes on profits in the U.S., other than New York City Unincorporated Business Tax (“UBT”). As a result, Lazard Group’s operating income prior to the separation and recapitalization did not reflect most payments for services rendered by its managing directors and its provision for income taxes has not reflected U.S. corporate federal income taxes. Accordingly, results of operations for periods prior to May 10, 2005 are not comparable to results of operations for subsequent periods.

Principal Business Lines

Our business is organized around two segments: Financial Advisory and Asset Management.

Financial Advisory

We offer corporate, partnership, institutional, government and individual clients across the globe a wide array of financial advisory services regarding mergers and acquisitions, restructurings and various other corporate finance matters. We focus on solving our clients' most complex problems, providing advice to senior management, boards of directors and business owners of prominent companies and institutions in transactions that typically are of significant strategic and financial importance to them.

Our goal is to continue to grow our Financial Advisory business by fostering long-term, senior level relationships with existing and new clients as their independent advisor on strategic transactions. We seek to build and sustain long-term relationships with our clients rather than focusing on individual transactions, a practice that we believe enhances our access to senior management of major corporations and institutions around the world. We emphasize providing clients with senior level attention during all phases of transaction execution.

While we strive to earn repeat business from our clients, we operate in a highly competitive environment in which there are no long-term contracted sources of revenue. Each revenue-generating engagement is separately negotiated and awarded. To develop new client relationships, and to develop new engagements from historical client relationships, we maintain an active dialogue with a large number of clients and potential clients, as well as with their financial and legal advisors, on an ongoing basis. We have gained a significant number of new clients each year through our business development initiatives, through recruiting additional senior investment banking professionals who bring with them client relationships and through referrals from directors, attorneys and other third parties with whom we have relationships. At the same time, we lose clients each year as a result of the sale or merger of a client, a change in a client's senior management, competition from other investment banks and other causes.

For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, Financial Advisory net revenue totaled \$973 million, \$865 million and \$655 million, respectively, accounting for approximately 65%, 66% and 60%, respectively, of our net revenue from continuing operations for the periods. We earned advisory revenue from 510 clients, 484 clients and 435 clients for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. We earned \$1 million or more from 202 clients, 184 clients and 136 clients for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, the ten largest fee paying clients constituted approximately 21%, 20% and 25% of our segment net revenue, respectively, with no client individually having constituted more than 10% of segment net revenue during any of these years. For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, Financial Advisory reported operating income of \$251 million, \$276 million and \$212 million, respectively, although as noted previously results of operations for periods prior to May 10, 2005 are not comparable to results of operations for subsequent periods. At December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, Financial Advisory had total assets of \$453 million, \$337 million, and \$380 million, respectively.

We believe that we have been pioneers in offering financial advisory services on an international basis, with the establishment of our New York, Paris and London offices dating back to the nineteenth century. We maintain major local presences in the U.S., the U.K., France and Italy, including a network of regional branch offices in the U.S. and France, as well as presences in Australia, Canada, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Singapore, South Korea, Spain and mainland China. During 2004, we also entered into a joint venture with Signatura Advisory called Signatura Lazard, which provides local and cross-border financial services in Brazil, and into a strategic alliance with MBA Banco de Inversiones regarding the provision of cross-border advisory services to institutions investing in companies in Argentina and to Argentine companies investing abroad.

In addition to seeking business centered in these locations, we historically have focused in particular on advising clients with respect to cross-border transactions. We believe that we are particularly well known for our legacy of offering broad teams of professionals who are indigenous to their respective regions and who have long-term client relationships, capabilities and know-how in their respective regions. We also believe that this positioning affords us insight around the globe into key industry, economic, government and regulatory issues and developments, which we can bring to bear on behalf of our clients.

Services Offered

We advise clients on a wide range of strategic and financial issues. When we advise companies in the potential acquisition of another company or certain assets, our services include evaluating potential acquisition targets, providing valuation analyses, evaluating and proposing financial and strategic alternatives and rendering, if appropriate, fairness opinions. We also may advise as to the timing, structure, financing and pricing of a proposed acquisition and assist in negotiating and closing the acquisition. In addition, we may assist in implementing an acquisition by acting as a dealer-manager if the acquisition is structured as a tender or exchange offer.

When we advise clients that are contemplating the sale of certain businesses, assets or their entire company, our services include advising on the appropriate sales process for the situation, valuation issues, assisting in preparing an offering memorandum or other appropriate sales materials and rendering, if appropriate, fairness opinions. We also identify and contact selected qualified acquirors and assist in negotiating and closing the proposed sale. As appropriate, we also advise our clients regarding financial and strategic alternatives to a sale including recapitalizations, spin-offs, carve-outs, split-offs and tracking stocks. Our advice includes recommendations with respect to the structure, timing and pricing of these alternatives.

For companies in financial distress, our services may include reviewing and analyzing the business, operations, properties, financial condition and prospects of the company, evaluating debt capacity, assisting in the determination of an appropriate capital structure and evaluating and recommending financial and strategic alternatives. If appropriate, we may provide financial advice and assistance in developing and seeking approval of a restructuring or reorganization plan, which may include a plan of reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or other similar court administered process in non-U.S. jurisdictions. In such cases, we may assist in all aspects of the implementation of such a plan, including advising and assisting in structuring and effecting the financial aspects of a sale or recapitalization, structuring any new securities, exchange offers, other considerations or other inducements to be offered or issued and assisting and participating in negotiations with affected entities or groups.

When we assist clients in raising private or public market financing, our services include originating and executing private placements of equity, debt and related securities, assisting clients in connection with securing, refinancing or restructuring bank loans, originating public underwritings of equity, debt and convertible securities and originating and executing private placements of partnership and similar interests in alternative investment funds such as leveraged buyout, mezzanine or real estate focused funds. In addition, we may advise on capital structure and assist in long-range capital planning and rating agency relationships.

Pursuant to the business alliance agreement we entered into with LFCM Holdings in connection with the separation, LFCM Holdings generally underwrites and distributes U.S. securities offerings originated by our Financial Advisory business in a manner intended to be similar to our practice prior to the separation, with revenue from such offerings generally continuing to be divided evenly between Lazard Group and LFCM Holdings.

Staffing

We staff our assignments with a team of quality professionals with appropriate product and industry expertise. We pride ourselves on, and we believe we differentiate ourselves from our competitors by, being able to offer a relatively high level of attention from senior personnel to our clients and organizing ourselves in such a way that managing directors who are responsible for securing and maintaining client relationships also actively participate in providing related transaction execution services. Our managing directors have significant experience, and many of them are able to use this experience to advise on both mergers and acquisitions and restructuring transactions, depending on our clients' needs. Many of our managing directors and senior advisors come from diverse backgrounds, such as senior executive positions at corporations, government, law and strategic consulting, which we believe enhances our ability to offer sophisticated advice and custom solutions to our clients.

Industries Served

We seek to offer our services across most major industry groups, including, in many cases, sub-industry specialties. Our Mergers and Acquisitions managing directors and professionals are organized to provide advice in the following major industry practice areas:

- consumer,
- financial institutions,
- financial sponsors,
- healthcare and life sciences,
- industrial,
- power and energy,
- real estate, and
- technology, media and telecommunications.

These groups are managed locally in each relevant geographic region and are coordinated on a global basis, which allows us to bring local industry-specific knowledge to bear on behalf of our clients on a global basis. We believe that this enhances the quality of advice that we can offer, which improves our ability to market our capabilities to clients.

In addition to our Mergers and Acquisitions and Financial Restructuring practices, we also maintain specialties in the following distinct practice areas:

- government advisory,
- fund raising for alternative investment funds,
- private investment in public equity (“PIPE”), and
- corporate finance.

We endeavor to coordinate the activities of the professionals in these areas with our mergers and acquisitions industry specialists in order to offer clients customized teams of cross-functional expertise spanning both industry and practice area know-how.

Strategy

Our focus in our Financial Advisory business has been on:

- making a significant investment in our intellectual capital with the addition of many senior professionals who we believe have strong client relationships and industry expertise. We have recruited or promoted 80 of our current Financial Advisory managing directors from January 2002 through December 31, 2006, contributing to a 45% increase, net of departures, over that period,
- increasing our contacts with existing clients to further enhance our long-term relationships and our efforts in developing new client relationships,
- expanding the breadth and depth of our industry expertise in areas such as media and general industrials and adding new practice areas such as power and energy and fund-raising for alternative investment funds,
- coordinating our industry specialty activities on a global basis and increasing the integration of our industry experts with our Financial Restructuring professionals, and
- broadening our geographic presence by adding new offices in the Netherlands (Amsterdam), Canada (Toronto), Australia (Sydney) and mainland China (Beijing), as well as three new regional offices in the U.S. (Atlanta, Houston and Los Angeles) and entering into new strategic alliances in two new geographies (Argentina and Brazil).

We made many of these investments during a period of financial market weakness, when many of our competitors were reducing senior staffing, which positioned us to capitalize more fully during the recovery of the financial services industry.

In addition to the expansion of our Financial Advisory team, we believe that the following external market factors may enable our Financial Advisory practice to benefit from continued growth in the global mergers and acquisitions advisory business:

- increasing demand for independent, unbiased financial advice, and
- a potential increase in cross-border mergers and acquisitions and large capitalization mergers and acquisitions, two of our areas of historical specialization.

Going forward, our strategic emphasis in our Financial Advisory business is to leverage the investments we have made in recent years to grow our business and drive our productivity. We continue to seek to opportunistically attract outstanding individuals to this practice.

We routinely reassess our strategic position and may in the future seek acquisitions or other transactions, including the opportunistic hiring of new employees, to further enhance our competitive position.

Relationship with IXIS

In April 2004, Lazard Group and IXIS entered into a cooperation arrangement to place and underwrite securities on the French equity primary capital markets under a common brand, “Lazard-Ixis,” and cooperate in their respective origination, syndication and placement activities. This cooperation covers French listed companies exceeding a market capitalization of €500 million. On March 15, 2005, Lazard Group and IXIS expanded this arrangement into an exclusive arrangement within France. The cooperation arrangement also provides for an alliance in real estate advisory work with the objective of establishing a common brand for advisory and financing operations within France. It also adds an exclusive mutual referral cooperation arrangement, subject to the fiduciary duties of each firm, with the goal of referring clients from Lazard Group to IXIS for services relating to corporate banking, lending, securitizations and derivatives within France and from IXIS to Lazard Group for mergers and acquisitions advisory services within France. This expanded cooperation arrangement has an initial term of three years through May 10, 2008.

In connection with the cooperation arrangement, Lazard Group and IXIS have developed a business plan to promote mutual revenue production and sharing relating to the cooperation activities. As part of that plan, revenue from the various activities subject to the cooperation arrangement is credited towards a target weighted revenue number (the “Notional Reserve”) of €20 million (which the parties may agree to reduce if aspects of the cooperation do not take place), calculated by applying varying percentages depending on the source of the revenue plus the underwriting commissions received by IXIS for the ESUs. If at the end of the initial term of the cooperation arrangement (a) the sum of that calculation is less than the Notional Reserve, (b) the cooperation arrangement is not renewed and (c) our common stock price fails to exceed \$25 per share for a specified period, Lazard Group or its affiliate will pay IXIS or one of its affiliates the difference between the Notional Reserve and the sum of (1) the weighted revenue credits and (2) any gain IXIS has realized on a sale of its investment in our securities prior to the end of the initial term of the arrangement. The level of this potential payment would depend, among other things, on the level of revenue generated by the cooperation activities. The potential payment is limited, as of December 31, 2006, to a maximum of approximately €8 million (subject to further reduction in certain circumstances) which would only occur if the cooperation activities generate no revenue over the course of the remaining initial period of such activities and the other conditions noted above have not been met.

Asset Management

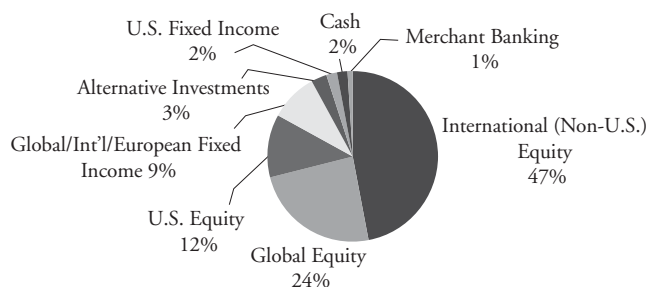
Our Asset Management business provides investment management and advisory services to institutional clients, financial intermediaries, private clients and investment vehicles around the world. Our goal in our Asset

Management business is to produce superior risk-adjusted investment returns and provide investment solutions customized for our clients. Many of our equity investment strategies share an investment philosophy that centers on fundamental security selection with a focus on the trade-off between a company's valuation and its financial productivity.

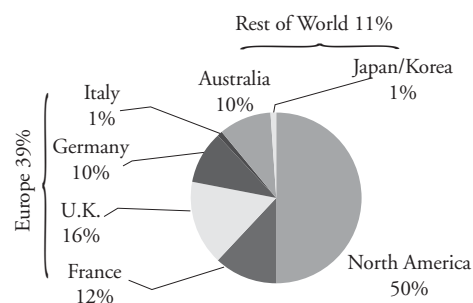
As of December 31, 2006, total assets under management ("AUM") were \$110.4 billion, approximately 83% of which was invested in equities, 11% in fixed income, 3% in alternative investments, 2% in cash and 1% in merchant banking funds. As of the same date, approximately 56% of our AUM was invested in international (*i.e.*, non-U.S. and regional non-U.S.) investment strategies, 27% was invested in global investment strategies and 17% was invested in U.S. investment strategies, and our top ten clients accounted for 25% of total AUM. Approximately 83% of our AUM as of that date was managed on behalf of institutional clients, including corporations, labor unions, public pension funds, insurance companies and banks, and through sub-advisory relationships, mutual fund sponsors, broker-dealers and registered advisors. Approximately 17% of AUM as of December 31, 2006 was managed on behalf of individual client relationships, which are principally with family offices and high-net worth individuals.

The charts below illustrate the mix of our AUM as of December 31, 2006, measured by broad product strategy and by office location.

AUM BY PRODUCT



AUM BY OFFICE LOCATION



For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, Asset Management net revenue totaled \$553 million, \$466 million and \$417 million, respectively, accounting for approximately 37%, 36% and 38%, respectively, of our net revenue from continuing operations for the periods. During the same periods, Asset Management reported operating income of \$135 million, \$116 million and \$135 million, respectively, although as noted previously results of operations for periods prior to May 10, 2005 are not comparable to results of operations for subsequent periods. At December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, Asset Management had \$419 million, \$308 million, and \$245 million in total assets, respectively.

LAM and LFG

Our largest Asset Management subsidiaries are Lazard Asset Management LLC ("LAM") with offices in New York, San Francisco, Minneapolis, London, Milan, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Tokyo, Sydney and Seoul (aggregating approximately \$97.7 billion in total AUM as of December 31, 2006), and Lazard Frères Gestion ("LFG") headquartered in Paris (aggregating approximately \$11.9 billion in total AUM as of December 31, 2006). These operations, with 676 employees as of December 31, 2006, provide our business with a global presence and local identity.

Primary distinguishing features of these operations include:

- a global footprint with global research, global mandates and global clients,

- a broad-based team of approximately 200 investment professionals at December 31, 2006: LAM has approximately 175 investment professionals, which includes approximately 70 focused, in-house, investment analysts across all products and platforms, approximately 28 of whom are on our global research platform, many of whom have substantial industry or sector specific expertise, and LFG has approximately 30 investment professionals, including seven investment analysts,
- a security selection-based investment philosophy applied across products analysis,
- worldwide brand recognition and multi-channel distribution capabilities, and
- a substantial equity participation in LAM held by a broad group of key employees.

Our Investment Philosophy, Process and Research. Our investment philosophy is generally based upon a fundamental security selection approach to investing. Across many of our products, we apply three key principles to investment portfolios:

- select securities, not markets,
- find relative value, and
- manage risk.

In searching for equity investment opportunities, our investment professionals generally follow an investment process that incorporates several interconnected components that may include:

- analytical framework analysis and screening,
- accounting validation,
- fundamental analysis,
- security selection and portfolio construction, and
- risk management.

At LAM, we conduct investment research on a global basis, to develop market, industry and company specific insight. Approximately 70 investment analysts, located in our worldwide offices, conduct research and evaluate investment opportunities around the world across all products and platforms. The LAM global research platform is organized around six global industry sectors:

- consumer goods,
- financial services,
- health care,
- industrials,
- power, and
- technology, media and telecommunications.

Our analysts recommend companies to portfolio managers and work with them on an ongoing basis to make buy and sell decisions.

At LFG, seven investment analysts conduct research and evaluate investment opportunities, primarily focused on large capitalization European companies.

Investment Strategies. Our Asset Management business provides equity, fixed income and cash management and alternative investment strategies to clients, paying close attention to clients' varying and expanding investment needs. We offer the following product platform of investment strategies:

	<u>Global</u>	<u>Regional</u>	<u>Domestic</u>
Equities	<i>Global</i>	<i>Pan-European</i>	<i>U.S.</i>
	Large Capitalization	Large Capitalization	Large Capitalization**
	Small Capitalization	Small Capitalization	Mid Capitalization
	Emerging Markets		Small Capitalization
	Thematic	<i>Eurozone</i>	Multi-Capitalization
	Convertibles*	Large Capitalization**	
	Infrastructure	Small Capitalization**	<i>Other</i>
		<i>Continental European</i>	U.K. (Large Capitalization)
	<i>EAFE (Non-U.S.)</i>	Small Cap	U.K. (Small Capitalization)
	Large Capitalization	Multi Cap	Australia
	Small Capitalization	Eurozone (<i>i.e.</i> , Euro Bloc)	France (Large Capitalization)*
	Multi-Capitalization	Euro-Trend (Thematic)	France (Small Capitalization)*
			Japan**
		Korea	
Fixed Income and Cash Management	<i>Global</i>	<i>Pan-European</i>	<i>U.S.</i>
	Core Fixed Income	Core Fixed Income	Core Fixed Income
	High Yield	High Yield	High Yield
	Short Duration	Cash Management*	Short Duration
		<i>Eurozone</i>	Municipals
		Fixed Income**	Cash Management*
		Cash Management*	<i>Non-U.S.</i>
		Corporate Bonds**	U.K. Fixed Income
Alternative	<i>Global</i>	<i>Regional</i>	
	Global Opportunities (Long/Short)	European Explorer (Long/Short)	
	Fund of Hedge Funds	Emerging Income	
	Fund of Closed-End Funds (Long and Long/Short)	Japan (Long/Short)	

All of the above strategies are offered by LAM, except for those denoted by *, which are offered exclusively by LFG. Investment strategies offered by both LAM and LFG are denoted by **.

In addition to the primary investment strategies listed above, we also provide locally customized investment solutions to our clients. In many cases, we also offer both diversified and more concentrated versions of our products. These products are generally offered on a separate account basis, as well as through pooled vehicles.

Distribution. We distribute our products through a broad array of marketing channels on a global basis. LAM's marketing, sales and client service efforts are organized through a global market delivery and service network, with distribution professionals located in New York, San Francisco, London, Milan, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Tokyo, Sydney and Seoul. We have developed a well-established presence in the institutional asset management arena, managing money for corporations, labor unions and public pension funds around the world. In addition, we manage assets for insurance companies, savings and trust banks, endowments, foundations and charities.

We also have become a leading firm in third-party distribution, managing mutual funds and separately managed accounts for many of the world's largest broker-dealers, insurance companies, registered advisors and other financial intermediaries. In the area of wealth management, we cater to family offices and private clients.

LFG markets and distributes its products through 15 sales professionals based in France who target directly both individual and institutional investors.

Most of the managing directors of LAM and other key LAM employees hold LAM equity units, which entitle their holders to payments in connection with selected fundamental transactions affecting Lazard Group or LAM. For more information regarding these rights see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.”

Merchant Banking

Lazard Group has a long history of making merchant banking investments with its own capital, usually alongside capital of qualified institutional and individual investors. These activities typically are organized in funds that make substantial or controlling investments in private or public companies, generally through privately negotiated transactions and with a view to divestment within two to seven years. While potentially risky and frequently illiquid, such investments, when successful, can yield investors substantial returns on capital and generate attractive management and performance fees for the sponsor of such funds.

As a part of the separation, we transferred to LFCM Holdings all of our merchant banking fund management activities, except for Fonds Partenaires Gestion (“FPG”), our merchant banking business in France, which is regulated as part of our Paris-based banking affiliate, Lazard Frères Banque SA (“LFB”). We also transferred to LFCM Holdings principal investments by Lazard Group in the funds managed as part of the separated businesses, while we retained our investment in our French merchant banking funds.

LFCM Holdings operates the merchant banking business transferred to it in the separation. Consistent with Lazard Group’s intent to support the development of the merchant banking business, including investing capital in funds managed or formed by the merchant banking subsidiary of LFCM Holdings, and in order to benefit from what we believe to be the potential of this business, Lazard Group will be entitled to receive from LFCM Holdings all or a portion of the payments from the incentive fees attributable to these funds (net of compensation payable to investment professionals who manage these funds) pursuant to the business alliance agreement between us and LFCM Holdings. In addition, pursuant to the business alliance agreement, we have an option to acquire the merchant banking business owned by LFCM Holdings and have the right to participate in the oversight of LFCM Holdings’ funds and consent to certain actions. We will continue to abide by our obligations with respect to transferred funds and agreed not to compete with LFCM Holdings’ merchant banking business during the duration of our option to acquire this business. From time to time we have considered exercising the option to acquire the merchant banking business and have had preliminary conversations with LFCM Holdings in that regard.

As of December 31, 2006, FPG, Lazard Group’s merchant banking business in France, with 10 employees, consisted of a group of private equity funds and an affiliated management company with approximately \$882 million of AUM. Lazard Group’s investments in these funds totaled approximately \$3 million as of December 31, 2006.

In February 2005, Lazard Group formed Corporate Partners II, Limited, a private equity fund with \$1 billion of institutional capital commitments and a \$100 million capital commitment from Lazard Group, the principal portion of which may require funding, at any time through 2010. As of December 31, 2006, Lazard Group has contributed approximately \$14.1 million of its capital commitment. Pursuant to the master separation and business alliance agreements entered into between Lazard Group and LFCM Holdings, this fund is managed by a subsidiary of LFCM Holdings, and Lazard Group retained a capital commitment to the fund and is entitled to receive the carried interest distributions made by the fund (other than the carried interest distributions made to investment professionals who manage the fund).

In July 2005, LFCM Holdings formed a private equity fund, Lazard Senior Housing Partners LP, which closed during 2006 with capital commitments of \$201 million from institutional investors, including \$10 million from Lazard Group, the principal portion of which will require funding at any time through 2008. In connection with such capital commitment, Lazard Group funded \$2.2 million as of December 31, 2006.

Pursuant to the business alliance agreement, we have a limited partner capital commitment to Lazard Technology Partners III, a planned investment fund to be managed and controlled by LFCM Holdings, which commitment is contingent upon the formation of such investment fund. As of December 31, 2006 the capital commitment was 10% of the total fund capital commitments, with a minimum and maximum commitment from Lazard Group of \$15 million and \$20 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2006, this investment fund has not been formed and Lazard Group has not made any payment toward such contingent capital commitment.

Strategy

Our strategic plan in our Asset Management business is to focus on delivering superior investment performance and client service and broadening our product offerings and distribution in selected areas in order to continue to drive improved business results. In March 2004, we undertook a senior management transition at LAM to put in place the next generation of leadership and to better position the business to execute our strategic plan. Over the past several years, in an effort to improve LAM's operations and expand our business, we have:

- focused on enhancing our investment performance,
- improved our investment management platform by adding a number of senior investment professionals (including portfolio managers and analysts),
- strengthened our marketing capabilities by establishing a global consultant relations effort aimed at improving our relations with the independent consultants who advise many of our clients on the selection of investment managers,
- expanded our product platform by “lifting-out” experienced portfolio managers to establish new products, and
- launched new products such as several Japan long/short strategies, a Korean equities strategy and a global listed infrastructure strategy.

We believe that our Asset Management business has long maintained an outstanding team of portfolio managers and global research analysts. We intend to maintain and supplement our intellectual capital to achieve our goals. We routinely reassess our strategic position and may in the future seek acquisitions or other transactions, including the opportunistic hiring of new employees, in order to further enhance our competitive position. We also believe that our specific investment strategies, global reach, unique brand identity and access to multiple distribution channels will allow us to leverage into new investment products, strategies and geographic locations. In addition, we plan to expand our participation in merchant banking activities through investments in new and successor funds.

Employees

We believe that our people are our most important asset, and it is their reputation, talent, integrity and dedication that underpin our success. As of December 31, 2006, we employed 2,200 people, which included 128 managing directors and 512 other professionals in our Financial Advisory segment and 43 managing directors and 295 other professionals in our Asset Management segment. We strive to maintain a work environment that fosters professionalism, excellence, diversity and cooperation among our employees worldwide. We utilize an evaluation process at the end of each year to measure performance, determine compensation and provide guidance on opportunities for improved performance. Generally, our employees are not subject to any collective bargaining agreements, except that our employees in certain of our European offices, including France and Italy, are covered by national, industry-wide collective bargaining agreements. We believe that we have good relations with our employees.

Competition

The financial services industry, and all of the businesses in which we compete, are intensely competitive, and we expect them to remain so. Our competitors are other investment banking and financial advisory firms, broker-dealers, commercial and “universal” banks, insurance companies, investment management firms, hedge

fund management firms, merchant banking firms and other financial institutions. We compete with some of our competitors globally and with others on a regional, product or niche basis. We compete on the basis of a number of factors, including quality of people, transaction execution skills, investment track record, quality of client service, individual and institutional client relationships, absence of conflicts, range of products and services, innovation, brand recognition and business reputation.

While our competitors vary by country in our Mergers and Acquisitions practice, we believe our primary competitors in securing mergers and acquisitions advisory engagements are Bear Stearns, Citigroup, Credit Suisse, Deutsche Bank AG, Goldman, Sachs & Co., JPMorgan Chase, Lehman Brothers, Mediobanca, Merrill Lynch, Morgan Stanley, Rothschild and UBS. In our Financial Restructuring practice our primary competitors are The Blackstone Group, Greenhill & Co. and Rothschild.

We believe that our primary competitors in our Asset Management business include, in the case of LAM, Alliance Bernstein, AMVESCAP, Brandes Investment Partners, Capital Management & Research, Fidelity, Lord Abbett and Schroders and, in the case of LFG, Swiss private banks with offices in France as well as large institutional banks and fund managers. We face competition in merchant banking both in the pursuit of outside investors for our merchant banking funds and to acquire investments in attractive portfolio companies. We compete with hundreds of other funds, many of which are subsidiaries of or otherwise affiliated with large financial service providers.

Competition is also intense in each of our businesses for the attraction and retention of qualified employees, and we compete on the level and nature of compensation and equity-based incentives for key employees. Our ability to continue to compete effectively in our businesses will depend upon our ability to attract new employees and retain and motivate our existing employees.

In recent years there has been substantial consolidation and convergence among companies in the financial services industry. In particular, a number of large commercial banks, insurance companies and other broad-based financial services firms have established or acquired broker-dealers or have merged with other financial institutions. Many of these firms have the ability to offer a wider range of products than we offer, including loans, deposit taking, insurance and brokerage services. Many of these firms also offer more extensive asset management and investment banking services, which may enhance their competitive position. They also have the ability to support investment banking and securities products with commercial banking, insurance and other financial services revenue in an effort to gain market share, which could result in pricing pressure in our businesses. This trend toward consolidation and convergence has significantly increased the capital base and geographic reach of our competitors.

Regulation

Our businesses, as well as the financial services industry generally, are subject to extensive regulation throughout the world. As a matter of public policy, regulatory bodies are charged with safeguarding the integrity of the securities and other financial markets and with protecting the interests of customers participating in those markets, not with protecting the interests of our stockholders or creditors. Many of our affiliates that participate in securities markets are subject to comprehensive regulations that include some form of capital structure regulations and other customer protection rules. In the U.S., certain of our subsidiaries are subject to such regulations promulgated by the SEC and/or the NASD. Standards, requirements and rules implemented throughout the European Union are broadly comparable in scope and purpose to the regulatory capital and customer protection requirements imposed under the SEC and NASD rules. European Union directives also permit local regulation in each jurisdiction, including those in which we operate, to be more restrictive than the requirements of such directives, and these sometimes burdensome local requirements can result in certain competitive disadvantages to us.

In the U.S., the SEC is the federal agency responsible for the administration of the federal securities laws. The NASD is a voluntary, self-regulatory body composed of members, such as our broker-dealer subsidiaries, that have agreed to abide by the NASD's rules and regulations. This, and non-U.S. regulatory organizations, may

examine the activities of, and may expel, fine and otherwise discipline, member firms and their employees. The laws, rules and regulations comprising this framework of regulation and the interpretation and enforcement of existing laws, rules and regulations are constantly changing. The effect of any such changes cannot be predicted and may impact the manner of operation and profitability of our company.

Our U.S. broker-dealer subsidiary, Lazard Frères & Co. LLC, through which we conduct our U.S. Financial Advisory business, is currently registered as a broker-dealer with the SEC and the NASD, and as a broker-dealer in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. As such, Lazard Frères & Co. LLC is subject to regulations governing effectively every aspect of the securities business, including the effecting of securities transactions, minimum capital requirements, record-keeping and reporting procedures, relationships with customers, experience and training requirements for certain employees and business procedures with firms that are not members of certain regulatory bodies. Lazard Asset Management Securities LLC, a subsidiary of LAM, also is registered as a broker-dealer with the SEC and the NASD and in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Certain U.K. subsidiaries of Lazard Group, including Lazard & Co., Limited, Lazard Fund Managers Limited and Lazard Asset Management Limited, which we refer to in this annual report as, the “U.K. subsidiaries,” are regulated by the Financial Services Authority or “FSA.”

Lazard Frères SAS, our French subsidiary, is subject to regulation by the Commission Bancaire and the Comité des Etablissements de Crédit et des Entreprises d’Investissement for its banking activities, conducted through its affiliate LFB. In addition, the investment services activities of the Paris group, exercised through LFB and other subsidiaries of Lazard Frères SAS, primarily LFG (asset management) and FPG (merchant banking), are subject to regulation and supervision by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers (“AMF”). Our business is also subject to regulation by non-U.S. governmental and regulatory bodies and self-regulatory authorities in other countries where we operate.

Our U.S. broker-dealer subsidiaries, including Lazard Frères & Co. LLC, are subject to the SEC’s uniform net capital rule, Rule 15c3-1, and the net capital rules of the NASD, which may limit our ability to make withdrawals of capital from our broker-dealer subsidiaries. The uniform net capital rule sets the minimum level of net capital a broker-dealer must maintain and also requires that a portion of its assets be relatively liquid. The NASD may prohibit a member firm from expanding its business or paying cash dividends if resulting net capital falls below its requirements. In addition, our broker-dealer subsidiaries are subject to certain notification requirements related to withdrawals of excess net capital. Our broker-dealer subsidiaries are also subject to regulations including the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, which impose obligations regarding the prevention and detection of money-laundering activities, including the establishment of customer due diligence and other compliance policies and procedures. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in monetary, regulatory and, in certain cases, criminal penalties.

Certain of our Asset Management subsidiaries are registered as investment advisors with the SEC. As registered investment advisors, each is subject to the requirements of the Investment Advisers Act and the SEC’s regulations thereunder. Such requirements relate to, among other things, the relationship between an advisor and its advisory clients, as well as general anti-fraud prohibitions. LAM serves as an advisor to several mutual funds which are registered under the Investment Company Act. The Investment Company Act regulates, among other things, the relationship between a mutual fund and its investment advisor (and other service providers) and prohibits or severely restricts principal transactions between an advisor and its advisory clients, imposes record-keeping and reporting requirements, disclosure requirements, limitations on trades where a single broker acts as the agent for both the buyer and seller (known as “agency cross”), and limitations on affiliated transactions and joint transactions. Lazard Asset Management Securities LLC, a subsidiary of LAM, serves as the underwriter or distributor for mutual funds and hedge funds managed by LAM, and as an introducing broker to Lazard Capital Markets LLC for unmanaged accounts of LAM’s private clients.

In addition, the Japanese Ministry of Finance and the Financial Supervisory Agency in Japan, the Korean Financial Supervisory Commission in Korea, as well as Australian and German banking authorities, among others, regulate various of our operating entities and also have capital standards and other requirements comparable to the rules of the SEC.

Regulators are empowered to conduct administrative proceedings that can result in censure, fine, the issuance of cease-and-desist orders or the suspension or expulsion or other disciplining of a broker-dealer or its directors, officers or employees.

Over the past several years, European Union financial services regulators have taken steps to institute consolidated supervision over a wide range of financial services companies that conduct business in the European Union, even if their head offices are located outside of the European Union. Under the Financial Conglomerates Directive (2002/87/EC), we, along with a number of our competitors, were required to submit to consolidated supervision by a European Union financial services regulator commencing on January 1, 2005, unless we were already subject to “equivalent” supervision by another regulator. During 2004, the SEC issued final regulations establishing a consolidated supervision framework for investment banks. Under these regulations, we can voluntarily submit to a stringent framework of rules relating to group-wide capital levels, internal risk management control systems and regulatory reporting requirements. We have elected to become subject to consolidated supervision by the SEC and formally notified the SEC of our intention in December 2004.

Although we have had discussions with the staff of the SEC, we are unable at this time to accurately predict the impact that these regulations will have on our businesses and financial results. It is possible that these regulations may ultimately require that we increase our regulatory capital, which may adversely affect our profitability and result in other increased costs.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

Set forth below are the name, age, present title, principal occupation and certain biographical information for our executive officers as of February 22, 2007, all of whom have been appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, our board of directors.

Bruce Wasserstein, 59

Mr. Wasserstein has served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Lazard Group and Lazard Ltd since May 2005. Mr. Wasserstein has served as a director of Lazard Group since January 2002 and as a director of Lazard Ltd since April 2005. Mr. Wasserstein served as the Head of Lazard and Chairman of the Executive Committee of Lazard Group from January 2002 until May 2005. Prior to joining Lazard, Mr. Wasserstein was Executive Chairman at Dresdner Kleinwort Wasserstein from January 2001 to November 2001. Prior to joining Dresdner Kleinwort Wasserstein, he served as CEO of Wasserstein Perella Group (an investment banking firm he co-founded) from February 1988 to January 2001, when Wasserstein Perella Group was sold to Dresdner Bank. Prior to founding Wasserstein Perella Group, Mr. Wasserstein was the Co-Head of Investment Banking at The First Boston Corporation. Prior to joining First Boston, Mr. Wasserstein was an attorney at Cravath, Swaine & Moore. Mr. Wasserstein also currently serves as Chairman of Wasserstein & Co., LP, a private merchant bank and is a member of the board of directors of Harry & David Holdings, Inc.

Michael J. Castellano, 60

Mr. Castellano has served as Chief Financial Officer of Lazard Ltd since May 2005. Mr. Castellano has served as a Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer of Lazard Group since August 2001. Prior to joining Lazard, Mr. Castellano held various senior management positions at Merrill Lynch & Co. from August 1991 to August 2001, including Senior Vice President—Chief Control Officer for Merrill Lynch’s capital markets businesses, Chairman of Merrill Lynch International Bank and Senior Vice President —Corporate Controller. Prior to joining Merrill Lynch & Co., Mr. Castellano was a partner with Deloitte & Touche where he served a number of investment banking clients over the course of his 24 years with the firm.

Steven J. Golub, 61

Mr. Golub has served as Vice Chairman and Chairman of the Financial Advisory Group of Lazard Ltd since May 2005. Mr. Golub has served as Vice Chairman of Lazard Group since October 2004 and as a Managing Director of Lazard Group since January 1986. Mr. Golub previously served as Chief Financial Officer from July

1997 to August 2001. Mr. Golub also served as a Senior Vice President of Lazard from May 1984 to January 1986. Prior to joining Lazard, Mr. Golub was a Partner at Deloitte Haskins & Sells from July 1980 to May 1984. Prior to joining Deloitte Haskins & Sells, he served as the Deputy Chief Accountant in the Chief Accountant's Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission from January 1979 to June 1980. Mr. Golub currently serves on the board of directors of Minerals Technologies Inc.

Scott D. Hoffman, 44

Mr. Hoffman has served as General Counsel of Lazard Ltd since May 2005. Mr. Hoffman has served as a Managing Director of Lazard Group since January 1999 and General Counsel of Lazard Group since January 2001. Mr. Hoffman previously served as Vice President and Assistant General Counsel from February 1994 to December 1997 and as a Director from January 1998 to December 1998. Prior to joining Lazard, Mr. Hoffman was an attorney at Cravath, Swaine & Moore.

Charles G. Ward, III, 54

Mr. Ward has served as President and Chairman of the Asset Management Group of Lazard Ltd since May 2005. Mr. Ward has served as President and a Managing Director of Lazard Group since February 2002. Prior to joining Lazard, he was variously the Head or Co-Head of Global Investment Banking and Private Equity of Credit Suisse First Boston, or "CSFB," from February 1994 to February 2002. Mr. Ward also served as a member of the Executive Board of CSFB from February 1994 to February 2002 and as President of CSFB from April 2000 to November 2000. Prior to joining CSFB, Mr. Ward co-founded Wasserstein Perella Group in February 1988 and served as President of Wasserstein Perella & Co. from January 1990 to February 1994. Prior to serving at Wasserstein Perella & Co., Mr. Ward was Co-Head of Mergers and Acquisitions and the Media Group at The First Boston Corporation where he worked from July 1979 to February 1988.

Where You Can Find Additional Information

Lazard Ltd files current, annual and quarterly reports, proxy statements and other information required by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), with the SEC. You may read and copy any document the company files at the SEC's public reference room located at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, U.S.A. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. The Company's SEC filings are also available to the public from the SEC's internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of these reports, proxy statements and other information can also be inspected at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005, U.S.A.

Our public internet site is <http://www.lazard.com>. and the investor relations section of our public internet site is located at <http://www.lazard.com/investorrelations/SEC-filings.html>. We will make available free of charge, on or through the investor relations section of our internet site, our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements and Forms 3, 4 and 5 filed on behalf of directors and executive officers and any amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. Also posted on our website, and available in print upon request of any shareholder to the Investor Relations Department, are charters for the Company's Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and Nominating & Governance Committee. Copies of these charters and our Corporate Governance Guidelines and Code of Business Conduct and Ethics governing our directors, officers and employees are also posted on our website in the "Corporate Governance" section.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the following risks and all of the other information set forth in this annual report, including our consolidated financial statements and related notes. The risk factors set forth below primarily relate to the business of Lazard Group. These risks also affect Lazard Ltd because Lazard Ltd has no

material assets as of December 31, 2006 other than indirect ownership of approximately 47.9% of the common membership interests in Lazard Group and its controlling interest in Lazard Group. The following risks comprise material risks of which we are aware. If any of the events or developments described below actually occurred, our business, financial condition or results of operations would likely suffer.

Risks Related to Our Business

Our ability to retain our managing directors and other key professional employees is critical to the success of our business, including maintaining compensation levels at an appropriate level of costs, and failure to do so may materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial position.

Our people are our most important resource. We must retain the services of our managing directors and other key professional employees, and strategically recruit and hire new talented employees, to obtain and successfully execute the advisory and asset management engagements that generate substantially all our revenue.

Lazard Group has experienced several significant events in recent years, including our unification under one global firm, the transition to new senior management and our transformation from a private to a public company, and our industry in general continues to experience change and exert competitive pressures for retaining top talent, each of which makes it more difficult for us to retain professionals. If any of our managing directors and other key professional employees were to join an existing competitor or form a competing company or otherwise leave us, some of our clients could choose to use the services of that competitor or some other competitor instead of our services. The employment arrangements, non-competition agreements and retention agreements we have entered into with our managing directors and other key professional employees may not prevent our managing directors and other key professional employees from resigning from practice or competing against us. In addition, these arrangements and agreements have a limited duration and will expire after a certain period of time. Since our transformation to a public company, we continue to be subject to the intense competition in the financial services industry regarding the recruitment and retention of key professionals, and have experienced a few departures from and added to our professional ranks as a result. In connection with our transformation to a public company we adopted a compensation policy that provides that our employee compensation and benefits expense, including amounts payable to our managing directors, will not exceed 57.5% of operating revenue (although we retain the ability to change this policy in the future). For the year ended December 31, 2006, such employee compensation and benefits expenses were 56.7% of operating revenue, including amortization of restricted stock unit grants under our 2005 Equity Incentive Plan which starts at the date of grant.

During periods of favorable market conditions we would expect to be able to achieve this target without negatively impacting the financial packages for our managing directors and other key employees. However during periods of adverse market conditions we may face additional retention pressures as a result of potential reductions in payments for services rendered by our managing directors and other key employees. As a result of the intense competition for financial services professionals, we, like our competitors, may not be able to retain each of the key employees and managing directors that we desire to keep and, even if we can, we may not be able to retain them at compensation levels that will allow us to achieve our target ratio of compensation expense-to-operating revenue.

Difficult market conditions can adversely affect our business in many ways, including by reducing the volume of the transactions involving our Financial Advisory business and reducing the value or performance of the assets we manage in our Asset Management business, which, in each case, could materially reduce our revenue or income and adversely affect our financial position.

As a financial services firm, our businesses are materially affected by conditions in the global financial markets and economic conditions throughout the world. For example, revenue generated by our Financial Advisory business is directly related to the volume and value of the transactions in which we are involved. During periods of unfavorable market or economic conditions, the volume and value of mergers and acquisitions transactions may decrease, thereby reducing the demand for our Financial Advisory services and increasing price competition among financial services companies seeking such engagements. Our results of operations would be

adversely affected by any such reduction in the volume or value of mergers and acquisitions transactions. In addition, our profitability would be adversely affected by our fixed costs and the possibility that we would be unable to scale back other costs within a time frame sufficient to match any decreases in revenue relating to changes in market and economic conditions. The future market and economic climate may deteriorate because of many factors, including rising interest rates or inflation, terrorism or political uncertainty.

Within our Financial Advisory business, we have typically seen that, during periods of economic strength and growth, our Mergers and Acquisitions practice historically has been more active and our Financial Restructuring practice has been less active. Conversely, during periods of economic weakness and slowdown, we typically have seen that our Financial Restructuring practice has been more active and our Mergers and Acquisitions practice has been less active. As a result, our revenue from our Financial Restructuring practice has tended to correlate negatively to our revenue from our Mergers and Acquisitions practice over the course of business cycles. These trends are cyclical in nature and subject to periodic reversal. However, these trends do not cancel out the impact of economic conditions in our Financial Advisory business, which may be adversely affected by a downturn in economic conditions leading to decreased Mergers and Acquisitions practice activity, notwithstanding improvements in our Financial Restructuring practice. Moreover, revenue improvements in our Mergers and Acquisitions practice in strong economic conditions could be offset in whole or in part by any related revenue declines in our Financial Restructuring practice. While we generally have experienced a counter-cyclical relationship between our Mergers and Acquisitions practice and our Financial Restructuring practice, this relationship may not continue in the future.

Our Asset Management business also would be expected to generate lower revenue in a market or general economic downturn. Under our Asset Management business' arrangements, investment advisory fees we receive typically are based on the market value of AUM. Accordingly, a decline in the prices of securities would be expected to cause our revenue and income to decline by:

- causing the value of our AUM to decrease, which would result in lower investment advisory fees,
- causing negative absolute performance returns for some accounts which have performance-based incentive fees, resulting in a reduction of revenue from such fees, and/or
- causing some of our clients to withdraw funds from our Asset Management business in favor of investments they perceive as offering greater opportunity or lower risk, which also would result in lower investment advisory fees

If our Asset Management revenue declines without a commensurate reduction in our expenses, our net income will be reduced. In addition, in the event of a market downturn, our merchant banking practice also may be impacted by reduced exit opportunities in which to realize the value of its investments.

A majority of our revenue is derived from Financial Advisory fees, which are not long-term contracted sources of revenue and are subject to intense competition, and declines in our Financial Advisory engagements could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We historically have earned a substantial portion of our revenue from advisory fees paid to us by our Financial Advisory clients, which fees usually are payable upon the successful completion of a particular transaction or restructuring. For example, for the year ended December 31, 2006, Financial Advisory services accounted for approximately 65% of our net revenue. We expect that we will continue to rely on Financial Advisory fees for a substantial portion of our revenue for the foreseeable future, and a decline in our advisory engagements or the market for advisory services would adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, we operate in a highly competitive environment where typically there are no long-term contracted sources of revenue. Each revenue-generating engagement typically is separately awarded and

negotiated. Furthermore, many businesses do not routinely engage in transactions requiring our services, and, as a consequence, our fee paying engagements with many clients are not likely to be predictable. We also lose clients each year as a result of the sale or merger of a client, a change in a client's senior management, competition from other financial advisors and financial institutions and other causes. As a result, our engagements with clients are constantly changing, and our Financial Advisory fees could decline quickly due to the factors discussed above.

There will not be a consistent pattern in our financial results from period to period, which may make it difficult for us to achieve steady earnings growth on a quarterly basis.

We experience significant fluctuations in revenue and profits. These fluctuations generally can be attributed to the fact that we earn a significant portion of our Financial Advisory revenue upon the successful completion of a merger or acquisition transaction or a restructuring, the timing of which is uncertain and is not subject to our control. In addition, our Asset Management revenue is particularly sensitive to fluctuations in our AUM. Asset Management fees are often based on AUM as of the end of a quarter or month. As a result, a reduction in assets at the end of a quarter or month (as a result of market depreciation, withdrawals or otherwise) will result in a decrease in management fees. Similarly, timing of flows, contributions and withdrawals are often out of our control and may be inconsistent from quarter to quarter. As a result of quarterly fluctuations, it may be difficult for us to achieve steady earnings growth on a quarterly basis.

In many cases, we are paid for advisory engagements only upon the successful consummation of the underlying merger or acquisition transaction or restructuring. As a result, our Financial Advisory business is highly dependent on market conditions and the decisions and actions of our clients, interested third parties and governmental authorities. For example, a client could delay or terminate an acquisition transaction because of a failure to agree upon final terms with the counterparty, failure to obtain necessary regulatory consents or board of directors or stockholder approvals, failure to secure necessary financing, adverse market conditions or because the target's business is experiencing unexpected operating or financial problems. Anticipated bidders for assets of a client during a restructuring transaction may not materialize or our client may not be able to restructure its operations or indebtedness due to a failure to reach agreement with its principal creditors. In these circumstances, we often do not receive any advisory fees other than the reimbursement of certain expenses despite the fact that we devote resources to these transactions. Accordingly, the failure of one or more transactions to close either as anticipated or at all could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. For more information, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

If the number of debt defaults, bankruptcies or other factors affecting demand for our Financial Restructuring services declines, or we lose business to certain new entrants to the financial restructuring advisory practice who are no longer precluded from offering such services due to changes to the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, our Financial Restructuring practice's revenue could suffer.

We provide various financial restructuring and restructuring-related advice to companies in financial distress or to their creditors or other stakeholders. The fees from financial restructuring related services have been a significant part of our Financial Advisory revenue. A number of factors affect demand for these advisory services, including general economic conditions, the availability and cost of debt and equity financing and changes to laws, rules and regulations, including deregulation or privatization of particular industries and those that protect creditors.

Section 327 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code requires that "disinterested persons" be employed in a restructuring. The definition of "disinterested person" has been modified. As previously in effect, certain of our competitors were disqualified from being employed in restructurings as a result of their status as an underwriter of securities. This basis for disqualification, however, no longer applies. Historically, we were not often disqualified from obtaining a role in a restructuring because we have not been a significant underwriter of securities. The change of the "disinterested person" definition could allow for more financial services firms to

compete for restructuring engagements and make recruiting and retaining of professionals more difficult. If our competitors succeed in being retained in new restructuring engagements, our Financial Restructuring practice, and thereby our results of operations, could be materially adversely affected.

We could lose clients and suffer a decline in our Asset Management revenue and earnings if the investments we choose in our Asset Management business perform poorly or if we lose key employees, regardless of overall trends in the prices of securities.

Investment performance affects our AUM relating to existing clients and is one of the most important factors in retaining clients and competing for new Asset Management business. Poor investment performance could impair our revenue and growth because:

- existing clients might withdraw funds from our Asset Management business in favor of better performing products, which would result in lower investment advisory fees,
- our incentive fees, which provide us with a set percentage of returns on some alternative investment and merchant banking funds and other accounts, would decline,
- third-party financial intermediaries, advisors or consultants may rate our products poorly, which may result in client withdrawals and reduced asset flows from these third parties or their clients, or
- firms with which we have strategic alliances may terminate such relationships with us, and future strategic alliances may be unavailable.

If key employees were to leave our Asset Management business, whether to join a competitor or otherwise, we may suffer a decline in revenue or earnings and suffer an adverse effect on our financial position. Loss of key employees may occur due to perceived opportunity for promotion, increased compensation, work environment or other individual reasons, some of which may be beyond our control.

Our investment style in our Asset Management business may underperform other investment approaches, which may result in significant client or asset departures or a reduction in AUM.

Even when securities prices are rising generally, performance can be affected by investment style. Many of the equity investment strategies in our Asset Management business share a common investment orientation towards fundamental security selection. We believe this style tends to outperform the market in some market environments and underperform it in others. In particular, a prolonged growth environment may cause this investment strategy to go out of favor with some clients, consultants or third-party intermediaries. In combination with poor performance relative to peers, changes in personnel, extensive periods in particular market environments or other difficulties, this may result in significant client or asset departures or a reduction in AUM.

Because our clients can remove the assets we manage on short notice, we may experience unexpected declines in revenue and profitability.

Our investment advisory contracts are generally terminable upon very short notice. Institutional and individual clients, and firms with which we have strategic alliances, can terminate their relationship with us, reduce the aggregate amount of AUM or shift their funds to other types of accounts with different rate structures for a number of reasons, including investment performance, changes in prevailing interest rates and financial market performance. Poor performance relative to other investment management firms tends to result in decreased investments in our investment products, increased redemptions of our investment products, and the loss of institutional or individual accounts or strategic alliances. In addition, the ability to terminate relationships may allow clients to renegotiate for lower fees paid for asset management services.

In addition, in the U.S., as required by the Investment Company Act, each of our investment advisory contracts with the mutual funds we advise or subadvise automatically terminates upon its "assignment." Each of our other investment advisory contracts subject to the provisions of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as

amended, as required by this act, provides that the contract may not be “assigned” without the consent of the customer. A sale of a sufficiently large block of shares of our voting securities or other transactions could be deemed an “assignment” in certain circumstances. An assignment, actual or constructive, would trigger these termination provisions and could adversely affect our ability to continue managing client accounts.

Access to clients through intermediaries is important to our Asset Management business, and reductions in referrals from such intermediaries or poor reviews of our products or our organization by such intermediaries could materially reduce our revenue and impair our ability to attract new clients.

Our ability to market our Asset Management services relies in part on receiving mandates from the client base of national and regional securities firms, banks, insurance companies, defined contribution plan administrators, investment consultants and other intermediaries. To an increasing extent, our Asset Management business uses referrals from accountants, lawyers, financial planners and other professional advisors. The inability to have this access could materially adversely affect our Asset Management business. In addition, many of these intermediaries review and evaluate our products and our organization. Poor reviews or evaluations of either the particular product or of us may result in client withdrawals or an inability to attract new assets through such intermediaries.

Our historical merchant banking activities involve increased levels of investments in relatively high-risk, illiquid assets, and we may lose some or all of the principal amount that we invest in these activities or fail to realize any profits from these activities for a considerable period of time.

We intend to expand our participation in merchant banking activities through investments in new and successor funds, and we may exercise our option under the business alliance agreement between Lazard Group and LFCM Holdings to acquire the merchant banking business and related principal investments from LFCM Holdings.

The revenue from this business is derived primarily from management fees calculated as a percentage of AUM and incentive fees, which are earned if investments are profitable over a specified threshold. Our ability to form new merchant banking funds is subject to a number of uncertainties, including past performance of our funds, market or economic conditions, competition from other fund managers and the ability to negotiate terms with major investors. In addition, the payments we are entitled to receive from LFCM Holdings under the terms of the business alliance agreement in respect of our continued involvement with LFCM Holdings are based on the carried interests received in connection with LFCM Holdings-managed funds.

In addition, we expect to make principal investments in new merchant banking funds that may be established by us or by LFCM Holdings, and to continue to hold principal investments in several merchant banking funds managed by LFCM Holdings. The kinds of investments made by these funds are generally in relatively high-risk, illiquid assets. Contributing capital to these funds is risky, and we may lose some or all of the principal amount of our investments. Because it may take several years before attractive investment opportunities are identified, some or all of the capital committed by us to these funds is likely to be invested in government securities, other short-term, highly rated debt securities and money market funds that traditionally have offered investors relatively lower returns. In addition, the investments in these funds are adjusted for accounting purposes to fair market value at the end of each quarter, and our allocable share of these gains or losses will affect our revenue, even though such market fluctuations may have no cash impact, which could increase the volatility of our earnings. It takes a substantial period of time to identify attractive merchant banking opportunities, to raise all the funds needed to make an investment and then to realize the cash value of an investment through resale. Even if a merchant banking investment proves to be profitable, it may be several years or longer before any profits can be realized in cash or other proceeds.

We face strong competition from financial services firms, many of whom have the ability to offer clients a wider range of products and services than we can offer, which could lead to pricing pressures that could materially adversely affect our revenue and profitability.

The financial services industry is intensely competitive, and we expect it to remain so. We compete on the basis of a number of factors, including the quality of our employees, transaction execution, our products and

services, innovation, reputation and price. We have experienced intense fee competition in some of our businesses in recent years, and we believe that we will experience pricing pressures in these and other areas in the future as some of our competitors seek to obtain increased market share by reducing fees.

We face increased competition due to a trend toward consolidation. In recent years, there has been substantial consolidation and convergence among companies in the financial services industry. In particular, a number of large commercial banks, insurance companies and other broad-based financial services firms have established or acquired broker-dealers or have merged with other financial institutions. Many of these firms have the ability to offer a wide range of products, from loans, deposit-taking and insurance to brokerage, asset management and investment banking services, which may enhance their competitive position. They also have the ability to support investment banking, including financial advisory services, with commercial banking, insurance and other financial services in an effort to gain market share, which could result in pricing pressure in our businesses.

An inability to access the debt and equity capital markets as a result of our debt and equity security obligations, credit ratings or other factors could impair our liquidity, increase our borrowing costs or otherwise adversely affect our competitive position or results of operations.

As of December 31, 2006, Lazard Group and its subsidiaries had approximately \$1.3 billion in debt outstanding. This debt has certain mandated payment obligations, which may constrain our ability to operate our business. In addition, in the future we may need to incur debt or issue equity in order to fund our working capital requirements or refinance existing indebtedness, as well as to make acquisitions and other investments. The amount of our debt obligations may impair our ability to raise debt or issue equity for financing purposes. Our access to funds also may be impaired if regulatory authorities take significant action against us, or if we discover that any of our employees had engaged in serious unauthorized or illegal activity. In addition, our borrowing costs and our access to the debt capital markets depend significantly on our credit ratings. These ratings are assigned by rating agencies, which may reduce or withdraw their ratings or place us on “credit watch” with negative implications at any time. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.”

We may pursue acquisitions or joint ventures that could present unforeseen integration obstacles or costs.

We routinely assess our strategic position and may in the future seek acquisitions or other transactions to further enhance our competitive position. We have in the past pursued joint ventures and other transactions aimed at expanding the geography and scope of our operations. In 2002 we entered into a business alliance in Italy with Banca Intesa S.p.A., or “Intesa,” which ended on May 15, 2006 and in 2004 we established a joint venture in Brazil with Signatura Advisors Ltda. We also have entered into a cooperation arrangement with IXIS to promote mutually beneficial revenue production and sharing relating to cooperation activities. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources” and “Business—Principal Business Lines—Financial Advisory—Relationship with IXIS.” We expect to continue to explore partnership opportunities that we believe to be attractive. In addition, with publicly traded securities that we could potentially use to finance acquisitions, we believe that we will have opportunities and flexibility to pursue acquisitions and other similar transactions.

Acquisitions and joint ventures involve a number of risks and present financial, managerial and operational challenges, including potential disruption of our ongoing business and distraction of management, difficulty with integrating personnel and financial and other systems, hiring additional management and other critical personnel and increasing the scope, geographic diversity and complexity of our operations. Our clients may react unfavorably to our acquisition and joint venture strategy, we may not realize any anticipated benefits from acquisitions, and we may be exposed to additional liabilities of any acquired business or joint venture, any of which could materially adversely affect our revenue and results of operations.

Employee misconduct could harm us by impairing our ability to attract and retain clients and subjecting us to significant legal liability and reputational harm, and this type of misconduct is difficult to detect and deter.

There have been a number of highly publicized cases involving fraud or other misconduct by employees in the financial services industry generally, and we run the risk that employee misconduct could occur in our business as well. For example, misconduct by employees could involve the improper use or disclosure of confidential information, which could result in regulatory sanctions and serious reputational or financial harm. Our Financial Advisory business often requires that we deal with client confidences of great significance to our clients, improper use of which may harm our clients or our relationships with our clients. Any breach of our clients' confidences as a result of employee misconduct may impair our ability to attract and retain Financial Advisory clients and may subject us to liability. Similarly, in our Asset Management business, we have authority over client assets, and we may, from time to time, have custody of such assets. In addition, we often have discretion to trade client assets on the client's behalf and must do so acting in the best interests of the client. As a result, we are subject to a number of obligations and standards, and the violation of those obligations or standards may adversely affect our clients and us. It is not always possible to deter employee misconduct, and the precautions we take to detect and prevent this activity may not be effective in all cases.

The financial services industry faces substantial litigation and regulatory risks, and we may face damage to our professional reputation and legal liability if our services are not regarded as satisfactory or for other reasons.

As a financial services firm, we depend to a large extent on our relationships with our clients and our reputation for integrity and high-caliber professional services to attract and retain clients. As a result, if a client is not satisfied with our services, such dissatisfaction may be more damaging to our business than to other types of businesses. Moreover, our role as advisor to our clients on important mergers and acquisitions or restructuring transactions involves complex analysis and the exercise of professional judgment, including, if appropriate, rendering "fairness opinions" in connection with mergers and other transactions.

In recent years, the volume of claims and amount of damages claimed in litigation and regulatory proceedings against financial advisors has been increasing. Our Financial Advisory activities may subject us to the risk of significant legal liabilities to our clients and third parties, including our clients' stockholders, under securities or other laws for materially false or misleading statements made in connection with securities and other transactions and potential liability for the fairness opinions and other advice provided to participants in corporate transactions. In our Asset Management business, we make investment decisions on behalf of our clients which could result in substantial losses. This also may subject us to the risk of legal liabilities or actions alleging negligence, misconduct, breach of fiduciary duty or breach of contract. These risks often may be difficult to assess or quantify and their existence and magnitude often remain unknown for substantial periods of time. Our engagements typically include broad indemnities from our clients and provisions designed to limit our exposure to legal claims relating to our services, but these provisions may not protect us or may not be adhered to in all cases. We also are subject to claims arising from disputes with employees for alleged discrimination or harassment, among other things. These risks often may be difficult to assess or quantify, and their existence and magnitude often remain unknown for substantial periods of time. As a result, we may incur significant legal expenses in defending against litigation. Substantial legal liability or significant regulatory action against us could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations or cause significant reputational harm to us, which could seriously harm our business.

Other operational risks may disrupt our businesses, result in regulatory action against us or limit our growth.

Our business is dependent on communications and information systems, including those of our vendors. Any failure or interruption of these systems, whether caused by fire, other natural disaster, power or

telecommunications failure, act of terrorism or war or otherwise, could materially adversely affect our operating results. Although we have back-up systems in place, our back-up procedures and capabilities in the event of a failure or interruption may not be adequate.

Particularly in our Asset Management business, we rely heavily on our financial, accounting, trading, compliance and other data processing systems. We expect that we will need to review whether to continue to upgrade and expand the capabilities of these systems in the future to avoid disruption of, or constraints on, our operations. However, if any of these systems do not operate properly or are disabled, we could suffer financial loss, a disruption of our businesses, liability to clients, regulatory intervention or reputational damage. The inability of our systems to accommodate an increasing volume of transactions also could constrain our ability to expand our businesses.

Extensive regulation of our businesses limits our activities and results in ongoing exposure to the potential for significant penalties, including fines or limitations on our ability to conduct our businesses.

The financial services industry is subject to extensive regulation. We are subject to regulation by governmental and self-regulatory organizations in the jurisdictions in which we operate around the world. Many of these regulators, including U.S. and non-U.S. government agencies and self-regulatory organizations, as well as state securities commissions in the U.S., are empowered to conduct administrative proceedings that can result in censure, fine, the issuance of cease-and-desist orders or the suspension or expulsion of a broker-dealer from registration or memberships. The requirements imposed by our regulators are designed to ensure the integrity of the financial markets and to protect customers and other third parties who deal with us and are not designed to protect our stockholders. Consequently, these regulations often serve to limit our activities, including through net capital, customer protection and market conduct requirements.

We face the risk of significant intervention by regulatory authorities, including extended investigation and surveillance activity, adoption of costly or restrictive new regulations and judicial or administrative proceedings that may result in substantial penalties. Among other things, we could be fined or be prohibited from engaging in some of our business activities. In addition, the regulatory environment in which we operate is subject to modifications and further regulation. New laws or regulations or changes in the enforcement of existing laws or regulations applicable to us and our clients also may adversely affect our business, and our ability to function in this environment will depend on our ability to constantly monitor and react to these changes. For example, the European Union Financial Conglomerates Directive requires that we, along with a number of our competitors, be subject to consolidated supervision by a primary regulatory authority. As a result, we have elected to become subject to consolidated supervision by the SEC and formally notified the SEC of our intention in December 2004, and we may be required to increase our regulatory capital. This requirement may adversely affect our profitability and result in other increased costs. See “Business—Regulation.”

In addition, the regulatory environment in which our clients operate may impact our business. For example, changes in antitrust laws or the enforcement of antitrust laws could affect the level of mergers and acquisitions activity and changes in state laws may limit investment activities of state pension plans. See “Business—Regulation” for a further discussion of the regulatory environment in which we conduct our businesses.

In particular, for asset management businesses in general, there have been a number of highly publicized industry-wide regulatory inquiries. These inquiries have resulted in increased scrutiny in the industry and new rules and regulations for mutual funds, hedge funds and their investment managers. This regulatory scrutiny and rulemaking initiatives may result in an increase in operational and compliance costs or the assessment of significant fines or penalties against our Asset Management business, and may otherwise limit our ability to engage in certain activities.

In addition, financial services firms are subject to numerous conflicts of interests or perceived conflicts. We have adopted various policies, controls and procedures to address or limit actual or perceived conflicts and

regularly seek to review and update our policies, controls and procedures. However, these policies and procedures may result in increased costs, additional operational personnel and increased regulatory risk. Failure to adhere to these policies and procedures may result in regulatory sanctions or client litigation.

Specific regulatory changes also may have a direct impact on the revenue of our Asset Management business. In addition to regulatory scrutiny and potential fines and sanctions, regulators continue to examine different aspects of the asset management industry. For example, the use of “soft dollars,” where a portion of commissions paid to broker-dealers in connection with the execution of trades also pays for research and other services provided to advisors, may in the future be limited or prohibited. Although a substantial portion of the research relied on by our Asset Management business in the investment decision-making process is generated internally by our investment analysts, external research, including external research paid for with soft dollars, is important to the process. This external research generally is used for information gathering or verification purposes, and includes broker-provided research, as well as third-party provided databases and research services. For the year ended December 31, 2006, our Asset Management business obtained research and other services through soft dollar arrangements, the total cost of which we estimate to be approximately \$11.8 million. If the use of soft dollars is limited or prohibited, we may have to bear these costs. In addition, new regulations regarding the management of hedge funds may impact our Asset Management business and result in increased costs. These regulatory changes and other proposed or potential changes, may result in a reduction of revenue associated with our Asset Management business.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could lower our net income or negatively impact the portfolios of our Asset Management clients and may affect the levels of our AUM.

Because our financial statements are denominated in U.S. dollars and, for the year ended December 31, 2006, we received approximately 48% of our net revenue from continuing operations in other currencies, predominantly in euros and British pounds, we are exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies. In addition, we pay a significant amount of our expenses in such currencies. The exchange rates of these currencies versus the U.S. dollar may affect our net income. We do not generally hedge such non-dollar foreign exchange rate exposure arising in our subsidiaries outside of the U.S. Fluctuations in foreign currencies may also make period to period comparisons of our results of operations difficult.

Foreign currency fluctuations also can impact the portfolios of our Asset Management clients. Client portfolios are invested in securities across the globe, although most portfolios are in a single base currency. Foreign currency fluctuations can adversely impact investment performance for a client’s portfolio. In addition, foreign currency fluctuations may affect the levels of our AUM. As our AUM include significant assets that are denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to non-U.S. currencies may result in a decrease in the dollar value of our AUM, which, in turn, would result in lower U.S. dollar denominated revenue in our Asset Management business. While this risk may be limited by foreign currency hedging, some risks cannot be hedged and there is no guarantee that our hedging activity will be successful. Poor performance may result in decreased AUM, including as a result of withdrawal of client assets or a decrease in new assets being raised in the relevant product.

Our only material asset is our indirect interests in Lazard Group, and we are accordingly dependent upon distributions from Lazard Group to pay dividends and taxes and other expenses.

Lazard Ltd is a holding company and, as of December 31, 2006, has no material assets other than the indirect ownership of approximately 47.9% of the common membership interests in Lazard Group, and indirect control of both of the managing members of Lazard Group. Lazard Ltd controls Lazard Group through this managing member position. We have no independent means of generating revenue. Our wholly-owned subsidiaries incur income taxes on their proportionate share of any net taxable income of Lazard Group in their respective tax jurisdictions. We intend to continue to cause Lazard Group to make distributions to its members, including our wholly-owned subsidiaries, in an amount sufficient to cover all applicable taxes payable by us and dividends, if any, declared by us. To the extent that our subsidiaries need funds to pay taxes on their share of Lazard Group’s net taxable income, or if Lazard Ltd needs funds for any other purpose, and Lazard Group is

restricted from making such distributions under applicable law or regulation, or is otherwise unable to provide such funds, it could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Earnings of Lazard Group allocable to LAZ-MD Holdings may be taxed at higher tax rates than earnings allocable to Lazard Ltd, which may result in less cash being available to Lazard Group than would otherwise be available to it.

We estimate that the managing directors of Lazard Group and other owners of LAZ-MD Holdings are likely to pay tax at a higher rate on their allocable share of Lazard Group's earnings than will Lazard Ltd. Lazard Group will make tax-related distributions based on the higher of the effective income and franchise tax rate applicable to Lazard Ltd's subsidiaries that hold the Lazard Group common membership interests and the weighted average income tax rate (based on income allocated) applicable to LAZ-MD Holdings' members, determined in accordance with Lazard Group's operating agreement. Therefore, because distributions by Lazard Group to its members will be made on a pro rata basis, tax-related distributions to Lazard Ltd's subsidiaries are expected to exceed the taxes Lazard Ltd's subsidiaries actually pay or expect to pay. This may result in less cash being available to Lazard Group than would otherwise be available to it, and in cash being held by Lazard Ltd's subsidiaries in excess of what they actually pay for taxes or hold for expected future payments. In the event that tax rates applicable to members of LAZ-MD Holdings increase, the pro rata distributions from Lazard Group to its members, including Lazard Ltd's subsidiaries, may increase correspondingly.

We may become subject to taxes in Bermuda after March 28, 2016, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

The Bermuda Minister of Finance, under the Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act 1966 of Bermuda, as amended, has given us an assurance that if any legislation is enacted in Bermuda that would impose tax computed on profits or income, or computed on any capital asset, gain or appreciation, or any tax in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax, then the imposition of any such tax will not be applicable to us or any of our operations, shares, debentures or other obligations until March 28, 2016, except insofar as such tax applies to persons ordinarily resident in Bermuda or to any taxes payable by us in respect of real property owned or leased by us in Bermuda. Given the limited duration of the Bermuda Minister of Finance's assurance, we may be subject to Bermuda tax after March 28, 2016.

In the event of a change or adverse interpretation of relevant income tax law, regulation or treaty, or a failure to qualify for treaty benefits, our overall tax rate may be substantially higher than the rate used for purposes of our consolidated financial statements.

Our effective tax rate for 2006 is based upon the application of currently applicable income tax laws, regulations and treaties and current judicial and administrative authorities interpreting those income tax laws, regulations and treaties and upon our non-U.S. subsidiaries' ability to qualify for benefits under those treaties. Moreover, those income tax laws, regulations and treaties, and the administrative and judicial authorities interpreting them, are subject to change at any time, and any such change may be retroactive.

As discussed above, our effective tax rate for 2006 is based upon our non-U.S. subsidiaries qualifying for treaty benefits. The eligibility of our non-U.S. subsidiaries for treaty benefits generally depends upon, among other things, at least 50% of the principal class of shares in such subsidiaries being "ultimately owned" by U.S. citizens and persons that are "qualified residents" for purposes of the treaty. It is possible that this requirement may not be met and even if it is met, we may not be able to document that fact to the satisfaction of the IRS. If our non-U.S. subsidiaries are not treated as eligible for treaty benefits, such subsidiaries will be subject to additional U.S. taxes, including "branch profits tax" on their "effectively connected earnings and profits" (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes) at a rate of 30% rather than a treaty rate of 5%.

The inability, for any reason, to achieve and maintain an overall income tax rate approximately equal to the rate used in preparing our consolidated financial statements could materially adversely affect our business and our results of operations and could materially adversely affect our financial statements.

Tax authorities may challenge our tax computations, including our transfer pricing methods, and their application.

In the ordinary course of our business, we are subject to tax audits in various jurisdictions. Tax authorities may challenge our tax computations, including our transfer pricing methods, and their application. While Lazard believes that its tax computations, including transfer pricing results, are correct and properly reflected on its financial statements, there can be no assurance that the tax authorities will agree.

A number of our managing directors and other professional employees own rights to participate in the equity value, but not the earnings, in one of the principal operating subsidiaries of our Asset Management business, which could result in those persons receiving additional payments due to future actions with respect to that business.

Most of the managing directors of LAM and other LAM employees hold LAM equity units. These LAM equity units entitle their holders to payments in connection with selected fundamental transactions affecting Lazard Group or LAM, including a dissolution or a sale of all or substantially all of the assets of Lazard Group or LAM, a merger of, or sale of all of the interests in, LAM whereby Lazard Group ceases to own a majority of or have the right to appoint a majority of the board of directors of LAM, or a non-ordinary course sale of assets by LAM that exceeds \$50 million in value.

As a general matter, in connection with a fundamental transaction that triggers the LAM equity units, the holders of the LAM equity units would be entitled in the aggregate, as of December 31, 2006, to approximately 23% of the net proceeds or imputed valuation of LAM in such transaction after deductions for payment to creditors of LAM and the return of capital in LAM. As of December 31, 2006, LAM's capital for these purposes totaled approximately \$60 million, of which approximately \$7 million was owned by the managing directors and employee members of LAM, with the remainder owned by Lazard Group. Holders of LAM equity units may not necessarily be employed by us at the time of such event, and, to the extent that their units were vested, they would remain entitled to any such payment. We have no current intention to cause or otherwise trigger a fundamental transaction that would give rise to payment obligations to holders of interests of LAM. On and after January 1, 2006, the board of directors of LAM, a majority of which is appointed by us, may, in its discretion, grant, subject to specified vesting conditions, LAM equity interests that include profit rights to managing directors of, and other persons providing services to, LAM, as a portion of their ongoing compensation. No such LAM equity interests have been granted as of December 31, 2006, nor is there any present intention to do so. However the provisions of the LAM limited liability company agreement that govern the LAM equity units may impair our ability to sell assets or securities of LAM in the future or otherwise limit our operational flexibility and could result in a substantial amount of consideration being payable to key employees of our Asset Management business, impairing our ability to retain these persons and adversely affecting our business, results of operations or financial condition.

The reorganization of our business from a privately held firm to a publicly traded company may adversely affect our ability to recruit, retain and motivate key employees.

In connection with the separation and recapitalization, most of the then working members received LAZ-MD Holdings exchangeable interests that will in the future be effectively exchangeable for shares of Lazard Ltd's common stock. The ownership of, and the ability to realize equity value from, these LAZ-MD Holdings exchangeable interests and underlying shares of Lazard Ltd's common stock is not dependent upon a managing director's continued employment with our company, and our managing directors are not restricted from leaving Lazard by the potential loss of the value of these membership interests. These shares of common stock, upon full exchange, will ultimately be a more liquid security than their former membership interests in Lazard Group.

The LAZ-MD Holdings exchangeable interests are subject to restrictions on transfer and the timing of exchange. Most of these restrictions on the timing of exchange will survive for only a limited period and will permit our managing directors to leave Lazard without losing any of their LAZ-MD Holdings exchangeable

interests or underlying shares of Lazard Ltd's common stock. In addition, those managing directors who had capital interests and rights at Lazard Group that were exchanged in the separation for capital interests and rights in LAZ-MD Holdings, had 50% of those LAZ-MD Holdings capital interests and rights redeemed in May, 2006 and will have the remainder redeemed or otherwise paid out in two equal installments in May, 2007 and May 2008. At December 31, 2006, our managing directors held approximately \$51 million of the LAZ-MD Holdings redeemable capital interests. The steps we have taken to encourage the continued service of these individuals may not be effective.

While we believe that our status as a publicly traded company should promote retention and recruitment, some managing directors and other employees may be more attracted to the benefits of working at a private, controlled partnership and the prospects of becoming a partner. The impact of the separation on our managing directors and other employee retention and recruitment is uncertain.

Our financial performance depends on our ability to achieve our target compensation expense level, and the failure to achieve this target level may materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial position.

A key driver of our profitability is our ability to generate revenue while achieving our compensation expense levels. We intend to operate at or below our target level of compensation and benefits expense. Our policy is that our compensation and benefits expense will not exceed 57.5% of operating revenue each year. Compensation and benefits expense was 56.7% and 57.0% of operating revenue for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively (with the 2005 percentage being pro forma to exclude amounts relating to the separated businesses, but including payments for minority interest for services rendered by LAM managing directors and employee members of LAM and services rendered by other managing directors). Increased competition for senior professionals, changes in the financial markets generally or other factors could prevent us from continuing to maintain this objective. Failure to achieve this target ratio may materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial position.

Lazard Ltd is controlled by LAZ-MD Holdings and, through the amended and restated LAZ-MD Holdings stockholders' agreement, by the working members, whose interests may differ from those of other stockholders and our note holders.

LAZ-MD Holdings holds Lazard Ltd's Class B common stock. Pursuant to the LAZ-MD Holdings stockholders' agreement, the members of LAZ-MD Holdings party to that agreement are individually entitled to direct LAZ-MD Holdings how to vote their proportionate interest in Lazard Ltd's Class B common stock on an as-if-exchanged basis. The voting power associated with the Class B common stock is intended to mirror the working members' indirect economic interest in Lazard Group. Through the LAZ-MD Holdings stockholders' agreement, the working members will initially be effectively able to exercise control over all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of all directors and approval of significant corporate transactions, and other matters affecting the working members. This voting power may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of Lazard Ltd.

The financial information of Lazard Group contained in this annual report for periods prior to May 10, 2005 may not be representative of our results as a separate, independent public company.

Because Lazard Group had, prior to the separation and recapitalization, operated as a limited liability company that was treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes with its managing directors also being members of Lazard Group, payments for services rendered by Lazard Group's managing directors were accounted for as distributions from members' capital, or in some cases as minority interest in net income. Because Lazard Group historically has operated as an entity treated as a partnership in the U.S., Lazard Group has paid little or no taxes on profits in the U.S., other than New York City UBT. As a result, Lazard Group's operating income prior to the separation and recapitalization did not reflect most payments for services rendered by its managing directors and its provision for income taxes has not reflected U.S. corporate federal income taxes. Accordingly, results of operations for periods prior to May 10, 2005 are not comparable to results of operations for subsequent periods.

Reorganizing our business from a privately held firm to a publicly traded company has resulted in ongoing increased administrative and regulatory costs and burdens that are not reflected in the consolidated financial statements of Lazard Group prior to May 10, 2005, the date of our equity public offering, which could adversely affect our results of operations. Before 2000, our business was operated under separate and independent firms or private limited companies organized on a country-by-country basis. Starting with the unification of our various Houses under Lazard Group in 2000, and continuing with our transition to a public company through Lazard Ltd, we have sought and are continuing to implement improvements to our administrative functions, including our compliance and control systems. In addition, as Lazard Ltd is a publicly traded company, we have implemented and are implementing additional regulatory and administrative procedures and processes for the purpose of addressing the standards and requirements applicable to public companies, including under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or the “Sarbanes-Oxley Act”, and the related regulatory initiatives. The cost of implementing these steps has been substantial.

Prior to the separation, Lazard Group’s businesses, which then included the separated businesses, also were able to rely, to some degree, on the earnings, assets and cash flow of each other for capital and cash flow requirements. Accordingly, Lazard Group’s historical consolidated results of operations and financial position are not necessarily indicative of the consolidated results of operations and financial position of Lazard Group after completion of the separation.

Lazard Group and its predecessors have undergone significant transformations in recent years, and we will continue our efforts to transform our business and operations going forward, which may disrupt the regular operations of our business.

Since the unification of the Houses of Lazard in 2000, Lazard Group has experienced a succession of transformative events, including the hiring of Mr. Bruce Wasserstein, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, the retention of new senior management and the hiring or promotion of a large number of new managing directors, as well as the separation and recapitalization transactions. Lazard Group’s efforts to transform our businesses are expected to continue. The continued evolution of Lazard Group may have resulted, and in the future may result, in disruption to the regular operations of our business, including our ability to attract and complete current and future engagement opportunities with clients, and increased difficulty in retaining senior professionals and managing and growing our businesses, the occurrence of any of which could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Failure to maintain effective internal controls in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We have documented our internal control procedures in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which requires annual management assessments of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting and a report by our independent auditors addressing these assessments. We are in compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act as of December 31, 2006. However, if we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, as such standards are modified, supplemented or amended from time to time, we may not be able to ensure that we can conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal controls over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Failure to maintain an effective internal control environment could have a material adverse effect on our business.

LAZ-MD Holdings, Lazard Group, LFCM Holdings and Lazard Ltd entered into various arrangements, including the master separation agreement, which contain cross-indemnification obligations of LAZ-MD Holdings, Lazard Group, LFCM Holdings and Lazard Ltd, that any party may be unable to satisfy.

The master separation agreement that Lazard Ltd entered into with Lazard Group, LAZ-MD Holdings and LFCM Holdings provides, among other things, that LFCM Holdings generally will indemnify Lazard Ltd, Lazard Group and LAZ-MD Holdings for losses that we incur arising out of, or relating to, the separated businesses and

the businesses conducted by LFCM Holdings and losses that Lazard Ltd, Lazard Group or LAZ-MD Holdings incur arising out of, or relating to, LFCM Holdings' breach of the master separation agreement. In addition, LAZ-MD Holdings generally will indemnify Lazard Ltd, Lazard Group and LFCM Holdings for losses that they incur arising out of, or relating to, LAZ-MD Holdings' breach of the master separation agreement. Our ability to collect under the indemnities from LAZ-MD Holdings or LFCM Holdings depends on their financial position. For example, persons may seek to hold us responsible for liabilities assumed by LAZ-MD Holdings or LFCM Holdings. If these liabilities are significant and we are held liable for them, we may not be able to recover any or all of the amount of those losses from LAZ-MD Holdings or LFCM Holdings should either be financially unable to perform under their indemnification obligations.

We currently have a number of ongoing obligations in respect of which, pursuant to the master separation agreement and other ancillary agreements, LFCM Holdings is providing certain indemnities. For example, we entered into an arrangement with LFCM Holdings relating to the costs of excess space in the U.K. LFCM Holdings will pay to Lazard Group \$25 million in the aggregate, of which \$7.8 million and \$6.2 million was due and paid in 2006 and 2005, respectively.

In addition, Lazard Group generally will indemnify LFCM Holdings and LAZ-MD Holdings for liabilities related to Lazard Group's businesses and Lazard Group will indemnify LFCM Holdings and LAZ-MD Holdings for losses that they incur to the extent arising out of, or relating to, Lazard Group's or Lazard Ltd's breach of the master separation agreement. Several of the ancillary agreements that Lazard Group entered into together with the master separation agreement also provide for separate indemnification arrangements. For example, under the administrative services agreement, Lazard Group provides a range of services to LFCM Holdings, including information technology, general office and building services and financing and accounting services, and LFCM Holdings will generally indemnify Lazard Group for liabilities that Lazard Group incurs arising from the provision of these services absent Lazard Group's intentional misconduct. Lazard Group may face claims for indemnification from LFCM Holdings and LAZ-MD Holdings under these provisions regarding matters for which Lazard Group has agreed to indemnify them. If these liabilities are significant, Lazard Group may be required to make substantial payments, which could materially adversely affect our results of operations.

We have potential conflicts of interest with LAZ-MD Holdings and LFCM Holdings, and LAZ-MD Holdings and LFCM Holdings could each act in a way that favors its interests to our detriment.

As of December 31, 2006, LAZ-MD Holdings holds approximately 52.1% of Lazard Ltd's voting power through Lazard Ltd's single share of Class B common stock and 52.1% of the outstanding Lazard Group common membership interests. In addition, LAZ-MD Holdings' board of directors is composed of five individuals, all of whom are managing directors or officers of Lazard Ltd or its affiliates, including its Vice Chairman and its President. Lazard Group's board of directors and executive officers are the same as those of Lazard Ltd. The voting and equity ownership of LAZ-MD Holdings and its members, and the service of officers and managing directors of our company as directors of LAZ-MD Holdings, could create conflicts of interest when LAZ-MD Holdings and those directors and officers are faced with decisions that could have different implications for LAZ-MD Holdings and us, including potential acquisitions of businesses, the issuance or disposition of securities by us, the election of new or additional directors of Lazard Ltd, the payment of dividends by Lazard Ltd and Lazard Group, our relationship with LFCM Holdings and other matters. We also expect that LAZ-MD Holdings will manage its ownership of us so that it will not be deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act, including by maintaining its voting power in Lazard Ltd above a majority absent an applicable exemption from the Act. This may result in conflicts with us, including those relating to acquisitions or offerings by us involving issuances of Lazard Ltd's common stock or securities convertible or exchangeable into shares of Lazard Ltd's common stock that would dilute LAZ-MD Holdings' voting power in Lazard Ltd.

Since the members of LAZ-MD Holdings who are parties to the LAZ-MD Holdings stockholders' agreement are entitled to individually direct their proportionate share of the vote of Lazard Ltd's Class B common stock on an as-if-exchanged basis and also own and control LFCM Holdings, their control of LAZ-MD

Holdings and the vote of the share of Lazard Ltd's Class B common stock gives rise to potential conflicts between LFCM Holdings and LAZ-MD Holdings, on the one hand, and our company, on the other hand, as discussed below.

In addition, Mr. Wasserstein, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, serves as the Chairman and is the majority owner of Wasserstein Holdings, LLC, the ultimate general partner of Wasserstein & Co., LP, a separate merchant banking firm that may compete with LFCM Holdings' or our merchant banking fund management activities.

We may have potential business conflicts of interest with LAZ-MD Holdings and LFCM Holdings with respect to our past and ongoing relationships that could harm our business operations.

Pursuant to the LAZ-MD Holdings amended and restated stockholders' agreement, LAZ-MD Holdings will vote the single share of Lazard Ltd Class B common stock, which, as of December 31, 2006, represented approximately 52.1% of Lazard Ltd's voting power, as directed by its individual members who are party to that agreement, all of whom are working members, including managing directors of our business. These same persons own and control LFCM Holdings, which holds the separated businesses. In addition, several employees of Lazard provide services to LFCM Holdings. Conflicts of interest may arise between LFCM Holdings and us in a number of areas relating to our past and ongoing relationships, including:

- labor, tax, employee benefits, indemnification and other matters arising from the separation,
- intellectual property matters,
- business combinations involving us,
- business operations or business opportunities of LFCM Holdings or us that would compete with the other party's business opportunities, including investment banking by us and the management of merchant banking funds by LFCM Holdings, particularly as some of the managing directors provide services to LFCM Holdings,
- the terms of the master separation agreement and related ancillary agreements, including the operation of the merchant banking fund management business and Lazard Group's option to purchase the business,
- the nature, quality and pricing of administrative services to be provided by us, and
- the provision of services by certain of our managing directors to LFCM Holdings.

In addition, the administrative services agreement commits us to provide a range of services to LFCM Holdings and LAZ-MD Holdings, which could require the expenditure of significant amounts of time by our management. Our agreements with LAZ-MD Holdings and LFCM Holdings may be amended upon agreement of the parties to those agreements. During the time that we are controlled by LAZ-MD Holdings, LAZ-MD Holdings may be able to require us to agree to amendments to these agreements. We may not be able to resolve any potential conflicts and, even if we do, the resolution may be less favorable to us than if we were dealing with an unaffiliated party.

The use of the "Lazard" brand name by subsidiaries of LFCM Holdings may expose us to reputational harm that could affect our operations and adversely affect our financial position should these subsidiaries take actions that damage the brand name.

The "Lazard" brand name has over 150 years of heritage, connoting, we believe, world-class professional advice, independence and global capabilities with deeply rooted, local know-how. LFCM Holdings operates as a separate legal entity, and Lazard Group licensed to subsidiaries of LFCM Holdings that operate the separated businesses the use of the "Lazard" brand name for certain specified purposes, including in connection with merchant banking fund management and capital markets activities. As these subsidiaries of LFCM Holdings historically have and will continue to use the "Lazard" brand name, and because we no longer control these entities, there is a risk of reputational harm to us if these subsidiaries have, or in the future were to, among other

things, engage in poor business practices, experience adverse results or otherwise damage the reputational value of the “Lazard” brand name. These risks could expose us to liability and also may adversely affect our revenue and our business prospects.

Our subsidiaries will be required to pay LFCM Holdings for most of the benefit relating to any additional tax depreciation or amortization deductions our subsidiaries may claim as a result of the tax basis step-up our subsidiaries receive in connection with the equity public offering and related transactions.

Prior to the equity public offering, historical partner interests and preferred interests generally were redeemed for cash. In addition, LAZ-MD Holdings exchangeable interests have, in effect, been partially exchanged for shares of our common stock. Additional exchanges are scheduled to take place in the future. The redemption and the exchanges may result in increases in the tax basis of the tangible and intangible assets of Lazard Group attributable to our subsidiaries’ interest in Lazard Group that otherwise would not have been available. These increases in tax basis may reduce the amount of tax that our subsidiaries would otherwise be required to pay in the future, although the IRS may challenge all or part of that tax basis increase, and a court could sustain such a challenge.

Our subsidiaries entered into a tax receivable agreement with LFCM Holdings that provides for the payment by our subsidiaries to LFCM Holdings of 85% of the amount of cash savings, if any, in U.S. federal, state and local income tax or franchise tax that we actually realize as a result of these increases in tax basis and of certain other tax benefits related to entering into the tax receivable agreement, including tax benefits attributable to payments under the tax receivable agreement. We expect to benefit from the remaining 15% of cash savings realized. Our subsidiaries have the right to terminate the tax receivable agreement at any time for an amount based on an agreed value of certain payments remaining to be made under the tax receivable agreement at such time. While the actual amount and timing of any payments under this agreement will vary depending upon a number of factors, including the timing of exchanges, the extent to which such exchanges are taxable, the allocation of the step-up among the Lazard Group assets, and the amount and timing of our income, we expect that, as a result of the size of the increases in the tax basis of the tangible and intangible assets of Lazard Group attributable to our subsidiaries’ interest in Lazard Group, during the 24-year term of the tax receivable agreement, the payments that our subsidiaries may make to LFCM Holdings could be substantial. If the LAZ-MD Holdings exchangeable interests had been effectively exchanged in a taxable transaction for common stock at the close of business on December 31, 2006, the aggregate increase in tax basis attributable to our subsidiaries’ interest in Lazard Group would have been approximately \$3.7 billion (based on the then closing price per share of our common stock on the NYSE of \$47.34), including the increase in tax basis associated with the redemption and recapitalization. The potential future increase in tax basis will depend on the Lazard common stock price at the time of exchange. The cash savings that our subsidiaries would actually realize as a result of this increase in tax basis likely would be significantly less than this amount multiplied by our effective tax rate due to a number of factors, including sufficient taxable income to absorb the increase in tax basis, the allocation of the increase in tax basis to foreign or non-amortizable assets, the impact of the increase in the tax basis on our ability to use foreign tax credits and the rules relating to the amortization of intangible assets. Our ability to achieve benefits from any such increase, and the payments to be made under this agreement, will depend upon a number of factors, as discussed above, including the timing and amount of our future income.

In addition, if the IRS successfully challenges the tax basis increase, under certain circumstances, our subsidiaries could make payments to LFCM Holdings under the tax receivable agreement in excess of our subsidiaries’ cash tax savings.

The separation and recapitalization transactions may be challenged by creditors as a fraudulent transfer or conveyance, and, should a court agree with such a challenge, equityholders and creditors of the entity held liable could be adversely affected.

While we do not believe that any of the separation and recapitalization transactions resulted in a fraudulent conveyance or transfer, if a court in a suit by an unpaid creditor or representative of creditors of Lazard Group,

Lazard Ltd, LAZ-MD Holdings or LFCM Holdings, such as a trustee in bankruptcy, or Lazard Group, Lazard Ltd, LAZ-MD Holdings or LFCM Holdings itself, as debtor-in-possession in a reorganization case under Title 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, were to find that:

- any of the separation and recapitalization transactions (or any related transactions) were undertaken for the purpose of hindering, delaying or defrauding creditors of Lazard Group, Lazard Ltd, LAZ-MD Holdings or LFCM Holdings (as applicable), or
- Lazard Group, Lazard Ltd, LAZ-MD Holdings or LFCM Holdings (as applicable) received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration in connection with any of the separation and recapitalization transactions and (i) Lazard Group, Lazard Ltd, LAZ-MD Holdings or LFCM Holdings (as applicable) was insolvent immediately prior to, or was rendered insolvent by, the separation or recapitalization transactions, (ii) Lazard Group, Lazard Ltd, LAZ-MD Holdings or LFCM Holdings (as applicable) immediately prior to, or as of the effective time of, the completion of any of the separation and recapitalization transactions, and after giving effect thereto, intended or believed that it would be unable to pay its debts as they became due, or (iii) the capital of Lazard Group, Lazard Ltd, LAZ-MD Holdings or LFCM Holdings (as applicable) immediately prior to or, at the effective time of, the completion of any of the separation and recapitalization transactions, and after giving effect thereto, was inadequate to conduct its business,

then that court could determine that any of the separation and recapitalization transactions violated applicable provisions of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or applicable state fraudulent transfer or conveyance laws. This determination would permit the bankruptcy trustee, debtor-in-possession or unpaid creditors to rescind the separation or recapitalization transactions, to subordinate or render unenforceable the debt incurred in furtherance thereof, or to require Lazard Group, Lazard Ltd, LAZ-MD Holdings or LFCM Holdings or the historical partners, as the case may be, to fund liabilities for the benefit of creditors. Equityholders and creditors of the entity held liable as a result of such determination would be adversely affected to the extent such entity is required to surrender value to satisfy its liability.

The measure of insolvency for purposes of the foregoing considerations will vary depending upon the law of the jurisdiction that is being applied. Generally, however, an entity would be considered insolvent if:

- the sum of its liabilities, including contingent liabilities, is greater than its assets, at a fair valuation,
- the present fair saleable value of its assets is less than the amount required to pay the probable liability on its total existing debts and liabilities, including contingent liabilities, as they become absolute and matured, or
- it is generally not paying its debts as they become due.

Similar provisions would also apply in any other jurisdiction in which the separation and recapitalization transactions take effect.

If Lazard Ltd were deemed an “investment company” under the Investment Company Act as a result of its ownership of Lazard Group, applicable restrictions could make it impractical for us to continue our business as contemplated and could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operation.

We do not believe that Lazard Ltd is an “investment company” under the Investment Company Act, because Lazard Ltd has the power to appoint and remove the Lazard Group managing members. If Lazard Ltd were to cease participation in the management of Lazard Group or not be deemed to have a majority of the voting power of Lazard Group, its interest in Lazard Group could be deemed an “investment security” for purposes of the Investment Company Act. Similarly, we do not believe that LAZ-MD Holdings is an “investment company” under the Investment Company Act, because LAZ-MD Holdings currently holds a majority of Lazard Ltd’s voting power through Lazard Ltd’s Class B common stock, and Lazard Ltd owns a majority of the voting power of Lazard Group. If LAZ-MD Holdings ceases to hold a majority of the voting power of Lazard Ltd, or Lazard

Ltd ceases to hold a majority of the voting power of Lazard Group, LAZ-MD Holdings' interests in Lazard Group could be deemed an "investment security" for purposes of the Investment Company Act. Generally, a person is an "investment company" if it owns investment securities having a value exceeding 40% of the value of its total assets (exclusive of U.S. government securities and cash items), absent an applicable exemption. Lazard Ltd has no material assets other than direct and indirect ownership of Lazard Group common membership interests and its controlling interest in Lazard Group. A determination that this investment was an investment security could result in Lazard Ltd being an investment company under the Investment Company Act and becoming subject to the registration and other requirements of the Investment Company Act. Similarly, LAZ-MD Holdings has no material assets other than its ownership of Lazard Group common membership interests, Lazard Ltd's Class B common stock and cash. A reduction of LAZ-MD Holdings' voting power in Lazard Ltd to less than a majority or a determination that the Lazard Group common membership interests is an investment security could result in LAZ-MD Holdings being an investment company under the Investment Company Act, unless an exemption is available, and becoming subject to the registration and other requirements of the Investment Company Act.

The Investment Company Act and the rules thereunder contain detailed prescriptions for the organization and operations of investment companies. Among other things, the Investment Company Act and the rules thereunder limit or prohibit transactions with affiliates, impose limitations on the issuance of debt and equity securities, prohibit the issuance of stock options, and impose certain governance requirements. Lazard Ltd intends to conduct its operations, and expects that LAZ-MD Holdings will conduct its operations, so that neither Lazard Ltd nor LAZ-MD Holdings, respectively, will be deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act. However, if anything were to happen which would cause Lazard Ltd or LAZ-MD Holdings to be deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act, requirements imposed by the Investment Company Act, including limitations on its or our capital structure, ability to transact business with affiliates (including LAZ-MD Holdings or us, as the case may be) and ability to compensate key employees, could make it impractical for us to continue our business as currently conducted, impair the agreements and arrangements, including the master separation agreement and related agreements and the transactions contemplated by those agreements, between and among Lazard Ltd, LAZ-MD Holdings, Lazard Group and LFCM Holdings or any combination thereof and materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We have made statements under the captions “Business”, “Risk Factors,” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and in other sections of this annual report on Form 10-K that are forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as “may,” “might,” “will,” “should,” “expect,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “predict,” “potential” or “continue,” and the negative of these terms and other comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements, which are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions about us, may include projections of our future financial performance based on our growth strategies and anticipated trends in our business. These statements are only predictions based on our current expectations and projections about future events. There are important factors that could cause our actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to differ materially from the results, level of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. In particular, you should consider the numerous risks and uncertainties outlined in “Risk Factors.”

These risks and uncertainties are not exhaustive. Other sections of this annual report may include additional factors, which could adversely impact our business and financial performance. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks and uncertainties emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for our management to predict all risks and uncertainties, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements.

Although we believe the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, level of activity, performance or achievements. Moreover, neither we nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any of these forward-looking statements. You should not rely upon forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. We are under no duty to update any of these forward-looking statements after the date of this annual report to conform our prior statements to actual results or revised expectations and we do not intend to do so.

Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements about the:

- business’ possible or assumed future results of operations and operating cash flows,
- business’ strategies and investment policies,
- business’ financing plans and the availability of short-term borrowing,
- business’ competitive position,
- potential growth opportunities available to our businesses,
- recruitment and retention of our managing directors and employees,
- target levels of compensation expense,
- business’ potential operating performance, achievements, productivity improvements, efficiency and cost reduction efforts,
- likelihood of success and impact of litigation,
- expected tax rate,
- changes in interest and tax rates,
- expectation with respect to the economy, securities markets, the market for mergers and acquisitions activity, the market for asset management activity and other industry trends,
- effects of competition on our business, and
- impact of future legislation and regulation on our business.

The Company is committed to providing timely and accurate information to the investing public, consistent with our legal and regulatory obligations. To that end, the Company uses its websites to convey information about our businesses, including the anticipated release of quarterly financial results, quarterly financial, statistical and business-related information, and the posting of updates of AUM in various mutual funds, hedge funds and other investment products managed by LAM and its subsidiaries. Monthly updates of these funds are posted to the LAM website (*www.lazardnet.com*) on the 3rd business day following the end of each month. Investors can link to Lazard Ltd, Lazard Group and their operating company websites through *http://www.lazard.com*. Our websites and the information contained therein or connected thereto shall not be deemed to be incorporated into this annual report.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

The following table lists the properties used for the entire Lazard organization, including properties used by the separated businesses. As a general matter, one or both of our Financial Advisory and Asset Management segments uses the following properties. We license and sublease to LFCM Holdings certain office space, including office space that is used by the separated businesses. This includes subleasing or licensing approximately 37,836 square feet in New York, New York located at 30 Rockefeller Plaza to LFCM Holdings. Additionally, our New York and London offices sublease 31,910 and 55,676 square feet, respectively, to third parties. We remain fully liable for the subleased space to the extent LFCM Holdings, or the third parties, fail to perform their obligations under the subleases for any reason. In addition, LFCM Holdings entered into indemnity arrangements in relation to excess space and abandoned former premises in London.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Square feet</u>	<u>Comments</u>
New York . . .	364,473 square feet of leased space	Key office located at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York 10020. (Includes 67,959 square feet subleased by us.)
Other North America . . .	67,710 square feet of leased space	Includes offices in Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Montreal, San Francisco and Toronto.
Paris	170,749 square feet of owned and leased space	Key office located at 121 Boulevard Haussmann, 75008 Paris.
London	86,695 square feet of leased space	Key office located at 50 Stratton Street, London W1J 8LL.
Milan	17,708 square feet of leased space	Key office located at via Dell’Orso 2, 20121 Milan.
Other		
Europe	80,866 square feet of leased space	Includes offices in Amsterdam, Berlin, Bordeaux, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Lyon, Madrid, Rome and Stockholm.
Asia and Australia . .	53,417 square feet of leased space	Includes offices in Mumbai, Hong Kong, Seoul, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo and Beijing.

We believe that we currently maintain sufficient space to meet our anticipated needs.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Our businesses, as well as the financial services industry generally, are subject to extensive regulation throughout the world. We are involved in a number of judicial, regulatory and arbitration proceedings and inquiries concerning matters arising in connection with the conduct of our businesses. We believe, based on

currently available information, that the results of such proceedings, in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition but might be material to our operating results or cash flows for any particular period, depending upon the operating results for such period.

In 2004, we received a request for information from the NASD as part of an industry investigation relating to gifts and gratuities, which was focused primarily on Lazard's former Capital Markets business, which business was transferred to LFCM Holdings as a part of the separation. In addition, we have received requests for information from the NASD, SEC and the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Massachusetts seeking information concerning gifts and entertainment involving an unaffiliated mutual fund company, which are also focused on that same business. In the course of an internal review of these matters, there have been resignations or discipline of certain individuals associated with Lazard's former Capital Markets business. These investigations are continuing and we cannot predict their potential outcomes, which outcomes, if any, could include the consequences discussed above under "Regulation."

Lazard Ltd and Goldman Sachs & Co., the lead underwriter of Lazard Ltd's equity public offering of its common stock, as well as several members of Lazard Ltd's management and board of directors, have been named as defendants in several putative class action lawsuits and putative stockholder derivative lawsuits filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York and the Supreme Court of the State of New York. The putative class action lawsuits and putative derivative lawsuits allege, respectively, various violations of the federal securities laws and breaches by Lazard Ltd directors of their fiduciary duties, all in connection with matters related to the equity public offering, and seek, among other things, compensatory, rescissory and punitive damages. On February 7, 2007, the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York issued a Decision and Order dismissing plaintiffs' claims and allowing plaintiffs twenty days to file an amended complaint repleading any of the dismissed claims. Plaintiffs allowed the twenty-day period to pass without filing an amended complaint. Accordingly, the defendants have prevailed in the putative class action in the U.S. District Court. In the putative class action lawsuit brought in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, the defendants have filed a motion to dismiss the complaint or, in the alternative, to stay the action pending final resolution of the putative class action lawsuit filed in the U.S. District Court. We believe that all of these suits are meritless and intend to continue defending them vigorously.

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

None.

Part II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Our common stock is traded in The New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "LAZ." There is no publicly traded market for our Class B common stock which is held by LAZ-MD Holdings. The following table sets forth, for the fiscal quarters indicated, the high and low sales prices per share of our Class A common stock, as reported in the consolidated transaction reporting system, and the quarterly dividends declared since the equity public offering in May 2005.

Price Range of Our Common Stock

	Sales Price		Dividends per Share of Common Stock
	High	Low	
2006			
Fourth quarter	\$49.28	\$38.15	\$0.09
Third quarter	\$42.05	\$33.75	\$0.09
Second quarter	\$48.90	\$35.22	\$0.09
First quarter	\$46.06	\$31.00	\$0.09
2005			
Fourth quarter	\$32.70	\$23.82	\$0.09
Third quarter	\$26.03	\$22.51	\$0.052*
Second quarter (since May 4, 2005)	\$25.24	\$20.40	\$ —

* This dividend was declared based on second quarter results and was paid on August 31, 2005. It was prorated for the portion of the second quarter subsequent to the date of the equity public offering based on an expected regular quarterly dividend of approximately \$0.09 per share.

As of February 15, 2007, there were approximately 28 holders of record of our common stock. This does not include the number of shareholders that hold shares in "street-name" through banks or broker-dealers.

On February 15, 2007, the last reported sales price for our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange was \$53.23 per share.

Share Repurchases in the Fourth Quarter of 2006

There were no purchases made by or on behalf of Lazard of its common stock in the fourth quarter of the year ended December 31, 2006.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

See Item 12. "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters—Equity Compensation Plan Information."

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following table sets forth the selected consolidated financial data for the Company for all periods presented. The results of operations for certain businesses that the Company no longer owns are reported as discontinued operations.

The consolidated financial statements prior to May 10, 2005, the date of our equity public offering, do not reflect what our results of operations and financial position would have been had we been a stand-alone, public

company for the periods presented. In addition, the results of operations for periods prior to May 10, 2005 are not comparable to results of operations for subsequent periods. Specifically, for periods prior to May 10, 2005, the results of operations do not give effect to the following matters:

- Payment for services rendered by Lazard Group’s managing directors, which, as a result of Lazard Group operating as a limited liability company, historically had been accounted for as distributions from members’ capital, or in some cases as minority interest, rather than as compensation and benefits expense. As a result, prior to May 10, 2005, Lazard Group’s operating income included within the accompanying consolidated financial statements did not reflect payments for services rendered by its managing directors. For periods subsequent to the consummation of the equity public offering as described in Note 1 of the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, all payments for services rendered by our managing directors and distributions to holders of profit participation interests (“profit participation members”) in Lazard Group are included within the accompanying consolidated financial statements in compensation and benefits expense.
- U.S. corporate federal income taxes, since Lazard Group had operated in the U.S. as a limited liability company that was treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, Lazard Group’s income had not been subject to U.S. federal income taxes. Taxes related to income earned by partnerships represent obligations of the individual partners. Outside the U.S., Lazard Group historically had operated principally through subsidiary corporations and had been subject to local income taxes. Accordingly, prior to May 10, 2005, income taxes reflected within Lazard Group’s results of operations included within the accompanying consolidated financial statements are attributable to taxes incurred in non-U.S. entities and to New York City Unincorporated Business Tax (“UBT”) attributable to Lazard Group’s operations apportioned to New York City. For periods subsequent to the equity public offering, the consolidated financial statements of Lazard Ltd include U.S. corporate federal income taxes on its allocable share of the results of operations of Lazard Group, giving effect to the post equity public offering structure.
- Minority interest in net income relating to LAZ-MD Holdings’ ownership interest of Lazard Group’s common membership interests since May 10, 2005. Prior to May 10, 2005, Lazard Ltd had no ownership interest in Lazard Group and all net income was allocable to the then members of Lazard Group. Commencing May 10, 2005, minority interest in net income includes LAZ-MD Holdings’ ownership interest of Lazard Group’s common membership interests.
- The use of proceeds from the financing transactions.
- The net incremental interest expense related to the financing transactions.

The consolidated statements of financial position and income data as of and for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002 have been derived, as applicable, from Lazard Ltd’s and Lazard Group’s consolidated financial statements. The audited consolidated statements of financial condition as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 and consolidated statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 are included elsewhere in this Form 10-K. The audited consolidated statements of financial condition as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 and consolidated statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 are not included in this Form 10-K. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of results for any future period.

The selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” and the Company’s consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

Selected Consolidated Financial Data

	As Of Or For The Year Ended December 31,				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(in thousands of dollars, except per share amounts)				
Consolidated Statements of Income Data					
Net Revenue:					
Financial Advisory (a)	\$ 973,337	\$ 864,812	\$ 655,200	\$ 690,967	\$ 532,896
Asset Management (b)	553,212	466,188	417,166	350,348	454,683
Corporate (c)	(32,994)	(29,558)	22,464	11,627	4,515
Net Revenue (d)	1,493,555	1,301,442	1,094,830	1,052,942	992,094
Compensation and Benefits (e)	891,421	698,683	466,064	388,266	391,010
Other Operating Expenses	274,925	260,397	260,942	225,940	243,223
Total Operating Expenses	1,166,346	959,080	727,006	614,206	634,233
Operating Income from Continuing Operations	\$ 327,209	\$ 342,362	\$ 367,824	\$ 438,736	\$ 357,861
Income from Continuing Operations	\$ 92,985	\$ 161,062	\$ 251,999	\$ 307,218	\$ 277,151
Net Income (Net Income Allocable to Members of Lazard Group prior to May 10, 2005) (e)	\$ 92,985	\$ 143,486	\$ 246,974(f)	\$ 250,383	\$ 297,447
Net Income Per Share of Class A Common Stock (g):					
Basic	\$2.42	\$1.45			
Diluted	\$2.31	\$1.45			
Dividends Paid Per Share of Class A Common Stock (g)	\$0.36	\$0.142			
Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition Data					
Total Assets	\$3,208,665	\$1,910,897	\$3,499,224	\$3,257,229	\$2,460,725
Total Debt (h)	\$1,312,502	\$1,245,926	\$ 319,043	\$ 316,185	\$ 117,239
Mandatorily Redeemable Preferred Stock	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Stockholders' (Deficiency) (2005-2006); Members' Equity (2002-2004)	\$ (240,353)	\$ (870,671)	\$ 384,798	\$ 535,725	\$ 648,911

Notes (in thousands of dollars):

- (a) Financial Advisory net revenue consists of the following:

	For The Year Ended December 31,				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
M&A	\$792,537	\$674,543	\$481,726	\$419,967	\$393,082
Financial Restructuring	70,625	103,404	96,100	244,600	124,800
Other Financial Advisory	110,175	86,865	77,374	26,400	15,014
Financial Advisory Net Revenue	\$973,337	\$864,812	\$655,200	\$690,967	\$532,896

- (b) Asset Management net revenue consists of the following:

	For The Year Ended December 31,				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Management and Other Fees	\$450,323	\$389,414	\$357,229	\$284,565	\$344,044
Incentive Fees	59,371	44,627	27,354	38,225	73,427
Other Income	43,518	32,147	32,583	27,558	37,212
Asset Management Net Revenue	\$553,212	\$466,188	\$417,166	\$350,348	\$454,683

- (c) "Corporate" includes interest income (net of interest expense), including, for periods subsequent to May 10, 2005, the net incremental interest expense related to the financing transactions, investment income from certain long-term investments and net money market revenue earned by LFB.
- (d) Net revenue is presented after reductions for dividends relating to the Company's mandatory redeemable preferred stock issued in March 2001. Preferred dividends are reflected in corporate net revenue and amounted to \$8,000 for each of the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The year ended December 31, 2005 includes a credit of \$8,000, which represents accrued dividends on the Company's mandatory redeemable preferred stock which was redeemed and cancelled pursuant to the redemption of membership interests of historical partners.
- (e) Excludes, as applicable, with respect to periods ended prior to May 10, 2005, (i) payments for services rendered by Lazard Group's managing directors, which, as a result of Lazard Group operating as a limited liability company, historically had been accounted for as distributions from members' capital, or in some cases as minority interest, rather than as compensation and benefits expense, and (ii) U.S. corporate federal income taxes, since Lazard Group has operated in the U.S. as a limited liability company that was treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.
- (f) Net income allocable to members for the year ended December 31, 2004 is shown after an extraordinary gain of \$5,507 related to the January 2004 acquisition of the assets of Panmure Gordon.
- (g) Data is applicable for the period subsequent to May 10, 2005, the date of the Company's equity public offering. Losses related to discontinued operations were incurred prior to May 10, 2005. Therefore such losses are borne entirely by the historical members of Lazard Group, and do not affect net income per share of Lazard Ltd.
- (h) Total debt amounts relate to the Company's continuing operations and represents the aggregate amount reflected in the Company's consolidated statements of financial condition relating to senior borrowings, capital lease obligations and subordinated borrowings.

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with Lazard Ltd’s consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this Form 10-K. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and the timing of events may differ significantly from those expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements due to a number of factors, including those set forth in the section entitled “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

The separation and recapitalization transactions were completed as of May 10, 2005, at which time the separated businesses became part of LFCM Holdings. Except as otherwise expressly noted, this annual report on Form 10-K, including this “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” (the “MD&A”) and the consolidated financial data of Lazard Group and Lazard Ltd, reflect the results of operations and financial position of Lazard Group and Lazard Ltd, and includes the separated businesses in discontinued operations.

Results of operations are reported as a historical partnership until the equity public offering on May 10, 2005 and do not include, among other things, payments for services rendered by managing directors as compensation expense and a provision for U.S. federal income taxes. Such payments and tax provisions are included in subsequent periods. Therefore, results for periods prior to the equity public offering on May 10, 2005 and subsequent thereto are not comparable.

Business Summary

The Company’s principal sources of revenue are derived from activities in the following business segments:

- Financial Advisory, which includes providing advice on mergers and acquisitions (“M&A”), restructurings, capital raising and other transactions, and
- Asset Management which includes the management of equity and fixed income securities and merchant banking funds.

In addition, the Company records selected other activities in Corporate, including cash management, certain long-term investments and the commercial banking activities of Lazard Group’s Paris-based Lazard Frères Banque SA (“LFB”). LFB is a registered bank regulated by the Banque de France. LFB’s primary commercial banking operations include the management of the treasury positions of the Company’s Paris House through its money market desk and, to a lesser extent, credit activities relating to securing loans granted to clients of Lazard Frères Gestion SAS (“LFG”) and custodial oversight over assets of various clients. In addition, LFB also operates many support functions of the Paris House. The Company also allocates outstanding indebtedness to Corporate. Accordingly, following the equity public offering, the indebtedness and interest expense related to the financing transactions is accounted for as part of Corporate.

Prior to May 10, 2005, the Company also had a business segment called Capital Markets and Other, which consisted of equity, fixed income and convertibles sales and trading, broking, research and underwriting services and merchant banking fund management activities outside of France as well as other specified non-operating assets and liabilities. The Company transferred its Capital Markets and Other segment to LFCM Holdings on May 10, 2005 and it is no longer a segment of the Company. The operating results of the former segment are reflected as discontinued operations in the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004.

For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 the Company’s consolidated net revenue was derived from the following business segments:

	Year Ended December 31		
	2006	2005	2004
Financial Advisory	65%	66%	60%
Asset Management	37	36	38
Corporate	(2)	(2)	2
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

Business Environment

Economic and market conditions, particularly global M&A activity, can significantly affect our financial performance. Lazard operates in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks and uncertainties emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for Lazard's management to predict all risks and uncertainties, nor can Lazard assess the impact of all factors on its business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. See the section entitled "Risk Factors" in this Form 10-K. Net income and revenue in any period may not be indicative of full-year results or the results of any other period and may vary significantly from year to year and quarter to quarter.

Financial Advisory

Activity in the global M&A industry for the year ended December 31, 2006 increased significantly for global completed and announced M&A transactions, as evidenced by the following industry statistics regarding the volume of transactions:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	% Incr / (Decr)
	(\$ in billions)		
Completed M&A Transactions:			
Global	\$2,897	\$2,274	27%
Trans-Atlantic	233	146	60%
Announced M&A Transactions:			
Global	3,575	2,749	30%
Trans-Atlantic	260	181	44%

Source: Thomson Financial as of January 29, 2007

Lazard believes that its Financial Advisory business should continue to benefit from any sustained increase in M&A volume.

Activity in financial restructuring declined significantly in 2006, with the amount of corporate debt defaults, according to Moody's Investors Service, Inc, at \$8 billion in 2006 versus \$29 billion in 2005, with the default rate in 2006 being at the lowest level in ten years.

Asset Management

As shown in the table below, global market indices at December 31, 2006 increased as compared to such indices at December 31, 2005, largely as a result of strong performance in the fourth quarter of 2006.

	Percentage Change December 31, 2006 vs. 2005
MSCI World Index	18%
CAC 40	18%
DAX	22%
FTSE 100	11%
Dow Jones Industrial Average	16%
NASDAQ	10%
S&P 500	14%

Lazard's market-related changes in its assets under management ("AUM") during 2006 generally correspond to the changes in global market indices.

Key Financial Measures and Indicators

Net Revenue

The majority of Lazard's Financial Advisory net revenue is earned from the successful completion of mergers, acquisitions, restructurings, capital raising and similar transactions. The main driver of Financial Advisory net revenue is overall M&A, the level of corporate debt defaults and the environment for capital raising activities, particularly in the industries and geographic markets in which Lazard focuses. In some client engagements, often those involving financially distressed companies, revenue is earned in the form of retainers and similar fees that are contractually agreed upon with each client for each assignment and are not necessarily linked to the completion of a transaction. In addition, Lazard also earns fees from providing strategic advice to clients, with such fees not being dependent on a specific transaction. Lazard's Financial Advisory segment also earns revenue from public and private securities offerings in conjunction with activities of its former Capital Markets and Other segment. In general, such fees are shared equally with its former Capital Markets and Other segments. As a result of the consummation of the equity public offering, Lazard now has an arrangement with LFCM Holdings under which the separated Capital Markets business will continue to distribute securities in public offerings originated by Lazard's Financial Advisory business in a manner similar to its practice prior to the equity public offering.

Lazard's Asset Management segment includes Lazard Asset Management LLC and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "LAM"), LFG and merchant banking operations. Asset Management net revenue is derived from fees for investment management and advisory services provided to institutional and private clients. The main driver of Asset Management net revenue is the level of AUM, which is influenced in large part by Lazard's investment performance and by Lazard's ability to successfully attract and retain assets, as well as the broader performance of the global equity markets and, to a lesser extent, fixed income markets. As a result, fluctuations in financial markets and client asset inflows and outflows have a direct effect on Asset Management net revenue and operating income. In addition, as Lazard's AUM include significant assets that are denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars, changes in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to non-U.S. currencies will impact the value of Lazard's AUM. Fees vary with the type of assets managed, with higher fees earned on equity assets, alternative investments (such as hedge funds) and merchant banking products, and lower fees earned on fixed income and cash management products. Lazard also earns performance-based incentive fees on some investment products, such as hedge funds, merchant banking funds and other investment products. Incentive fees on hedge funds are typically calculated based on a specified percentage of a fund's net appreciation during a fiscal period and can be subject to loss carry-forward provisions in which losses incurred in the current period are applied against future period net appreciation. Incentive fees on merchant banking funds also may be earned in the form of a carried interest if profits from merchant banking investments exceed a specified threshold. Incentive fees earned for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 of \$59 million, \$45 million and \$27 million, respectively, demonstrate the volatility that incentive fees may have on total net revenue.

Corporate net revenue consists primarily of investment income generated from long-term investments, including principal investments that Lazard has made in merchant banking and alternative investment funds managed by the Asset Management segment, net interest income generated by LFB, interest income related to cash and interest expense related to outstanding borrowings. As a result of the consummation of the equity public offering, interest expense related to the financing transactions is included in Corporate net revenue. Corporate net revenue can fluctuate due to fair value adjustments relating to long-term investments, changes in interest rates and in interest rate spreads earned by LFB and changes in the levels of Lazard's cash, long-term investments and indebtedness. In addition, for the year ended December 31, 2006, Corporate net revenue includes a gain of approximately \$14 million, excluding transaction and other costs, relating to the termination of its strategic alliance (the "Strategic Alliance") with Intesa (with such gain, after transaction and other costs, increasing operating income by approximately \$5 million). Although Corporate net revenue during the year ended December 31, 2006 represented (2)% of Lazard's net revenue, total assets in this segment represented 73% of Lazard's consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2006, principally attributable to the relatively significant amounts of assets associated with LFB, and, to a lesser extent, cash and long-term investment balances.

Lazard expects to experience significant fluctuations in net revenue and operating income during the course of any given year. These fluctuations arise because a significant portion of Financial Advisory net revenue is earned upon the successful completion of a transaction, financial restructuring or capital raising activity, the timing of which is uncertain and is not subject to Lazard's control. Asset Management net revenue is also subject to periodic fluctuations. Asset Management fees are generally based on AUM measured as of the end of a quarter or month, and an increase or reduction in AUM at such dates, due to market price fluctuations, currency fluctuations, net client asset flows or otherwise, will result in a corresponding increase or decrease in management fees. In addition, incentive fees earned on AUM are generally not recorded until potential uncertainties regarding the ultimate realizable amounts have been determined. For most of our funds that determination is made at year-end, and therefore such incentive fees are recorded in the fourth quarter of Lazard's fiscal year.

Operating Expenses

The majority of Lazard's operating expenses relate to compensation and benefits. As a limited liability company, prior to the consummation of the equity public offering on May 10, 2005 payments for services rendered by the majority of Lazard's managing directors were accounted for as distributions of members' capital. In addition, subsequent to January 1, 2003, payments for services rendered by managing directors of LAM (and employee members of LAM) were accounted for as minority interest in net income. See "—Minority Interest." For periods subsequent to the consummation of the equity public offering, the accompanying consolidated financial statements include all payments for services rendered by our managing directors, including the managing directors of LAM and distributions to profit participation members, in compensation and benefits expense. As a result, Lazard's compensation and benefits expense and operating income for the year ended December 31, 2006 includes all such payments, while compensation and benefits expense and operating income for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 did not include those payments for services rendered by Lazard's managing directors prior to May 10, 2005.

The balance of Lazard's operating expenses is referred to below as "non-compensation expense," which includes costs for premises and occupancy, professional fees, travel and entertainment, communications and information services, equipment, depreciation and amortization and other expenses. In 2006 and 2005, non-compensation expense also includes a provision pursuant to a tax receivable agreement with LFCM Holdings.

The operating expenses set forth in "—Consolidated Results of Operations" includes the costs Lazard incurred as a result of the equity public offering after May 10, 2005. Lazard has incurred additional expenses for, among other things, directors' fees, SEC reporting and compliance, insurance, investor relations, legal, accounting and other costs associated with being a public company.

Provision for Income Taxes

Lazard has historically operated in the U.S. as a limited liability company that was treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, Lazard has not been subject to U.S. federal income taxes. Taxes related to income earned by partnerships represent obligations of the individual partners. Outside the U.S., Lazard historically has operated principally through corporations and has been subject to local income taxes. Income taxes shown on Lazard's consolidated statements of income for periods prior to May 10, 2005 are attributable to taxes incurred in non-U.S. entities and to New York City Unincorporated Business Tax ("UBT") attributable to Lazard's operations apportioned to New York City.

Following the equity public offering, Lazard Group is continuing to operate in the U.S. as a limited liability company treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes and remains subject to local income taxes outside the U.S. and to UBT. In addition, Lazard Ltd's corporate subsidiaries are subject to additional income taxes, which taxes are reflected in its consolidated statements of income.

Minority Interest

Minority interest consists of a number of components. As described below, amounts recorded as minority interest for periods prior to May 10, 2005 are not comparable to amounts recorded as minority interest for periods commencing May 10, 2005.

Commencing May 10, 2005, the Company began recording a charge to minority interest in net income relating to LAZ-MD Holdings' ownership interest in Lazard Group, which approximated 52.1% and 62.4% at December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively, with such expense amounting to \$160.3 million and \$103.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 and for the period May 10, 2005 through December 31, 2005, respectively.

On January 1, 2003, Lazard Group contributed net assets relating to the majority of its asset management business to form LAM, an indirect subsidiary of Lazard Group. Upon formation of LAM, certain members of Lazard Group (including all the managing directors of LAM at the time) who provide services to LAM contributed capital to LAM and ceased being members of Lazard Group. Following the formation of LAM, these capital interests have been included in minority interest on Lazard Group's consolidated statements of financial condition. In connection with this contribution, LAM managing directors and other key LAM employees were granted equity units in LAM. Commencing in 2003, payments for services rendered by these individuals were accounted for as minority interest in net income in Lazard Group's consolidated statements of income. The substantial majority of such payments related to services rendered by LAM managing directors, which, in prior years, had been accounted for as distributions to members, and therefore, was not reported in prior years' consolidated statements of income. The remainder of such payments, which related to compensation of employee members of LAM, was recorded as compensation and benefits expense in prior years' consolidated statements of income. As a result of the consummation of the equity public offering, and as described in Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, commencing May 10, 2005 the Company no longer recognizes payments for services rendered by the managing directors of LAM (and employee members of LAM) as charges to minority interest. Effective May 10, 2005, those charges are now included in compensation and benefits expense.

The LAM equity units entitle holders to payments in connection with selected fundamental transactions affecting Lazard Group or LAM, including a dissolution or sale of all, or substantially all, of the assets of Lazard Group or LAM, a merger of, or sale of, all of the interests in LAM whereby Lazard Group ceases to own a majority of LAM or have the right to appoint a majority of the board of directors of LAM, or a non-ordinary course sale of assets by LAM that exceeds \$50 million in value. As a general matter, in connection with a fundamental transaction that triggers the LAM equity units, following the completion of such transactions the holders of the LAM equity units would be entitled in the aggregate, as of both December 31, 2006 and 2005, to approximately 23% of the net proceeds or imputed valuation of LAM in such transaction after deductions for payment of creditors of LAM and the return of LAM capital. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, LAM's capital for these purposes totaled approximately \$60 million and \$68 million, respectively, of which approximately \$7 million and \$15 million was owned by LAM managing directors and employee members, with the remainder owned by Lazard Group. These LAM equity units are not entitled to share in the operating results of LAM. A separate class of interests in LAM, which we refer to as "LAM profit units," is entitled to the ordinary profit and losses of LAM, all of which are owned by Lazard Group. Accordingly, in the absence of a fundamental transaction that triggers the LAM equity units, all of LAM's net income is allocable to Lazard Group. We have no current intention to cause or otherwise trigger a fundamental transaction that would give rise to payment obligations to the holders of interests in LAM.

The board of directors of LAM, a majority of which is appointed by Lazard Group, may, in its discretion, grant LAM equity interests that include profit rights to managing directors of, and other persons providing services to, LAM, as a portion of their ongoing compensation. If granted, these equity interests would be subject to specified vesting conditions. No such LAM equity interests have been granted as of December 31, 2006 nor is there any present intention to do so.

Also included in minority interest in our consolidated financial statements are minority interests in various LAM-related general partnerships held directly by certain of our LAM managing directors.

In September 2002, Lazard Group and Banca Intesa S.p.A (“Intesa”) announced their agreement to form the Strategic Alliance. Under the terms of the Strategic Alliance, Intesa became a 40% partner in Lazard Group’s business interests in Italy in January, 2003. As a result, commencing in 2003, Lazard Group recorded minority interest to reflect Intesa’s economic interest in the Strategic Alliance. As described in Note 6 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, on May 15, 2006 Lazard Group, Lazard & Co. S.r.l. (“Lazard Italy”), an indirect subsidiary of Lazard Group, and Intesa completed the termination of the Strategic Alliance. Accordingly, as a result of the termination, Lazard Group now owns 100% of Lazard Italy, and therefore no longer records minority interest relating to Intesa’s formerly owned interest in Lazard Italy.

As of December 31, 2004, in accordance with the adoption of Financial Interpretation No. 46R for Consolidation of Certain Variable Interest Entities (“FIN 46R”), referred to as “VIEs,” Lazard Group consolidated certain VIEs in which it held a variable interest and where Lazard Group was the primary beneficiary. Those VIEs include Lazard Group sponsored venture capital investment vehicles established in connection with our compensation plans. Accordingly, Lazard Group’s consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2004 and for the year then ended reflect minority interests associated with these VIEs. These VIEs were included with the separated businesses and, as such, are not reflected in our consolidated financial statements following May 2005. To the extent that we expand our merchant banking activities in the future, we expect that we may be required to consolidate additional VIEs related to such activities.

See Note 5 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding the components of the Company’s minority interest.

Discontinued Operations

As described above, in connection with the separation Lazard Group transferred the Capital Markets and Other segment to LFCM Holdings as of May 10, 2005. Capital Markets and Other net revenue largely consisted of primary revenue earned from underwriting fees from securities offerings and secondary revenue earned in the form of commissions and trading profits from principal transactions in Lazard Group’s equity, fixed income and convertibles businesses and underwriting and other fee revenue from corporate broking in the U.K. Lazard Group also earned fund management fees and, if applicable, carried interest incentive fees related to merchant banking funds managed as part of this former segment. Such carried interest incentive fees were earned if profits from merchant banking investments exceeded a specified threshold. In addition, this former segment generated investment income and net interest income principally from long-term investments, cash balances and securities financing transactions.

Net Income (Net Income Allocable to Members of Lazard Group Prior to May 10, 2005)

Prior to the equity public offering, payments for services rendered by Lazard Group’s managing directors were accounted for as distributions from members’ capital, or as minority interest in net income in the case of payments to LAM managing directors and certain key LAM employee members, rather than as compensation and benefits expense. As a result, prior to May 10, 2005 Lazard Group’s compensation and benefits expense and net income allocable to members, did not reflect most payments for services rendered by its managing directors. Following the consummation of the equity public offering and financing transactions, the Company includes all payments for services rendered by its managing directors in compensation and benefits expense.

The table below illustrates what our compensation and benefits expense would have been on an adjusted basis for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 had the portion of distributions to members which represent payments for services rendered and our minority interest in net income related to LAM been accounted for as compensation and benefits expense, as well as the actual amounts in the year ended December 31, 2006. The table further illustrates the relationship between our adjusted compensation and benefits expense and our operating revenue. We define operating revenue to equal consolidated total gross revenue less (i) revenue related to the consolidation of LAM general partnerships and (ii) interest expense related to LFB, our Paris-based banking affiliate. We deduct general partnership revenue because we do not deem such revenue to be operating in nature as it is directly offset by a charge to minority interest in net income for the same

amount. The interest expense incurred by LFB is also excluded from our definition of operating revenue because LFB is a commercial bank and we consider its interest expense to be a cost directly related to the conduct of its business. The remaining interest expense, however, relates to our decisions regarding the capital structure of Lazard as a whole.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(\$ in thousands)		
Adjusted compensation and benefits			
Historical	\$ 891,421	\$ 698,683	\$ 466,064
Add:			
Portion of distributions representing payments for services rendered by managing directors (excluding LAM managing directors)		66,395	280,317
Portion of distributions representing payments included in minority interest for services rendered by LAM managing directors and employee members of LAM		9,081	73,965
Adjusted compensation and benefits	<u>\$ 891,421</u>	<u>\$ 774,159</u>	<u>\$ 820,346</u>
Operating revenue			
Historical total revenue	\$1,597,809	\$1,379,807	\$1,134,381
Deduct:			
LFB Interest expense	(21,628)	(19,388)	(17,843)
Revenue related to consolidation of LAM general partnerships	(5,114)	(2,784)	(891)
Operating revenue	<u>\$1,571,067</u>	<u>\$1,357,635</u>	<u>\$1,115,647</u>
Adjusted compensation expense-to-operating revenue ratio	<u>56.7%</u>	<u>57.0%</u>	<u>73.5%</u>

Our policy is that our compensation and benefits expense will not exceed 57.5% of operating revenue each year, including that payable to our managing directors and amortization of restricted stock unit grants under our 2005 Equity Incentive Plan which starts at the date of grant (see Note 13 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). In 2006 and 2005, the new compensation arrangements were in effect, and our compensation expense-to-operating revenue ratio was 56.7% and 57.0%, respectively. We achieved this target ratio in 2006 and 2005 while continuing to maintain financial packages for our managing directors that we believe are competitive in the market-place. While we have implemented such steps that we believe will maintain our ongoing compensation expense-to-operating revenue ratio to the target level of 57.5%, there can be no guarantee that this will continue to be achieved or that our policy will not change in the future. Increased competition for senior professionals, changes in the financial markets generally or other factors could prevent us from sustaining this objective.

Consolidated Results of Operations

Lazard's consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars. Many of our non-U.S. subsidiaries have a functional currency (*i.e.*, the currency in which operational activities are primarily conducted) that is other than the U.S. dollar, generally the currency of the country in which the subsidiaries are domiciled. Such subsidiaries' assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars using exchange rates as of the respective balance sheet date while revenue and expenses are translated at average exchange rates during the respective periods based on the daily closing exchange rates. Adjustments that result from translating amounts from a subsidiary's functional currency are reported as a component of members' or stockholders' equity. Foreign currency remeasurement gains and losses on transactions in non-functional currencies are included in the consolidated statements of income.

Results of operations are reported as an historical partnership until the equity public offering on May 10, 2005 and do not include payments for services rendered by managing directors as compensation expense and a provision for U.S. federal income taxes. Such payments and tax provisions are included in subsequent periods. Therefore, results for periods prior to the equity public offering on May 10, 2005 and subsequent thereto are not comparable.

A discussion of the Company's consolidated results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 is set forth below, followed by a more detailed discussion of business segment results.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(\$ in thousands)		
Revenue			
Investment banking and other advisory fees	\$ 946,107	\$ 846,390	\$ 632,214
Money management fees	510,558	435,015	385,776
Interest income	45,074	34,618	27,668
Other	96,070	63,784	88,723
Total revenue	<u>1,597,809</u>	<u>1,379,807</u>	<u>1,134,381</u>
Interest expense	104,254	78,365	39,551
Net revenue	<u>1,493,555</u>	<u>1,301,442</u>	<u>1,094,830</u>
Operating Expenses			
Compensation and benefits(*)	891,421	698,683	466,064
Non-compensation expense	274,925	260,397	260,942
Total operating expenses	<u>1,166,346</u>	<u>959,080</u>	<u>727,006</u>
Operating Income from Continuing Operations(*)	<u>327,209</u>	<u>342,362</u>	<u>367,824</u>
Provision for income taxes(*)	68,812	58,985	28,272
Income from Continuing Operations Before Minority Interest in			
Net Income(*)	258,397	283,377	339,552
Minority interest in net income	165,412	122,315	87,553
Income from Continuing Operations(*)	92,985	161,062	251,999
Loss from Discontinued Operations(*) (net of income tax provision of \$3,330 and \$103 for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively)		(17,576)	(10,532)
Extraordinary Gain			5,507
Net Income (Net Income Allocable to Members of Lazard Group for Periods Prior to May 10, 2005)(*)	<u>\$ 92,985</u>	<u>\$ 143,486</u>	<u>\$ 246,974</u>

(*) Excludes, as applicable, with respect to periods ended prior to May 10, 2005 (a) payments for services rendered by Lazard Group's managing directors, which, as a result of Lazard Group operating as a limited liability company, historically had been accounted for as distributions from members' capital, or in some cases as minority interest, rather than as compensation and benefits expense, and (b) U.S. corporate federal income taxes, since Lazard Group has operated in the U.S. as a limited liability company that was treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Certain key ratios, statistics and headcount information for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 are set forth below:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
As a % of Net Revenue, By Revenue Category:			
Investment banking and other advisory fees	63%	65%	58%
Money management fees	34	33	35
Interest income	3	3	3
Other	7	5	8
Interest expense	(7)	(6)	(4)
Net Revenue	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
As a % of Net Revenue:			
Operating Income	<u>22%</u>	<u>26%</u>	<u>34%</u>
	As of December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004*
Headcount:			
Managing Directors:			
Financial Advisory	128	123	127
Asset Management	43	38	33
Corporate	8	8	6
Limited Managing Directors	5	5	19
Other Employees:			
Business segment professionals	811	777	786
All other professionals and support staff	1,205	1,240	1,368
Total	<u>2,200</u>	<u>2,191</u>	<u>2,339</u>

* After giving effect to the separation

Year Ended December 31, 2006 versus December 31, 2005

Revenue and Operating Expenses

Net revenue was \$1,494 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, up approximately \$192 million, or 15% versus net revenue of \$1,301 million in 2005. During 2006, fees from investment banking and other advisory activities were \$946 million, an increase of \$100 million, or 12%, versus fees of \$846 million in 2005, principally a result of strong M&A performance during the year. Money management fees were \$511 million, an increase of \$76 million, or 17% versus \$435 million in 2005. The increase in money management fees was principally the result of an \$11.3 billion, or 13%, increase in average AUM for the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2005, as well as an increase in incentive fees earned in 2006. Interest income of \$45 million increased \$10 million, or 30%, principally due to higher average cash balances throughout the 2006 period. Other revenue of \$96 million increased by \$32 million, or 51%, versus 2005 principally due to the impact of a gain of approximately \$14 million (excluding transaction and other costs) recognized on the termination of the Intesa Strategic Alliance (see “—Liquidity and Capital Resources” below), increased dividends and underwriting fees. Other revenue also includes \$5 million recorded from LAM general partnerships held directly by certain of our LAM managing directors versus approximately \$3 million in 2005, with these amounts also included as “minority interest in net income.” Interest expense of \$104 million increased by \$26 million primarily due to the incremental interest expense on financings principally related to the issuance of debt and equity security units that occurred on May 10, 2005 in connection with the equity public offering and recapitalization, with such debt and equity security units outstanding for the full year in 2006 as compared to only part of 2005.

Compensation and benefits expense was \$891 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of approximately \$193 million, or 28%, versus expense of \$699 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. The increase was primarily due to increased expense for incentive compensation consistent with the increase in operating revenues as well as the Company's inclusion, for the period subsequent to the consummation of the equity public offering on May 10, 2005, of all payments for services rendered by our managing directors in compensation and benefits expense and payments for services rendered by managing directors of LAM (and employee members of LAM), the latter of which previously had been accounted for as minority interest in net income.

Non-compensation expense was \$275 million in the year ended December 31, 2006, compared with \$260 million in 2005. For the year ended December 31, 2006, non-compensation expense includes a \$6 million provision pursuant to a tax receivable agreement with LFCM Holdings as compared to a \$3 million provision recorded in 2005 (see Note 16 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). Other operating expenses were \$269 million, or 17% of operating revenue of \$1,571 million in the year ended December 31, 2006, compared with \$258 million, or 19% of operating revenue of \$1,358 million for 2005, with the decrease in the ratio due to the operating leverage from higher operating revenues. The increase in non-compensation expense of \$11 million, or 4%, versus 2005 was principally due to higher professional fees of \$23 million, the result of consulting and audit fees related to the Company's activities to comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, legal fees, and fees relating to outsourced services, partially offset by a decrease in all other non-compensation expenses in the aggregate of \$12 million, primarily reflecting the recovery of VAT costs expensed in prior years, and declines in unrecoverable deal-related expenses and insurance expense.

Operating income, including the one-time gain on termination of the Intesa Strategic Alliance as described above, which, after transaction and other costs, served to increase operating income by approximately \$5 million, was \$327 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, a decrease of \$15 million, or 4% lower than operating income of \$342 million for 2005. Operating income as a percentage of net revenue was 22% for 2006 versus 26% for 2005, with the decrease primarily resulting from the increase in compensation and benefits expense described above, partially offset by the increase in revenues. As stated above, historical results for periods prior to the equity public offering on May 10, 2005 and subsequent thereto are not comparable.

Income Taxes

For the year ended December 31, 2006, the provision for income taxes was \$69 million, an increase of approximately \$10 million versus \$59 million for 2005. The increase in 2006 was principally due to increased tax provisions recorded for those locations that are subject to corporate income taxes and additional entity level income taxes incurred by Lazard Ltd. Such additional entity level taxes were incurred for the entire year in 2006 as compared to only part of the 2005 period. The Company's effective income tax rate was 21.0% for the year ended December 31, 2006, as compared to 17.2% for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Minority Interest In Net Income

For the year ended December 31, 2006, minority interest was \$165 million, an increase of approximately \$43 million versus \$122 million in 2005. The increase in the year ended December 31, 2006 was principally due to the minority interest in net income related to LAZ-MD Holdings' ownership interest of Lazard Group existing for the full year in 2006 (approximately 62.3% for the period January 1, 2006 through December 6, 2006, the date of the Company's primary and secondary offerings (see Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements) and 52.1% for the remainder of 2006) versus an ownership interest in Lazard Group in 2005 of approximately 62.4% for the period commencing May 10, 2005 through December 31, 2005. This increase was partially offset by there being no expense relating to the minority interest in net income associated with the Intesa Strategic Alliance in 2006, as well as compensation for LAM members being recorded in compensation and benefits expense commencing with the consummation of the equity public offering on May 10, 2005, while, prior thereto, such amounts were recorded in minority interest in net income. As described above, amounts recorded as minority interest in net income for periods prior to May 10, 2005 are not comparable to amounts recorded as minority interest in net income for periods commencing May 10, 2005.

Year Ended December 31, 2005 versus December 31, 2004

Revenue and Operating Expenses

Net revenue was \$1,301 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, up \$207 million, or 19%, versus net revenue of \$1,095 million in 2004. During 2005, fees from investment banking and other advisory activities were \$846 million, an increase of \$214 million, or 34%, versus fees of \$632 million in 2004, a result of a higher level of M&A performance during the year. Money management fees were \$435 million, an increase of \$49 million, or 13%, versus \$386 million in 2004. The increase in money management fees was principally the result of an \$5.8 billion, or 7%, increase in average AUM for the year ended December 31, 2005 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2004, as well as an increase in incentive fees earned in 2005. Interest income of \$35 million increased \$7 million, or 25%, principally due to higher average cash balances during 2005. Other revenue of \$64 million decreased by \$25 million, or 28%, versus 2005 principally due to lower investment gains in 2005. In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2005, revenue of approximately \$3 million was recorded from LAM general partnerships held directly by certain of our LAM managing directors, with these amounts also included as “minority interest in net income”, versus \$1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. Interest expense of \$78 million increased by \$39 million primarily due to the incremental interest expense on financings primarily related to the issuance of debt and equity security units that occurred on May 10, 2005 in connection with the equity public offering and recapitalization.

Compensation and benefits expense was \$699 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of \$233 million, or 50%, versus expense of \$466 million for 2004. The expense increase was primarily due to the Company’s inclusion, for the period subsequent to the consummation of the equity public offering, of all payments for services rendered by our managing directors in compensation and benefits expense and payments for services rendered by managing directors of LAM (and employee members of LAM), the latter of which previously had been accounted for as minority interest in net income, partially offset by reductions in pension and post-retirement health benefit costs of approximately \$35 million.

Non-compensation expense was \$260 million in the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with \$261 million in 2004. For the year ended December 31, 2005, non-compensation expense included an approximate \$3 million provision pursuant to a tax receivable agreement with LFCM Holdings, with no comparable provision recorded in 2004 (see Note 16 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). Other operating expenses were \$258 million, or 19% of operating revenue of \$1,358 million in the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with \$261 million, or 23% of operating revenue of \$1,116 million in 2004, with the decrease in the ratio due to the operating leverage from higher operating revenues. The decrease in non-compensation expense of \$3 million, or 1%, versus 2004 is primarily due to lower premises and occupancy expense as a result of less occupied space in London, partially offset by an increase in professional fees due to increased costs associated with being a public company. All other non-compensation expenses in the aggregate were generally flat versus 2004.

Operating income was \$342 million for 2005, a decrease of \$25 million, or 7% lower than operating income of \$368 million for 2004. Operating income as a percentage of net revenue was 26% for 2005 versus 34% for 2004, with the decrease in operating income and the relative margin primarily resulting from the increase in compensation and benefits expense described above, partially offset by the increase in revenues. As stated above, historical results for periods prior to the equity public offering on May 10, 2005 and subsequent thereto are not comparable.

Income Taxes

Provision for income taxes was \$59 million for 2005, an increase of \$31 million versus \$28 million for 2004, due to increased profitability in locations that are subject to corporate income taxes and additional entity level income taxes incurred by Lazard Ltd. As noted above, the periods are not comparable since periods prior to the consummation of the equity public offering on May 10, 2005 do not include a provision for U.S. federal income taxes. The Company’s effective income tax rate was 17.2% of the year ended December 31, 2005, as compared to 7.7% for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Minority Interest In Net Income

Minority interest in net income was \$122 million for 2005, an increase of \$34 million versus \$88 million for 2004, principally due to the minority interest in net income related to LAZ-MD Holdings' ownership interest in Lazard Group as mentioned above arising effective May 10, 2005 (approximately 62.4% for the period commencing May 10, 2005, the date of the consummation of the Company's equity public offering, through December 31, 2005). This increase was partially offset by the compensation for LAM members being recorded in compensation and benefits expense commencing May 10, 2005, while, prior thereto, such amounts were recorded in minority interest in net income. See "—Minority Interest." As described above, amounts recorded as minority interest in net income for periods prior to May 10, 2005 are not comparable to amounts recorded as minority interest in net income for periods commencing May 10, 2005.

Discontinued Operations

Net loss from discontinued operations was approximately \$18 million for 2005, versus a net loss of \$11 million for 2004.

Business Segments

The following data discusses net revenue and operating income for the Company's continuing operations by business segment. The operating results exclude a discussion of Corporate, due to its relatively minor contribution to operating results. Each segment's operating expenses include (i) compensation and benefits expenses that are incurred directly in support of the businesses and (ii) other operating expenses, which include directly incurred expenses for premises and occupancy, professional fees, travel and entertainment, communications and information services, equipment, and indirect support costs (including compensation and benefits expense and other operating expenses related thereto) for administrative services. Such administrative services include, but are not limited to, accounting, tax, legal, facilities management and senior management activities. Such support costs are allocated to the relevant segments based on various statistical drivers such as, among other items, headcount, square footage and transactional volume.

Financial Advisory

The following table summarizes the operating results of the Financial Advisory segment.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(\$ in thousands)		
M&A	\$792,537	\$674,543	\$481,726
Financial Restructuring	70,625	103,404	96,100
Corporate Finance and Other	110,175	86,865	77,374
Net Revenue	973,337	864,812	655,200
Direct Compensation and Benefits	529,624	394,368	230,340
Other Operating Expenses(a)	192,527	194,656	213,342
Total Operating Expenses	722,151	589,024	443,682
Operating Income	\$251,186	\$275,788	\$211,518
Operating Income as a Percentage of Net Revenue	26%	32%	32%
	As of December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Headcount (b):			
Managing Directors	128	123	127
Limited Managing Directors	2	2	4
Other Employees:			
Business segment professionals	510	490	512
All other professionals and support staff	243	261	283
Total	883	876	926

- (a) Includes indirect support costs (including compensation and benefits expense and other operating expenses related thereto).
- (b) Excludes headcount related to indirect support functions. Such headcount is included in the Corporate headcount.

Net revenue trends in Financial Advisory for M&A and Financial Restructuring generally are correlated to the volume of completed industry-wide mergers and acquisitions activity and restructurings occurring subsequent to corporate debt defaults, respectively. However, deviations from this relationship can occur in any given year for a number of reasons. For instance, material variances in the level of mergers and acquisitions activity in a particular geography where Lazard has significant market share or the number of its advisory engagements with respect to larger-sized transactions can cause its results to diverge from industry-wide activity. Certain Lazard client statistics and global industry statistics are set forth below:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Lazard Statistics:			
Number of Clients:			
Total	510	484	435
With Fees Greater than \$1 million	202	184	136
Percentage of Total Financial Advisory Revenue from Top 10 Clients (a)	21%	20%	25%
Number of M&A Transactions Completed Greater than \$1 billion (b)	51	40	31

- (a) There were no individual clients that constituted more than 10% of our Financial Advisory segment net revenue in the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 or 2004.
- (b) Source: Thomson Financial as of January 29, 2007

The geographical distribution of Financial Advisory net revenue is set forth below in percentage terms. The offices that generate Financial Advisory net revenue are located in North America, Europe (principally in the U.K., France, Italy, Spain and Germany) and the rest of the world (principally in Asia).

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
North America	54%	48%	45%
Europe	45	50	54
Rest of World	1	2	1
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The Company's managing directors and many of its professionals have significant experience, and many of them are able to use this experience to advise on both mergers and acquisitions and financial restructuring transactions, depending on clients' needs. This flexibility allows Lazard to better match its professional staff with the counter-cyclical business cycles of mergers and acquisitions and financial restructurings. While Lazard measures revenue by practice area, Lazard does not separately measure the separate costs or profitability of mergers and acquisitions services as compared to financial restructuring services. Accordingly, Lazard measures performance in its Financial Advisory segment based on overall segment net revenue and operating income margins.

Financial Advisory Results of Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2006 versus December 31, 2005

In 2006, Financial Advisory net revenue was \$973 million, an increase of \$108 million, or 13%, versus net revenue of \$865 million in 2005. M&A net revenue of \$793 million increased \$118 million, or 17%, versus 2005. In addition, Corporate Finance and Other net revenue of \$110 million increased by approximately \$23 million, or 27%, versus net revenue of \$87 million in 2005. Financial Restructuring net revenue declined by \$33 million, or 32%, versus 2005.

The increase in M&A revenue in 2006 was primarily due to a stronger environment for M&A transactions, an increase in the number of clients or special committee assignments for which we provided advice and improved productivity. Clients which, in the aggregate, represented 25% of our M&A revenue for the year ended December 31, 2006 included Caisse D'Epargne, Fisher Scientific, ITV, Jefferson Pilot, KeySpan, Maytag, Pfizer, SuperValu, Uniland and UCB.

Financial Restructuring revenue decreased as compared to 2005, principally due to the low level of debt defaults experienced in 2006. Restructuring assignments completed in 2006 include Armstrong Holdings, Charter Communications, Nortel Networks, Owens-Corning on its emergence from Chapter 11 bankruptcy, and the UAW in connection with Delphi's bankruptcy and with regard to alternatives for restructuring DaimlerChrysler's post-retirement healthcare obligations.

Corporate Finance and Other net revenue increased versus 2005 driven by our Private Fund Advisory Group, which advised on a number of large fund closings in 2006, and increased revenue from our Private Investment in Public Equity ("PIPE") and Registered Direct Offering business.

Operating expenses were \$722 million in 2006, an increase of approximately \$133 million, or 23%, versus operating expenses of \$589 million in 2005. Compensation and benefits expense increased by \$135 million, or 34%, as compared to 2005. The increase was partially due to the inclusion, for the period subsequent to the consummation of the equity public offering, of all payments for services rendered by our managing directors in compensation and benefits expense. In addition, incentive compensation awards increased in 2006, consistent with the increase in operating revenues. All other operating expenses decreased by a net amount of \$2 million, or 1%.

Financial Advisory operating income was \$251 million for 2006, a decrease of \$25 million, or 9%, versus operating income of \$276 million in 2005. Operating income as a percentage of segment net revenue was 26% for 2006 versus 32% in 2005, with the increase in recorded compensation expense in 2006 being partially offset by the leverage resulting from higher revenues. As stated above, historical results for periods prior to the equity public offering on May 10, 2005 and subsequent thereto are not comparable.

Year ended December 31, 2005 versus December 31, 2004

During 2005, Financial Advisory net revenue was \$865 million, an increase of \$210 million, or 32%, versus net revenue of \$655 million in 2004. In 2005, M&A net revenue of \$675 million increased \$193 million, or 40%, versus 2004, driven by the improved productivity of our managing directors and the improved environment for mergers and acquisitions activity. The increase in M&A net revenue was also accompanied by an approximate \$7 million, or 8%, increase in Financial Restructuring net revenue versus 2004. Corporate Finance and Other net revenue increased by \$9 million, or 12%, principally as a result of a higher level of private equity fund raising.

Operating expenses were \$589 million in 2005, an increase of \$145 million, or 33%, versus operating expenses of \$444 million in 2004. Compensation and benefits expense increased by \$164 million, or 71%, as compared to 2004. The increase was principally due to the inclusion, for the period subsequent to the consummation of the equity public offering, of all payments for services rendered by our managing directors in compensation and benefits expense. In addition, incentive compensation to employees increased due to increased revenue and profitability in 2005. Other operating expenses decreased by \$19 million, or 9%, versus 2004 reflecting reductions in premises and occupancy expense, travel and entertainment expense and support group allocations.

Financial Advisory operating income was \$276 million in 2005, an increase of \$64 million, or 30%, versus operating income of \$212 million for 2004. Operating income as a percentage of segment net revenue was 32% in both 2005 and 2004, with the increase in recorded compensation expense in 2005 being offset by the leverage resulting from higher revenues. As stated above, historical results for periods prior to the equity public offering on May 10, 2005 and subsequent thereto are not comparable.

Asset Management

The following table shows the composition of AUM for the Asset Management segment:

	As of December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(\$ in millions)		
AUM:			
International Equities	\$ 52,033	\$42,104	\$39,267
Global Equities	26,453	15,872	17,762
U.S. Equities	13,708	12,920	12,716
Total Equities	<u>92,194</u>	<u>70,896</u>	<u>69,745</u>
European and International Fixed Income	8,418	6,604	6,226
Global Fixed Income	1,095	2,135	2,008
U.S. Fixed Income	2,310	2,374	2,970
Total Fixed Income	<u>11,823</u>	<u>11,113</u>	<u>11,204</u>
Alternative Investments	3,457	3,394	2,800
Merchant Banking	883	826	551
Cash Management	2,080	2,005	2,135
Total AUM	<u>\$110,437</u>	<u>\$88,234</u>	<u>\$86,435</u>

Average AUM for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 is set forth below. Average AUM is based on an average of quarterly ending balances for the respective periods.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(\$ in millions)		
Average AUM	\$97,408	\$86,106	\$80,261

The following is a summary of changes in AUM for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(\$ in millions)		
AUM—Beginning of Period	\$ 88,234	\$86,435	\$78,371
Net Flows	2,756	(4,198)	(3,489)
Market Appreciation	18,192	7,355	10,793
Foreign Currency Adjustments	1,255	(1,358)	760
AUM—End of Period	\$110,437	\$88,234	\$86,435

AUM as of December 31, 2006 was \$110.4 billion, an increase of \$22.2 billion as compared to AUM of \$88.2 billion as of December 31, 2005. Merchant banking AUM as of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 includes approximately \$0.6 billion, \$0.4 billion and \$0.2 billion, respectively, of assets held by an investment company for which Lazard may earn carried interests. During the year ended December 31, 2006, market appreciation of \$18.2 billion was accompanied by net inflows of \$2.8 billion and the positive impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates of approximately \$1.3 billion. Net inflows were experienced primarily in Emerging Markets, Global Thematic Equity, U.K. and European Equity products. During 2006, average AUM was \$97.4 billion, an increase of approximately \$11.3 billion, or 13%, versus average AUM of \$86.1 billion in 2005.

AUM as of December 31, 2005 was \$88.2 billion, an increase of \$1.8 billion as compared to AUM of \$86.4 billion as of December 31, 2004. During the year ended December 31, 2005, market appreciation of \$7.4 billion was partially offset by net outflows of \$4.2 billion and the negative impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates of \$1.4 billion. Net outflows were experienced primarily in International and Global Equities, and were partially offset by new inflows, particularly in Emerging Market, Global Thematic Equity, U.S. Midcap Equity and European Fixed Income products. During 2005, average AUM was \$86.1 billion, an increase of approximately \$5.8 billion, or 7%, versus average AUM of \$80.3 billion in 2004.

The following table summarizes the operating results of the Asset Management segment.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(\$ in thousands)		
Management Fees	\$450,323	\$389,414	\$357,229
Incentive Fees	59,371	44,627	27,354
Other Income	38,404	29,363	31,692
Sub-total	548,098	463,404	416,275
LAM GP-Related Revenue	5,114	2,784	891
Net Revenue	553,212	466,188	417,166
Direct Compensation and Benefits	250,881	199,600	134,097
Other Operating Expenses(a)	167,141	150,201	147,932
Total Operating Expenses	418,022	349,801	282,029
Operating Income	\$135,190	\$116,387	\$135,137
Operating Income as a Percentage of Net Revenue	24%	25%	32%

	As of December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Headcount(b):			
Managing Directors	43	38	33
Limited Managing Directors	2	2	2
Other Employees:			
Business segment professionals	293	276	261
All other professionals and support staff functions	348	327	320
Total	686	643	616

(a) Includes indirect support costs (including compensation and benefits expense and other operating expenses related thereto).

(b) Excludes headcount related to indirect support functions. Such headcount is included in the Corporate headcount.

There were no individual clients that constituted more than 10% of our Asset Management segment net revenue for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 or 2004.

The geographical distribution of Asset Management net revenue is set forth below in percentage terms:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
North America	58%	59%	59%
Europe	35	33	33
Rest of World	7	8	8
Total	100%	100%	100%

Asset Management Results of Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2006 versus December 31, 2005

Asset Management net revenue was \$553 million for 2006, an increase of \$87 million, or 19%, versus net revenue of approximately \$466 million for 2005. Management fees for 2006 were \$450 million, up \$61 million, or 16%, slightly higher than the increase in average AUM for 2006 principally due to a shift in AUM to higher

fee based products. Incentive fees earned for 2006 were \$59 million, an increase of \$14 million versus approximately \$45 million recorded in 2005 due to better performance in certain funds that provide for such incentive fees. Other income was \$38 million, an increase of \$9 million versus 2005. In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2006, revenue of approximately \$5 million was recorded from LAM general partnerships held directly by certain of our LAM managing directors, with these amounts also included as “minority interest in net income”, versus \$3 million for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Operating expenses were \$418 million for 2006, an increase of \$68 million, or 20%, versus operating expenses of \$350 million for 2005. Compensation and benefits expense increased by \$51 million, or 26%, as compared to 2005. The increase was principally due to increases in incentive compensation as a result of the increase in operating revenues, as well as the inclusion, for periods subsequent to the consummation of the equity public offering, of all payments for services rendered by managing directors of LAM (and employee members of LAM) in compensation and benefits expense which had previously been accounted for as minority interest in net income. Other operating expenses increased by a net amount of \$17 million, or 11%, versus 2005, principally due to higher professional fees for outsourced services and increases in legal fees and support costs.

Asset Management operating income was \$135 million in 2006, an increase of \$19 million as compared to operating income of \$116 million for 2005. Operating income as a percentage of segment net revenue was 24% for 2006 versus 25% for 2005, with the decline in 2006 attributable to the increase in recorded compensation expense in 2006 as described above, partially offset by higher revenues versus 2005. As stated above, historical results for periods prior to the equity public offering on May 10, 2005 and subsequent thereto are not comparable.

Year Ended December 31, 2005 versus December 31, 2004

Asset Management net revenue was \$466 million in 2005, an increase of \$49 million, or 12%, versus net revenue of \$417 million in 2004. Management fees for 2005 were \$389 million, up \$32 million, or 9%, versus 2004, generally consistent with the 7% increase in average AUM in 2005. Incentive fees earned in 2005 were \$45 million, an increase of \$18 million versus \$27 million recorded in 2004 due to better performance in certain funds that provide for such incentive fees. Other income was \$29 million, in 2005, down \$2 million versus 2004. In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2005, revenue of approximately \$3 million was recorded from LAM general partnerships held directly by certain of our LAM managing directors, with these amounts also included as “minority interest in net income”, versus \$1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Operating expenses were \$350 million for 2005, an increase of \$68 million, or 24%, versus operating expenses of \$282 million in 2004. Compensation and benefits expense increased by \$66 million, or 49%, as compared to 2004. The increase was principally due to the inclusion, for periods subsequent to the consummation of the equity public offering, of all payments for services rendered by managing directors of LAM (and employee members of LAM) in compensation and benefits expense which had previously been accounted for as minority interest in net income. Other operating expenses increased in 2005 by \$2 million, or 2%, due to higher professional fees, partially offset by net decreases in other operating expenses.

Asset Management operating income was \$116 million in 2005, a decrease of \$19 million, or 14%, versus operating income of \$135 million in 2004. Operating income as a percentage of segment net revenue was 25% for 2005 versus 32% in 2004, with the decline in 2005 attributable to the increase in recorded compensation expense in 2005 as described above, partially offset by higher revenues in 2005. As stated above, historical results for periods prior to the equity public offering on May 10, 2005 and subsequent thereto are not comparable.

Cash Flows

The Company’s cash flows are influenced primarily by the timing of the receipt of Financial Advisory and Asset Management fees, the timing of distributions to shareholders and payment of incentive compensation bonuses to managing directors and employees. The M&A and Asset Management fee receivable collection

periods generally are 60 days or less. However, the collection time for restructuring transactions may extend beyond 60 days, particularly those that involve bankruptcies due to issues such as court-ordered holdbacks. In addition, fee receivables from our private fund advisory activities are generally collected over a four year period.

Lazard Group traditionally makes payments for employee incentive compensation and distributions to members primarily in the first four months of the year with respect to the prior year's results.

Summary of Cash Flows:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
	(\$ in millions)	
Cash Provided By (Used In):		
Operating activities:		
Net income (net income allocable to members prior to May 10, 2005) (a)	\$ 93.0	\$ 143.5
Noncash charges (b)	188.0	132.9
Other operating activities (c)	(43.0)	618.1
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>238.0</u>	<u>894.5</u>
Investing activities (d)	(8.1)	3.9
Financing activities (e)	229.9	(698.7)
Effect of exchange rate changes	17.4	(13.2)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>477.2</u>	<u>186.5</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Beginning of Year	<u>492.3</u>	<u>305.8</u>
End of Year	<u>\$969.5</u>	<u>\$ 492.3</u>

(a) As stated previously, net income for the year ended December 31, 2006 is not comparable to the year ended December 31, 2005 principally due to (i) payments for services rendered by most of Lazard Group's managing directors, which had, prior to May 10, 2005, been accounted for as distributions from members' capital, and (ii) U.S. corporate federal income taxes, since prior to May 10, 2005 Lazard Group had operated in the U.S. as a limited liability company that was treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

(b) Consists of the following:

Depreciation and amortization of property	\$ 14.3	\$ 15.3
Amortization of deferred expenses, stock units and interest rate hedge	26.3	2.9
Deferred tax provision (benefit)	(4.3)	(7.6)
Minority interest in net income	165.4	122.3
Gain on termination of Strategic Alliance	(13.7)	—
	<u>\$188.0</u>	<u>\$132.9</u>

(c) Includes net changes in operating assets and liabilities, which, for the year ended December 31, 2005, also included a decrease in net assets related to the Company's discontinued operations and a decrease related to marketable investments.

(d) Relates to the net additions and disposals of property

(e) For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 primarily includes distributions to minority interest holders, repayments of senior borrowings and Class A common stock dividends. The year ended December 31, 2006 also includes the net proceeds from the sale of 8,050,400 shares of our Class A common stock (the "Primary Offering"). The year ended December 31, 2005 also included (i) the redemption, including capital withdrawals, of historical partner interests, (ii) distributions to members, (iii) distributions to LAZ-MD Holdings and LFCM Holdings in connection with the separation, and (iv) the distribution of the separated businesses, with these items partially offset by proceeds from the financing transactions.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Historically, the Company's source of liquidity has been cash provided by operations, with a traditional seasonal pattern of cash flow. While employee salaries are paid throughout the year, annual incentive compensation has historically been paid to employees in the early months following year-end. The Company's managing directors are paid a salary during the year, but a majority of their annual cash distributions with respect to the prior year have historically been paid to them in three monthly installments in February, March and April following year-end. In addition, and to a lesser extent, during the year we pay certain tax advances on behalf of our managing directors, and these advances serve to reduce the amounts due to the managing directors in the three installments described above. As a consequence, our level of cash on hand generally decreases significantly during the first four months of the year and gradually builds up over the remainder of the year. We expect this seasonal pattern of cash flow to continue.

Lazard's consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars. Many of Lazard's non-U.S. subsidiaries have a functional currency, *i.e.*, the currency in which operational activities are primarily conducted, that is other than the U.S. dollar, generally the currency of the country in which such subsidiaries are domiciled. Such subsidiaries' assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars at the respective balance sheet date exchange rates, while revenue and expenses are translated at average exchange rates during the year based on the daily closing exchange rates. Adjustments that result from translating amounts from a subsidiary's functional currency are reported as a component of members' equity/stockholders' deficiency. Such currency translation adjustments served to increase (decrease) members' equity/stockholders' deficiency by approximately \$50 million, \$(47) million and \$30 million in the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Foreign currency remeasurement gains and losses on transactions in non-functional currencies are included on the consolidated statements of income.

We regularly monitor our liquidity position, including cash levels, credit lines, principal investment commitments, interest and principal payments on debt, capital expenditures and matters relating to liquidity and to compliance with regulatory net capital requirements. We maintain lines of credit in excess of anticipated liquidity requirements. As of December 31, 2006, Lazard had approximately \$234 million in unused lines of credit available to it, including \$54 million of unused lines of credit available to LFB.

Lazard's annual cash flow generated from operations historically has been sufficient to enable it to meet its annual obligations. We believe that our cash flows from operating activities, including use of our credit lines as needed, should be sufficient for us to fund our current obligations for the next 12 months and beyond. As noted above, we intend to maintain lines of credit that can be utilized should the need arise. Concurrent with the equity public offering, Lazard Group entered into a five year, \$125 million senior revolving credit facility with a group of lenders, with such revolving credit facility being amended on May 17, 2006 to provide for aggregate commitments of \$150 million. As of December 31, 2006 there were no amounts outstanding under this credit facility. The senior revolving credit facility contains customary affirmative and negative covenants and events of default for facilities of this type. In addition, the senior revolving credit facility, among other things, limits the ability of the borrower to incur debt, grant liens, pay dividends, enter into mergers or to sell all or substantially all of its assets and contains financial covenants that must be maintained. We may, to the extent required and subject to restrictions contained in our financing arrangements, use other financing sources in addition to any new credit facilities.

Over the past several years, Lazard has entered into several financing agreements designed to strengthen both its capital base and liquidity, the most significant of which are described below. Each of these agreements is discussed in more detail in our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

In 2001, the Company issued mandatorily redeemable preferred stock ("Class C Preferred Interests") for an aggregate amount of \$100 million. The Class C Preferred Interests were subject to mandatory redemption by the Company in March 2011 and, prior to such date, were redeemable in whole or in part, at the Company's option. The Class C Preferred Interests were entitled to receive distributions out of the profits of the Company at a rate of

8% per annum, which distributions were required to be paid prior to any distributions of profits to holders of any other existing class of interests in the Company. The Class C Preferred Interests were redeemed in May 2005 as part of the recapitalization transactions. Interest on mandatorily redeemable preferred stock for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 of \$(8) million and \$8 million, respectively, is included in “interest expense” in the consolidated statements of income. The credit in 2005 represents accrued dividends which were cancelled in connection with the redemption of membership interests of historical partners.

In May 2001, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lazard issued \$50 million of Senior Notes due March 2011. These notes, which were unsecured obligations and guaranteed by Lazard, were prepaid in May 2005 in connection with the separation and recapitalization transactions.

As described in more detail in Note 6 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, on May 15, 2006, Lazard Group completed the termination of its Strategic Alliance with Intesa, in accordance with the provisions of the Termination Agreement, dated as of March 31, 2006, by and among Intesa, Lazard Group and Lazard Italy. In connection with the termination, the following adjustments were made to the terms of Intesa’s investment in Lazard Italy and Lazard Funding:

- The then existing \$150 million subordinated convertible note of Lazard Funding Limited LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lazard Group, held by Intesa was amended and restated, among other things, to provide for its convertibility into shares of Class A common stock at an effective conversion price of \$57 per share. The amended \$150 million subordinated convertible note (the “Amended \$150 million Subordinated Convertible Note”) matures on September 30, 2016 and has a fixed interest rate of 3.25% per annum. One-third in principal amount will generally be convertible after July 1, 2008, an additional one-third after July 1, 2009 and the last one-third after July 1, 2010, and no principal amount will be convertible after June 30, 2011. Lazard Ltd will enter into a Registration Rights Agreement with Intesa providing for certain customary registration rights with respect to the shares of Class A common stock Intesa receives upon conversion. The Guaranty of the existing note by Lazard Group was also amended and restated to reflect the terms of the Amended \$150 million Subordinated Convertible Note. The covenants and events of default in the Amended \$150 million Subordinated Convertible Note were not materially changed.
- Intesa’s 40% equity interest in Lazard Italy and the \$50 million Subordinated Promissory Note of Lazard Italy held by Intesa were acquired by Lazard Group in exchange for the issuance to Intesa of a \$96 million senior promissory note of Lazard Group due February 28, 2008 (the “\$96 million Senior Promissory Note”) and a \$50 million subordinated promissory note of Lazard Group due February 28, 2008 (the “\$50 million Subordinated Promissory Note”), respectively. The \$96 million Senior Promissory Note and the \$50 million Subordinated Promissory Note have fixed interest rates of 4.25% and 4.6% per annum, respectively, and each Note contains customary events of default for indebtedness of its type. On May 15, 2006, Intesa sold and assigned all its rights and interests relating to the \$96 million Senior Promissory Note and the \$50 million Subordinated Promissory Note to a commercial bank.
- Lazard Group paid Intesa an amount equal to a 3% annualized return on Intesa’s ownership interest from April 1, 2006 through the termination closing and the accrued and unpaid interest on the \$50 million Subordinated Promissory Note as of the termination closing.

As a result of the termination of the Strategic Alliance with Intesa and Lazard Group’s repurchase of Intesa’s ownership interest, the Company realized a gain of approximately \$14 million, excluding transaction and other costs, which is included in “revenue—other” on the consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2006 (with all of such gain being recorded in the second quarter of 2006) and, after transaction and other costs, resulted in an increase in operating income of approximately \$5 million.

The Company has provided financial advisory services to Intesa.

Substantially all of the net proceeds received from the equity public offering and the financing transactions in May, 2005 were used in connection with the recapitalization, and, to a lesser extent, to capitalize LFCM Holdings and LAZ-MD Holdings. See Notes 1 and 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

On October 31, 2005, Lazard Group closed the exchange offer described in Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, whereupon it exchanged \$546 million in aggregate principal amount of its old notes (approximately 99.3% of the aggregate principal amount outstanding) for \$546 million in aggregate principal amount of its exchange notes. The exchange notes are substantially identical to the old notes, except that the exchange notes have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended; and, as a result, the transfer restrictions applicable to the old notes do not apply to the exchange notes.

As described in more detail in Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, on December 6, 2006, Lazard Ltd sold 8,050,400 shares of its Class A common stock in the Primary Offering. The offering price to the public was \$45.42 per share, and the offering provided Lazard Ltd with net proceeds of approximately \$349 million, after underwriters' discounts of 3.75% and \$2.8 million of other estimated expenses. In conjunction with the Primary Offering, a secondary offering (the "Secondary Offering") of 6,000,000 shares were offered to the public by certain current and former managing directors of Lazard and their permitted transferees (the "Selling Shareholders"). The 6,000,000 shares offered in the Secondary Offering were also newly-issued Class A common shares as a result of the Selling Shareholders exchanging an equivalent amount of their membership interests in Lazard Group (received in exchange for their membership interests in LAZ-MD Holdings) for newly-issued Class A common shares of Lazard Ltd. Lazard Ltd did not receive any proceeds from the sale of common stock in the Secondary Offering.

Lazard Capital Markets ("LCM"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of LFCM Holdings, was a member of the underwriting group for both the Primary and Secondary Offerings, and, in such capacity, earned revenue, net of estimated underwriting expenses, of approximately \$4.1 million. The business alliance agreement provides for Lazard Group to receive a referral fee equal to approximately half of the net revenue obtained by LCM in respect of any underwriting or distribution opportunity referred to it by Lazard Group. In that connection, as of December 31, 2006, Lazard Group has recorded a receivable from LFCM Holdings of approximately \$2.1 million, with the portion of such amount relating to the Primary Offering of \$1.2 million being recorded as an increase to its members' equity and the portion of such amount relating to the Secondary Offering of \$0.9 million being recorded in "other revenue".

As of December 31, 2006, Lazard was in compliance with all of its obligations under its various borrowing arrangements.

We actively monitor our regulatory capital base. Our principal subsidiaries are subject to regulatory requirements in their respective jurisdictions to ensure their general financial soundness and liquidity, which require, among other things, that we comply with certain minimum capital requirements, record-keeping, reporting procedures, relationships with customers, experience and training requirements for employees and certain other requirements and procedures. These regulatory requirements may restrict the flow of funds to affiliates. Regulatory approval is generally required for paying dividends in excess of certain established levels. See Note 18 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information. These regulations differ in the U.S., the U.K., France, and other countries in which we operate. Our capital structure is designed to provide each of our subsidiaries with capital and liquidity consistent with its business and regulatory requirements. For a discussion of regulations relating to us, see "Item 1-Business—Regulation" included in this Form 10-K.

Net revenue and operating income historically have fluctuated significantly between quarters. This variability arises from the fact that transaction completion fees comprise the majority of our net revenue, with the billing and recognition of such fees being dependent upon the successful completion of client transactions, the occurrence and timing of which is irregular and not subject to Lazard's control. In addition, incentive fees earned on AUM and compensation related thereto are generally not recorded until the end of the applicable measurement period, which is generally the fourth quarter of Lazard's fiscal year, when potential uncertainties regarding the ultimate realizable amounts have been determined.

Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth information relating to Lazard's contractual obligations as of December 31, 2006:

	Contractual Obligations Payment Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years (\$ in thousands)	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Operating Leases (exclusive of \$74,203 of sublease income)	\$ 488,183	\$ 63,488	\$103,163	\$ 87,596	\$ 233,936
Capital Leases (including interest)	35,903	2,815	5,595	5,569	21,924
Senior Debt (including interest)	1,459,843	75,808	623,402(a)	78,375	682,258
Subordinated Loans (including interest) (b)	250,202	7,175	60,121	9,750	173,156
Merchant Banking Commitments—LAI managed funds (c)	93,721	35,200	58,521	—	—
Merchant Banking Commitments— company sponsored funds	3,656	3,008	—	611	37
Contractual Commitments to Managing Directors, Senior Advisors and Employees (d)	58,774	46,980	7,828	1,463	2,503
Total (e)	<u>\$2,390,282</u>	<u>\$234,474</u>	<u>\$858,630</u>	<u>\$183,364</u>	<u>\$1,113,814</u>

- (a) Includes \$437.5 million relating to Lazard Group Notes issued in connection with the issuance of the ESUs, for which the maturity date of the debt component can vary based on a remarketing of the Lazard Group Notes, and will mature (1) in the event of a successful remarketing, on any date no earlier than May 15, 2010 and no later than May 15, 2035, as we may elect, (2) in the event of a failed remarketing, on May 15, 2008 and (3) otherwise on May 15, 2035. While the Company currently expects a successful remarketing of the Lazard Group Notes, for purposes of the table above, a maturity in 2008, the earliest possible date, was assumed to be the maturity date of the Lazard Group Notes. See Notes 2 and 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (b) The Amended \$150 million Subordinated Convertible Note matures on September 30, 2016, has a fixed interest rate of 3.25% per annum and is convertible into shares of Class A common stock at an effective conversion price of \$57 per share. One-third in principal amount will generally be convertible after July 1, 2008, an additional one-third after July 1, 2009 and the last one-third after July 1, 2010, and no principal amount will be convertible after June 30, 2011. For purposes of the table above, the Amended \$150 million Subordinated Convertible Note was considered to remain outstanding until its maturity date, with no assumed conversions into Class A common stock prior thereto. See Note 6 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (c) Pursuant to the business alliance agreement, Lazard Group has commitments to fund certain investment funds managed by Lazard Alternative Investments Holdings LLC ("LAI"). Amounts in the table above relate to (1) obligations related to Corporate Partners II Limited, a private equity fund formed in February 2005, with \$1 billion of institutional capital commitments and a \$100 million capital commitment from Lazard Group, the principal portion of which may require funding at any time through 2010 (as of December 31, 2006, Lazard Group contributed approximately \$14.1 million of its capital commitment). For purposes of the table above, Lazard's remaining commitment of approximately \$85.9 million as of December 31, 2006 is estimated to be funded in the amounts of \$30 million, \$30 million, and \$25.9 million in the years ending December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively; (2) obligations related to Lazard Senior Housing Partners LP, a private equity fund which closed during 2006, with \$201 million of capital commitments from institutional investors, including \$10 million from Lazard Group, the principal portion of which will require funding at any time through 2008 (as of December 31, 2006, Lazard Group contributed approximately \$2.2 million of its capital commitment). For purposes of the table above,

Lazard's remaining commitment of approximately \$7.8 million as of December 31, 2006 is estimated to be funded in the amounts of \$5.2 million and \$2.6 million in the years ending December 31, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

- (d) The Company has agreements relating to future minimum payments to certain managing directors, senior advisors and employees incurred for the purpose of recruiting and retaining these senior professionals.
- (e) The table above does not include:
 - (1) any contingent obligations relating to the LAM equity rights;
 - (2) any potential payment related to the IXIS cooperation arrangement (the level of this contingent payment to IXIS would depend, among other things, on the level of revenue generated by the cooperation activities, and the potential payment is limited, as of December 31, 2006, to a maximum of approximately €8 million (subject to further reduction in certain circumstances) which would only occur if the cooperation activities generate no revenue over the course of the remaining initial period of such activities, the cooperation agreement is not renewed and Lazard Ltd's Class A common stock price fails to sustain certain price levels);
 - (3) the contingent limited partner capital commitment as described in Note 7 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements;
 - (4) the lending commitments and indemnifications provided by LFB to third parties as described in Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements; and
 - (5) the 2007 and 2008 pension fund obligations of approximately \$16.1 million for each year as described in Note 15 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

In addition the table above does not include any recognition of the May, 2008 settlement of the purchase contracts component of the ESUs which require the holders to purchase an aggregate of \$437.5 million of the Company's Class A common stock for cash or exchange of outstanding debt, depending on the success of the remarketing of such debt—see (a) above. This obligation is collateralized by the entire \$437.5 million principal amount of Lazard Group Notes outstanding. See Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Effect of Inflation

We do not believe inflation will significantly affect our compensation costs as they are substantially variable in nature. However, the rate of inflation may affect Lazard expenses such as information technology and occupancy costs. To the extent inflation results in rising interest rates and has other effects upon the securities markets, it may adversely affect our financial position and results of operations by reducing AUM, net revenue or otherwise. See "Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—Difficult market conditions can adversely affect our business in many ways, including by reducing the volume of transactions involving our Financial Advisory business and reducing the value or performance of the assets we manage in our Asset Management business, which, in each case, could materially reduce our revenue or income and adversely affect our financial position."

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Management's discussion and analysis of our consolidated financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of Lazard's consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, Lazard evaluates its estimates, including those related to revenue recognition, compensation liabilities, income taxes, investing activities and goodwill. Lazard bases these estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Lazard believes that the critical accounting policies set forth below comprise the most significant estimates and judgments used in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

Lazard generates substantially all of its net revenue from providing financial advisory and asset management services to clients. Lazard recognizes revenue when the following criteria are met:

- there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement with a client,
- the agreed-upon services have been provided,
- fees are fixed or determinable, and
- collection is probable.

Lazard's clients generally enter into agreements with Lazard that vary in duration depending on the nature of the service provided. Lazard typically bills clients for the full amounts due under the applicable agreements on or after the dates on which the specified service has been provided. Generally, payments are collected within 60 days of billing (or over longer periods of time with respect to billings related to restructurings and our private fund advisory activities). The Company also earns performance-based incentive fees on some investment products, such as hedge funds and merchant banking funds. Incentive fees on hedge funds generally are recorded at the end of the year, when potential uncertainties regarding the ultimate realizable amounts have been determined, and typically are calculated based on a specified percentage of a fund's net appreciation during the year. Incentive fees on hedge funds generally are subject to loss carry-forward provisions in which losses incurred by the funds in any year are applied against future period net appreciation before any incentive fees can be earned.

Lazard assesses whether collection is probable based on a number of factors, including past transaction history with the client and an assessment of the client's current creditworthiness. If, in Lazard's judgment, collection of a fee is not probable, Lazard will not recognize revenue until the uncertainty is removed. In rare cases, an allowance for doubtful accounts may be established, for example, if a fee is in dispute or litigation has commenced.

Income Taxes

As part of the process of preparing its consolidated financial statements, Lazard is required to estimate its income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which it operates. This process requires Lazard to estimate its actual current tax liability and to assess temporary differences resulting from differing book versus tax treatment of items, such as deferred revenue, compensation and benefits expense, unrealized gains on long-term investments and depreciation. These temporary differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included within Lazard's consolidated statements of financial condition. Lazard must then assess the likelihood that its deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income, and, to the extent it believes that recovery is not more likely than not, Lazard must establish a valuation allowance. Significant management judgment is required in determining Lazard's provision for income taxes, its deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against its net deferred tax assets. At December 31, 2006, the Company recorded deferred tax assets of approximately \$449 million, with such amount offset by a valuation allowance of approximately \$429 million due to the uncertainty of realizing the benefits of the book versus tax basis differences and certain net operating loss carry-forwards. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will be realized and, when necessary, valuation allowances are established. The ultimate realization of the deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the level of historical taxable income, scheduled reversals of deferred taxes, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies that can be implemented by the Company in making this assessment. If actual results differ from these estimates or Lazard adjusts these estimates in future periods, Lazard may need to adjust its valuation allowance, which could materially impact Lazard's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In addition, in order to determine its quarterly tax rate, Lazard is required to estimate full year pre-tax income and the related annual income tax expense in each jurisdiction. Tax exposures can involve complex

issues and may require an extended period of time to resolve. Changes in the geographic mix or estimated level of annual pre-tax income can affect Lazard's overall effective tax rate. Significant management judgment is required in determining Lazard's provision for income taxes, its deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against its net deferred tax assets. Furthermore, Lazard's interpretation of complex tax laws may impact its measurement of current and deferred income taxes.

Valuation of Investments

"Long-term investments" consist principally of investments in merchant banking and alternative investment funds, and other privately managed investments. These investments are carried at fair value on the consolidated statements of financial condition, with unrealized gains and losses reflected net on the consolidated statements of income. Gains and losses on long-term investments, which arise from sales or changes in the fair value of the investments, are not predictable and can cause periodic fluctuations in net income (net income allocable to members of Lazard Group prior to May 10, 2005).

Where applicable, the fair value of a publicly traded investment is determined by quoted market prices. Most of the Company's investments included in "long-term investments," however, are not publicly traded and, as a result, are valued based upon management's best estimate. The fair value of such investments is based upon an analysis of the investee's financial results, condition, cash flows and prospects. The carrying value of such investments is adjusted when changes in the underlying fair values are readily ascertainable, generally as evidenced by third party transactions or transactions that directly affect the value of such investments. Adjustments also are made, in the absence of third-party transactions, if Lazard determines that the expected realizable value of the investment differs from its carrying value. In reaching that determination, Lazard considers many factors, including, but not limited to, the operating cash flows and financial performance of the investee, expected exit timing and strategy, and any specific rights or terms associated with the investment, such as conversion features and liquidation preferences. The Company's investments in partnership interests, including general partnership and limited partnership interests in real estate funds, are recorded at fair value based on changes in the fair value of the partnerships' underlying net assets.

Because of the inherent uncertainty in the valuation of investments that are not readily marketable, estimated values may differ significantly from the values that would have been reported had a ready market for such investments existed. Lazard seeks to maintain the necessary resources, with the appropriate experience and training, to ensure that control and independent price verification functions are adequately performed.

Goodwill

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred. In this process, Lazard makes estimates and assumptions in order to determine the fair value of its assets and liabilities and to project future earnings using valuation techniques, including a discounted cash flow model. Lazard uses its best judgment and information available to it at the time to perform this review. Because Lazard's assumptions and estimates are used in projecting future earnings as part of the valuation, actual results could differ.

Consolidation of VIEs

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Lazard Group and all other entities in which we are the primary beneficiary or control. Lazard determines whether it has a controlling financial interest in an entity by first evaluating whether the entity is a voting interest entity or a variable interest entity ("VIE") under U.S. GAAP.

- **Voting Interest Entities.** Voting interest entities are entities in which (i) the total equity investment at risk is sufficient to enable the entity to finance itself independently and (ii) the equity holders have the obligation to absorb losses, the right to receive residual returns and the right to

make decisions about the entity's activities. Voting interest entities are consolidated in accordance with Accounting Research Bulletin ("ARB") No. 51, "*Consolidated Financial Statements*," as amended by SFAS No. 94, "*Consolidated Financial Statements*." ARB No. 51 states that the usual condition for a controlling financial interest in an entity is ownership of a majority voting interest. SFAS No. 94 amends ARB No. 51 to require consolidation of all majority-owned subsidiaries unless control is temporary or does not rest with the majority owner. SFAS No. 94 also requires consolidation of a majority-owned subsidiary even if it has non-homogeneous operations, a large minority interest, or a foreign location. Accordingly, Lazard consolidates voting interest entities in which it has the majority of the voting interest in accordance with ARB No. 51 and SFAS No. 94.

- **Variable Interest Entities.** VIEs are entities that lack one or more of the characteristics of a voting interest entity. A controlling financial interest in a VIE is present when an enterprise has a variable interest, or a combination of variable interests, that will absorb a majority of the VIE's expected losses, receive a majority of the VIE's expected residual returns, or both. The enterprise with a controlling financial interest, known as the primary beneficiary, consolidates the VIE.

Lazard determines whether it is the primary beneficiary of a VIE by first performing a qualitative analysis of the VIE that includes, among other factors, its capital structure, contractual terms, and related party relationships. Where qualitative analysis is not conclusive, Lazard performs a quantitative analysis. For purposes of allocating a VIE's expected losses and expected residual returns to the VIE's variable interest holders, Lazard calculates its share of the VIE's expected losses and expected residual returns using a cash flows model that allocates those expected losses and residual returns to it, based on contractual arrangements and/or Lazard's position in the capital structure of the VIE under various scenarios. Lazard would reconsider its assessment of whether it is the primary beneficiary if there are changes to any of the variables used in determining the primary beneficiary. Those variables may include changes to financial arrangements, contractual terms, capital structure and related party relationships.

In accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 46R the assets, liabilities and results of operations of the VIE are included in the consolidated financial statements of Lazard if it is determined that we are the primary beneficiary. Any third party interest in these consolidated entities is reflected as minority interest in our consolidated financial statements.

Lazard is involved with various entities in the normal course of business that are VIEs and holds variable interests in such VIEs. Transactions associated with these entities primarily include investment management, real estate and private equity investments. Those VIEs for which Lazard was the primary beneficiary were consolidated at December 31, 2004 in accordance with FIN 46R. Those VIEs included company sponsored venture capital investment vehicles established in connection with Lazard's compensation plans. In connection with the separation, Lazard Group transferred its general partnership interests in those VIEs to a subsidiary of LFCM Holdings. Lazard Group has determined that it is no longer the primary beneficiary with respect to those VIEs and, as a result, the Company no longer consolidates such VIEs.

Risk Management

We encounter risk as part of the normal course of our business and we design risk management processes to help manage such risks considering both the nature of our business and our operating model. The Company is subject to varying degrees of credit, market, operational and liquidity risks (see "*—Liquidity and Capital Resources*") and monitors these risks on a consolidated basis. Management within each of Lazard's operating locations are principally responsible for managing the risks within its respective businesses on a day-to day basis.

Market and Credit Risks

Lazard, in general, is not a capital-intensive organization and as such, is not subject to significant credit or market risks. Nevertheless, Lazard has established procedures to assess both the credit and market risk, as well as specific interest rate, currency and credit limits related to various positions.

With respect to LFB's operations, LFB engages in banking activities that primarily include investing in securities, deposit taking and lending. In addition, LFB may take open foreign exchange positions with a view to profit, but does not sell foreign exchange options in this context, and enters into forward foreign exchange contracts, interest rate swaps, and other derivative contracts to hedge exposures to interest rate and currency fluctuations.

At December 31, 2006, substantially all of the \$550 million of securities owned, at fair value, were fixed-income securities within LFB's portfolio, 88% of which were rated investment grade credit quality. At December 31, 2005, substantially all of the \$272 million of securities owned, at fair value, were fixed-income securities within the LFB portfolio, 92% of which were rated investment grade credit quality.

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, derivative contracts, all of which related to LFB's operations and which are recorded at fair value, were as follows:

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Assets		
Interest rate contracts	\$2,750	\$ 186
Exchange rate contracts	4,493	_____
Total derivative assets	<u>\$7,243</u>	<u>\$ 186</u>
Liabilities		
Interest rate contracts	\$ 922	\$3,028
Exchange rate contracts	706	_____
Total derivative liabilities	<u>\$1,628</u>	<u>\$3,028</u>

The primary market risks associated with LFB's securities inventory, foreign exchange, hedging and lending activities is sensitivity to changes in the general level of credit spreads and, with respect to foreign currency risk, specific exchange rate spreads. The risk management strategies that we employ use various risk sensitivity metrics to measure such risks and to examine behavior under significant adverse market conditions.

- The Company's interest rate risk as measured by a 1% +/- change in interest rates totaled \$65 thousand as of December 31, 2006 and was approximately \$90 thousand as of December 31, 2005.
- Foreign currency risk associated with our open positions, in aggregate, as measured by a 2% +/- change against the U.S. dollar, totaled approximately \$80 thousand as of December 31, 2006 and \$2 thousand as of December 31, 2005.

LFB fully collateralizes its collateralized financing transactions with fixed income securities.

Risks Related to Receivables

We maintain an allowance for bad debts to provide coverage for probable losses from our customer receivables, including our lending portfolio in LFB. We determine the adequacy of the allowance by estimating the probability of loss based on management's analysis of the client's creditworthiness and specifically reserve against exposures where, in our judgment, the receivables are impaired. At December 31, 2006 total receivables amounted to \$1,235 million, net of an allowance for bad debts of \$11 million. As of that date, inter-bank lending, financial advisory and asset management fee, customer and related party receivables comprised 58%, 34%, 6% and 2% of total receivables, respectively. At December 31, 2005 total receivables amounted to \$771 million, net of allowance for bad debts of \$13 million. As of that date, inter-bank lending, financial advisory and asset management fee, customer and related party receivables comprised 45%, 36%, 12% and 7% of total receivables, respectively. The M&A and asset management fee receivables collection periods generally are within 60 days of invoice. However, as discussed above, the collection period for restructuring transactions may extend beyond

60 days, and fee receivables from our private fund advisory activities are generally collected over a four year period. The Company recorded bad debt expense of approximately \$4 million and \$6 million in the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Credit Concentration

To reduce the exposure to concentrations of credit from banking activities within LFB, the Company has established limits for corporate counterparties and monitors the exposure against such limits. At December 31, 2006 the Company had no exposure to an individual counterparty that exceeded \$44 million, in the aggregate, excluding inter-bank counterparties.

Risks Related to Short-Term Investments and Corporate Indebtedness

A significant portion of the Company's liabilities has fixed interest rates or maximum interest rates, while its cash and short-term investments generally have floating interest rates. Lazard estimates that operating income relating to cash and short-term investments and corporate indebtedness would change by approximately \$9 million, on an annual basis, in the event interest rates were to increase or decrease by 1%.

Operational Risks

Operational risk is inherent in all our business and may, for example, manifest itself in the form of errors, breaches in the system of internal controls, business interruptions, fraud or legal actions due to operating deficiencies or noncompliance. The Company maintains a framework including policies and a system of internal controls designed to monitor and manage operational risk and provide management with timely and accurate information. Management within each of the operating companies is primarily responsible for its operational risk programs. The Company has in place a business continuity and disaster recovery programs that manages its capabilities to provide services in the case of a disruption. We purchase insurance programs designed to protect the Company against accidental loss and losses, which may significantly affect our financial objectives, personnel, property, or our ability to continue to meet our responsibilities to our various stakeholder groups.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In July 2006, the FASB issued FIN No. 48 "*Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*" ("FIN 48") which clarifies the criteria that must be met prior to recognition of the financial statement benefit of a tax position taken in a tax return. FIN 48 provides a benefit recognition model with a two-step approach consisting of a "more-likely-than-not" recognition criteria, and a measurement attribute that measures the position as the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. FIN 48 also requires the recognition of liabilities created by differences between tax positions taken in a tax return and amounts recognized in the financial statements. FIN 48 is effective as of the beginning of the first annual period beginning after December 15, 2006. We are currently assessing the impact of adopting FIN 48 on the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157 "*Fair Value Measurements*" ("SFAS 157"). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and enhances disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement applies to other accounting pronouncements that require the use of fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for interim and annual financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We are currently assessing the impact of adopting SFAS 157 on the financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows of the Company.

In September 2006, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 "*Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements*" ("SAB 108"). SAB 108 was issued in order to eliminate the diversity in practice surrounding how public companies quantify

financial statement misstatements. SAB 108 requires that registrants quantify errors using both a balance sheet and income statement approach and evaluate whether either approach results in a misstated amount that, when all relevant quantitative and qualitative factors are considered, is material. SAB 108 is effective for the year ended December 31, 2006. The adoption of SAB 108 had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, *“Employers’ Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Post-Retirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)”* (“SFAS 158”), which the Company adopted as of December 31, 2006 (see Note 15 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159 *“The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities—Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115”* (“SFAS 159”). SFAS 159 permits an entity to choose to measure various financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. It provides entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. This Statement requires that a business entity report unrealized gains and losses, on items for which the fair value option has been elected, in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS 159 is effective as of the beginning of the first annual period beginning after November 15, 2007. We are currently assessing the impact of adopting SFAS 159 on the financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows of the Company.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Risk Management

Quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk are included under the caption “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Risk Management.” Because the Capital Markets and Other segment was separated from the operations of the Company in connection with the separation on May 10, 2005, the market risks specific to the Capital Markets and Other segment no longer apply to the Company.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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Financial Statement Schedule

Schedule I—Condensed Financial Information of Registrant (Parent Company Only)

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* These consolidated financial statements reflect the results of operations and financial position of Lazard Ltd, including consolidation of its investment in Lazard Group LLC, formerly known as Lazard LLC and referred to herein as "Lazard Group," for all periods presented. Prior to May 10, 2005, the date of Lazard Ltd's equity public offering (as described in Note 1 of the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements), the consolidated financial statements included herein represent the financial statements of Lazard Group. The results of operations and financial condition for certain businesses that Lazard Group no longer owns are reported as discontinued operations. The consolidated financial statements do not reflect what the results of operations and financial position of Lazard Ltd or Lazard Group would have been had these companies been stand-alone, public companies for the periods presented prior to the equity public offering. In addition, the results of operations for periods prior to May 10, 2005 are not comparable to results of operations for subsequent periods. Specifically, prior to May 10, 2005, the results of operations of Lazard Group do not give effect to the following matters:

- Payment for services rendered by Lazard Group's managing directors, which, as a result of Lazard Group operating as a limited liability company, historically had been accounted for as distributions from members' capital, or in some cases as minority interest, rather than as compensation and benefits expense. As a result, prior to May 10, 2005, Lazard Group's operating income included within the accompanying consolidated financial statements did not reflect payments for services rendered by its managing directors. For periods subsequent to the consummation of the equity public offering, all payments for services rendered by our managing directors and distributions to holders of profit participation interests in Lazard Group ("profit participation members") are included within the accompanying consolidated financial statements in "compensation and benefits expense".
- U.S. corporate federal income taxes, since Lazard Group had operated in the U.S. as a limited liability company that was treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, Lazard Group's income had not been subject to U.S. federal income taxes. Taxes related to income earned by partnerships represent obligations of the individual partners. Outside the U.S., Lazard Group historically had operated principally through subsidiary corporations and had been subject to local income taxes. Prior to May 10, 2005, income taxes reflected within Lazard Group's results of operations included within the accompanying consolidated financial statements are attributable to taxes incurred in non-U.S. entities and to New York City Unincorporated Business Tax ("UBT") attributable to Lazard Group's

operations apportioned to New York City. For periods subsequent to the equity public offering, the consolidated financial statements of Lazard Ltd include U.S. corporate federal income taxes on its allocable share of the results of operations of Lazard Group, giving effect to the post equity public offering structure.

- Minority interest in net income relating to LAZ-MD Holdings' ownership interest of Lazard Group's common membership interests since May 10, 2005. Prior to May 10, 2005, Lazard Ltd had no ownership interest in Lazard Group and all net income was allocable to the then members of Lazard Group. Commencing May 10, 2005, minority interest in net income includes LAZ-MD Holdings' ownership interest of Lazard Group's common membership interests.
- The use of proceeds from the financing transactions.
- The net incremental interest expense related to the financing transactions.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of Lazard Ltd and its subsidiaries (the "Company") is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the Company's management and directors; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework*. Based on management's assessment and those criteria, management believes that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP, has audited management's assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 and on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, as stated in their report which appears under "Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm."

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Lazard Ltd:

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Lazard Ltd Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, that Lazard Ltd and subsidiaries (the "Company") maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, management's assessment that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006 of the Company and our report dated February 27, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
New York, New York
February 27, 2007

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Lazard Ltd:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial condition of Lazard Ltd and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, cash flows, and changes in members’ equity and stockholders’ deficiency, for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 8. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Lazard Ltd and subsidiaries at December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 27, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion on management’s assessment of the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting and an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
New York, New York
February 27, 2007

LAZARD LTD
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005
(dollars in thousands, except for per share data)

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 969,483	\$ 492,309
Cash segregated for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing organizations	16,023	20,596
Securities owned—at fair value:		
Bonds—Corporate	521,483	228,927
Non-U.S. Government and agency securities	25,438	40,285
Equities	3,222	2,964
	550,143	272,176
Receivables—net:		
Banks	721,002	347,912
Fees	417,519	280,923
Customers	77,832	88,611
Related parties	18,543	53,932
	1,234,896	771,378
Long-term investments	122,311	80,843
Other investments	5,938	4,473
Property (net of accumulated amortization and depreciation of \$181,812 and \$156,935 for 2006 and 2005, respectively)	168,310	156,630
Goodwill	16,945	15,996
Other assets	124,616	96,496
Total assets	\$3,208,665	\$1,910,897

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

LAZARD LTD
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION—(Continued)
DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005
(dollars in thousands, except for per share data)

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
LIABILITIES, MINORITY INTEREST AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Liabilities:		
Deposits and other customer payables	\$1,195,014	\$ 553,286
Accrued compensation and benefits	437,738	346,090
Senior borrowings	1,087,057	1,022,082
Capital lease obligations	25,445	23,844
Related party payables	9,794	3,919
Other liabilities	438,473	520,618
Subordinated borrowings	200,000	200,000
Total liabilities	3,393,521	2,669,839
Commitments and contingencies		
Minority interest	55,497	111,729
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Common stock:		
Class A, par value \$.01 per share (500,000,000 shares authorized; 51,554,068 and 37,500,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively)	516	375
Class B, par value \$.01 per share (1 share authorized, 1 share issued and outstanding at December 31, 2006 and 2005)		
Additional paid-in-capital	(396,792)	(885,690)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	32,494	(34,342)
Retained earnings	127,608	48,986
	(236,174)	(870,671)
Less - Class A common stock held in treasury, at cost (115,000 shares at December 31, 2006)	(4,179)	
Total stockholders' deficiency	(240,353)	(870,671)
Total liabilities, minority interest and stockholders' deficiency	\$3,208,665	\$1,910,897

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

LAZARD LTD
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004
(dollars in thousands, except for per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
REVENUE			
Investment banking and other advisory fees	\$ 946,107	\$ 846,390	\$ 632,214
Money management fees	510,558	435,015	385,776
Interest income	45,074	34,618	27,668
Other	96,070	63,784	88,723
Total revenue	1,597,809	1,379,807	1,134,381
Interest expense	104,254	78,365	39,551
Net revenue	1,493,555	1,301,442	1,094,830
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Compensation and benefits(*)	891,421	698,683	466,064
Premises and occupancy costs	67,661	68,566	74,102
Professional fees	74,303	51,332	48,706
Travel and entertainment	45,071	44,196	45,157
Communications and information services	29,532	29,550	28,011
Equipment costs	20,274	20,638	22,713
Provision pursuant to tax receivable agreement	5,964	2,685	
Other	32,120	43,430	42,253
Total operating expenses	1,166,346	959,080	727,006
OPERATING INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS(*)	327,209	342,362	367,824
Provision for income taxes(*)	68,812	58,985	28,272
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE MINORITY INTEREST IN NET INCOME(*)	258,397	283,377	339,552
Minority interest in net income	165,412	122,315	87,553
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS(*)	92,985	161,062	251,999
LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS(*) (net of income tax provision of \$3,330 and \$103 for 2005 and 2004, respectively)		(17,576)	(10,532)
EXTRAORDINARY GAIN			5,507
NET INCOME (NET INCOME ALLOCABLE TO MEMBERS OF LAZARD GROUP PRIOR TO MAY 10, 2005)(*)	\$ 92,985	\$ 143,486	\$ 246,974
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OF CLASS A COMMON STOCK OUTSTANDING:			
Basic	38,432,815	37,500,000	
Diluted	44,166,131	37,561,138	
NET INCOME PER SHARE OF CLASS A COMMON STOCK:			
Basic	\$2.42	\$1.45 (**)	
Diluted	\$2.31	\$1.45 (**)	
DIVIDENDS PAID PER SHARE OF CLASS A COMMON STOCK	\$0.36	\$0.142(**)	

(*) Excludes, as applicable, with respect to periods ended prior to May 10, 2005 (a) payments for services rendered by Lazard Group's managing directors, which, as a result of Lazard Group operating as a limited liability company, historically had been accounted for as distributions from members' capital, or in some cases as minority interest, rather than as compensation and benefits expense, and (b) U.S. corporate federal income taxes, since Lazard Group has operated in the U.S. as a limited liability company that was treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. (**) Net income per share is applicable with respect to periods subsequent to May 10, 2005, the date of our equity public offering. Losses related to discontinued operations were incurred prior to May 10, 2005. Therefore, such losses are borne entirely by the historical members of Lazard Group, and do not affect net income per share of Lazard Ltd.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

LAZARD LTD
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004
(dollars in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income (net income allocable to members of Lazard Group prior to May 10, 2005)	\$ 92,985	\$ 143,486	\$ 246,974
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Noncash charges included in net income:			
Depreciation and amortization of property	14,282	15,348	16,938
Amortization of deferred expenses, stock units and interest rate hedge	26,318	2,895	
Gain on termination of strategic alliance in Italy	(13,695)		
Deferred tax provision (benefit)	(4,290)	(7,558)	452
Minority interest in net income	165,412	122,315	87,553
(Increase) decrease in operating assets:			
Cash segregated for regulatory purposes or deposited with clearing organizations	6,667	(10,433)	(3,765)
Securities owned, at fair value	(234,637)	66,839	3,036
Receivables	(387,922)	(108,618)	(99,049)
Marketable, long-term and other investments	(30,782)	191,681	107,280
Other assets	(28,690)	2,462	(34,997)
Assets of discontinued operations		1,485,363	(56,357)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Deposits and other payables	559,371	38,638	34,662
Accrued compensation and other liabilities	73,020	175,401	131,491
Liabilities of discontinued operations		(1,223,257)	99,835
Net cash provided by operating activities	238,039	894,562	534,053
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Additions to property	(10,163)	(7,815)	(19,012)
Disposals and retirements of property	1,971	11,694	8,606
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(8,192)	3,879	(10,406)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from issuance of Class A common stock in December, 2006 and May, 2005, net of expenses of \$16,512 and \$65,844, respectively	349,137	871,656	
Proceeds from issuance of Class B common stock		1	
Proceeds from issuance of equity security units, net of expenses of \$15,941		421,559	
Distributions to members and capital withdrawals		(418,412)	(366,182)
Purchase contracts relating to equity security units		(6,013)	
Settlement of interest rate hedge		(11,003)	
Redemption of historical partner interests (including mandatorily redeemable preferred stock of \$100,000)		(1,617,032)	
Distribution of separated business		(243,178)	
Distributions to LAZ-MD Holdings and LFCM Holdings		(150,000)	
Indemnity from LFCM Holdings relating to U.K. pension		53,600	
Proceeds from issuance of Lazard Group senior notes, net of original issue discount and other expenses of \$5,276		544,724	
Proceeds from other senior borrowings	3,557	33,700	15,046
Repayment of senior borrowings, including make-whole payment of \$7,650 in 2005	(34,582)	(74,265)	(1,567)
Repayment of capital lease obligations	(1,115)	(21,902)	(14,242)
Distributions relating to minority interest, including \$49,325 and \$20,148 to LAZ-MD Holdings in 2006 and 2005, respectively	(67,952)	(72,263)	(102,330)
Class A common stock dividends	(13,480)	(5,325)	
Lazard Group LLC repurchase of common membership interest from LAZ-MD Holdings		(4,507)	
Purchase of Class A common stock	(4,179)		
Other financing activities	(1,497)		
Repayment of senior borrowings of discontinued operations			(612)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	229,889	(698,660)	(469,887)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH	17,438	(13,225)	9,961
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	477,174	186,556	63,721
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—January 1	492,309	305,753	242,032
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—December 31	\$ 969,483	\$ 492,309	\$ 305,753
Supplemental financing non-cash transaction:			
Issuance of senior promissory note for the acquisition of equity interest in Lazard Italy	\$ 96,000		
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION			
Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest	\$ 93,714	\$ 81,970	\$ 41,639
Income taxes	\$ 76,483	\$ 24,776	\$ 61,877

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

LAZARD LTD
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY AND
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004
(dollars in thousands)

	Members' Equity	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in- Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax	Retained Earnings	Class A Common Stock Held In Treasury	Total Members' Equity and Stockholders' Deficiency
		Shares	\$					
Balance—January 1, 2004	\$ 485,948				\$ 49,777			\$ 535,725
Comprehensive income (loss):								
Net income allocable to members	246,974							246,974
Other comprehensive income—net of tax:								
Currency translation adjustments					29,890			29,890
Minimum pension liability adjustments					(61,609)			(61,609)
Comprehensive income								215,255
Distributions and withdrawals to members	(366,182)							(366,182)
Balance—December 31, 2004	366,740				18,058			384,798
Comprehensive income (loss):								
Net income allocable to members for the period								
January 1, 2005 through May 9, 2005	89,175							89,175
Net income available for Class A common								
stockholders for the period May 10, 2005								
through December 31, 2005						\$54,311		54,311
Net income for the period January 1, 2005								
through December 31, 2005								143,486
Other comprehensive income (loss)—net of tax:								
Currency translation adjustments					(46,552)			(46,552)
Minimum pension liability adjustments					4,449			4,449
Interest rate hedge, net of amortization					(10,297)			(10,297)
Comprehensive income								91,086
Distribution of net assets of separated businesses ..	(243,178)							(243,178)
Indemnity from LFCM Holdings relating to U.K.								
pension	53,600							53,600
Net proceeds from issuance of Class A common								
stock in equity public offering, including \$32,921								
issued in cashless exchange		37,500,000	\$375	\$871,281				871,656
Issuance of Class B common stock		1		1				1
Distributions and withdrawals to members	(418,412)							(418,412)
Redemption of historical partner interests	(1,517,032)							(1,517,032)
Costs related to issuance of purchase contracts								
associated with equity security units					(12,086)			(12,086)
Purchase contracts associated with equity security								
units					(6,013)			(6,013)
Distributions to LAZ-MD Holdings and LFCM								
Holdings	(150,000)							(150,000)
Reclassification to additional paid-in capital	1,819,107			(1,819,107)				—
Class A common stock dividends						(5,325)		(5,325)
Lazard Group repurchase of common membership								
interest from LAZ-MD Holdings					(4,507)			(4,507)
Amortization and issuance of stock units					1,277			1,277
Adjustment to reclassify minority interest share of								
undistributed net income for the period May 10,								
2005 through December 31, 2005 to additional								
paid-in-capital				83,464				83,464
Balance—December 31, 2005	\$ —	37,500,001(*)	\$375	\$ (885,690)	\$(34,342)	\$48,986		\$ (870,671)

LAZARD LTD
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY AND
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004
(dollars in thousands)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in- Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax	Retained Earnings	Class A Common Stock Held In Treasury	Total Stockholders' Deficiency
	Shares	\$					
Balance—December 31, 2005	37,500,001	\$375	\$(885,690)	\$(34,342)	\$ 48,986		\$(870,671)
Comprehensive income (loss):							
Net income available for Class A common stockholders					92,985		92,985
Other comprehensive income—net of tax:							
Currency translation adjustments				50,299			50,299
Minimum pension liability adjustments				13,683			13,683
Amortization of interest rate hedge				1,100			1,100
Comprehensive income							158,067
Adoption of FASB Statement No. 158				1,754			1,754
Class A common stock dividends					(13,480)		(13,480)
Amortization and issuance of stock units			23,545				23,545
Conversion of DSUs to Class A common stock	3,668	—	—				—
RSU dividend-equivalents			883		(883)		—
Purchase of 115,000 shares of Class A common stock						\$(4,179)	(4,179)
Net proceeds from issuance of Class A common stock in							
Primary Offering, including issuance of 6,000,000 shares in							
Secondary Offering	14,050,400	141	348,996				349,137
Other capital transactions			4,510				4,510
Adjustment to reclassify minority interest share of undistributed net income to additional paid-in-capital			110,964				110,964
Balance—December 31, 2006	51,554,069^(*)	\$516	\$(396,792)	\$ 32,494	\$127,608	\$(4,179)	\$ (240,353)

^(*) Includes 51,554,068 and 37,500,000 shares of the Company's Class A common stock at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, and 1 share of the Company's Class B common stock at each such date.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

LAZARD LTD
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(dollars in thousands, except for per share data, unless otherwise noted)

1. ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Organization

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Lazard Ltd and subsidiaries (collectively referred to as “Lazard Ltd” or the “Company”) include, subsequent to May 10, 2005, Lazard Ltd’s investment in Lazard Group LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (collectively referred to, together with its subsidiaries, as “Lazard Group”).

Lazard Ltd is a Bermuda holding company that was incorporated in October 2004. Pursuant to a Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-121407) declared effective by the SEC on May 4, 2005 (the “Registration Statement”) for the initial public offering of shares of Lazard Ltd’s Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share (“Class A common stock”), Lazard Ltd issued on May 10, 2005, at \$25 per share, 34,183,162 shares of its Class A common stock in a registered initial public offering (the “equity public offering”). In addition, on May 10, 2005, pursuant to the IXIS Placements (see Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements) and the cashless exchange of certain of our chief executive officer’s interests in Lazard Group with Lazard Ltd, the Company issued 2,000,000 shares of its Class A common stock and 1,316,838 shares of its Class A common stock, respectively. These issuances, together with the 34,183,162 shares of Class A common stock issued pursuant to the equity public offering, resulted in the Company having 37,500,000 shares of its Class A common stock outstanding at the time of the equity public offering. The Company, through a number of newly-formed, wholly-owned subsidiaries, contributed the net proceeds from the equity public offering, along with the net proceeds it received from the financing transactions (as described in Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements), to Lazard Group in exchange for 37,500,000 Lazard Group common membership interests, representing 37.5% of Lazard Group’s total common membership interests as of May 10, 2005, and, after giving effect to (i) the repurchase and forfeiture of a portion of the Lazard Group common membership interests held by LAZ-MD Holdings LLC (“LAZ-MD Holdings”), as well as (ii) certain other share issuances by Lazard Ltd subsequent to December 31, 2005 (principally related to the primary and secondary offerings of Class A common stock as described in Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements), approximately 47.9% and 37.6% of all outstanding Lazard Group common membership interests as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The Company, through its control of the managing members of Lazard Group, controls Lazard Group.

Lazard Group is governed by an Operating Agreement dated as of May 10, 2005, as amended (the “Operating Agreement”).

The Company’s sole operating asset is its ownership of the common membership interest of Lazard Group and its managing member interest of Lazard Group, whose current principal activities are divided into two business segments:

- Financial Advisory, which includes providing advice on mergers and acquisitions, restructurings, capital raising and similar transactions, and
- Asset Management, which includes the management of equity and fixed income securities and merchant banking funds.

In addition, Lazard Group records selected other activities in Corporate, including cash management, certain long-term investments and the commercial banking activities of Lazard Group’s Paris-based Lazard Frères Banque SA (“LFB”). LFB is a registered bank regulated by the Banque de France. LFB’s primary commercial banking operations include the management of the treasury positions of Lazard Group’s Paris House through its money market desk and, to a lesser extent, credit activities relating to securing loans granted to clients of Lazard

LAZARD LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued) (dollars in thousands, except for per share data, unless otherwise noted)

Frères Gestion SAS (“LFG”) and custodial oversight over assets of various clients. In addition, LFB operates many support functions relating to our business in Paris. Lazard Group also allocates outstanding indebtedness to Corporate.

Prior to May 10, 2005, Lazard Group also had a business segment called Capital Markets and Other, which consisted of equity, fixed income and convertibles sales and trading, broking, research and underwriting services and merchant banking fund management activities outside of France as well as other specified non-operating assets and liabilities. This business segment’s assets and liabilities (referred to below as the “separated businesses”) were separated from Lazard Group on May 10, 2005, and the operating results of this former segment are reflected as discontinued operations for periods prior to May 10, 2005. We refer to the transfer of the separated business as the “separation.”

The consolidated financial statements include Lazard Ltd, Lazard Group and Lazard Group’s principal operating subsidiaries: Lazard Frères & Co. LLC (“LFRNY”), a New York limited liability company, along with its subsidiaries, including Lazard Asset Management LLC and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as “LAM”); Lazard Frères SAS and Maison Lazard SAS, French limited liability companies, along with their respective subsidiaries, including LFB and LFG (collectively referred to as “LFP”); and Lazard & Co., Limited (“LCL”), through Lazard & Co., Holdings Limited, an English private limited company (“LCH”); together with their jointly-owned affiliates and subsidiaries.

The Separation and Recapitalization Transactions

On May 10, 2005, Lazard completed the separation and recapitalization transactions, including the financing transactions, pursuant to the master separation agreement, dated as of May 10, 2005, by and among Lazard Ltd, Lazard Group, LAZ-MD Holdings and LFCM Holdings (the “master separation agreement”).

The Separation

In the separation, Lazard Group transferred the separated businesses to LFCM Holdings LLC (“LFCM Holdings”) through several steps. First, LAZ-MD Holdings was formed as the new holding company for Lazard Group. Pursuant to this formation, all of the persons who were members of Lazard Group prior to the formation became members of LAZ-MD Holdings and ceased to hold any membership interests in Lazard Group. Lazard Group then contributed the separated businesses to LFCM Holdings, which was then a subsidiary of Lazard Group, and distributed all of the LFCM Holdings interests to LAZ-MD Holdings. After the redemption of the historical partners described below, LAZ-MD Holdings distributed all of the LFCM Holdings interests to its members. Accordingly, after the separation, LFCM Holdings was wholly-owned by the members of LAZ-MD Holdings, including Lazard Group’s managing directors at the time of the separation.

In the separation, Lazard Group retained all of the Company’s Financial Advisory and Asset Management businesses. In addition, under the business alliance agreement, dated as of May 10, 2005, between Lazard Group and LFCM Holdings (the “business alliance agreement”), Lazard Group was granted the option to acquire the North American and European merchant banking businesses of LFCM Holdings (see Note 7 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

The Recapitalization

On the same day as the separation, LAZ-MD Holdings and Lazard Group effected a recapitalization of their companies. The recapitalization had three principal parts—the financing transactions, the redemption of the historical partners’ interests and mandatorily redeemable preferred interests of Lazard Group and the issuance of

LAZARD LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued) (dollars in thousands, except for per share data, unless otherwise noted)

LAZ-MD Holdings exchangeable interests to working members. “Historical partners” refers to certain former members of Lazard Group that existed prior to the recapitalization, which consisted of Eurazeo S.A., descendants and relations of Lazard Group’s founders, several historical partners of Lazard Group’s predecessor entities, several current and former managing directors and the other members of these classes. “Working members” refers to members of Lazard Group that existed prior to the recapitalization, which consisted of current and former managing directors of Lazard Group and the separated businesses.

The Financing Transactions

On May 10, 2005, the Company completed the financing transactions, which consisted of:

- the equity public offering,
- the initial offering of equity security units (the “ESU offering”),
- the private offering of Lazard Group senior notes, and
- the private placement of securities to IXIS—Corporate & Investment Bank (“IXIS”).

For a further description of the financing transactions, see Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company used the net proceeds from the financing transactions primarily to:

- redeem Lazard Group membership interests, including Lazard Group’s mandatorily redeemable preferred stock, held by the historical partners for \$1,617,032 (including the value of our chief executive officer’s historical interests (\$32,921), which were exchanged for shares of Lazard Ltd Class A common stock in lieu of cash, and the exchange of certain of these membership interests for specific Lazard Group long-term investments valued at \$39,774),
- capitalize LFCM Holdings and LAZ-MD Holdings in the amount of \$67,000 and \$83,000, respectively,
- repay the 7.53% senior notes due 2011 in aggregate principal amount of \$50,000 as well as a related “make-whole” payment of \$7,650, and
- pay transaction fees and expenses.

The Redemption of the Historical Partners’ Interests

As noted above, a primary purpose of the financing transactions was the redemption of the historical partners’ interests. Prior to the separation and recapitalization, Lazard Group had three general classes of membership interests:

- the working member interests, which were owned by working members and consisted of capital and the right to participate in profit and the goodwill of Lazard Group if a fundamental transaction occurred,
- the historical partner interests, which were owned by the historical partners and consisted of capital and the right to participate in profit and the goodwill of Lazard Group if a fundamental transaction occurred, and
- the mandatorily redeemable preferred interests, which were owned by certain of the historical partners and consisted of the right to a preferred dividend of 8% per annum and a fixed liquidation amount.

As part of the recapitalization transactions, historical partner interests and preferred interests generally were redeemed for cash.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued) (dollars in thousands, except for per share data, unless otherwise noted)

Exchange of Working Member Interests for LAZ-MD Holdings Interests

In connection with the formation of LAZ-MD Holdings, the working member interests were exchanged with LAZ-MD Holdings for limited liability company interests in LAZ-MD Holdings. Each holder of a working member interest at the time of the separation and recapitalization transactions received, in exchange for his or her working member interest, a redeemable capital interest in LAZ-MD Holdings consisting of an equivalent amount of capital of LAZ-MD Holdings, an exchangeable interest in LAZ-MD Holdings and, if applicable, a right to receive distributions from LAZ-MD Holdings. The former holders of working member interests hold all of the limited liability company interests in LAZ-MD Holdings.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). The Company’s policy is to consolidate (i) all majority-owned subsidiaries in which it has a controlling financial interest, (ii) variable interest entities (“VIEs”) where the Company is deemed to be the primary beneficiary and (iii) beginning on January 1, 2006, limited partnerships where the Company is the general partner in the limited partnership, unless the presumption of control is overcome. When the Company does not have a controlling interest in an entity, but exerts significant influence over the entity’s operating and financial decisions (generally defined as owning a voting or economic interest of 20% to 50%), the Company applies the equity method of accounting. All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

In connection with the separation, Lazard Group transferred its general partnership interests in various VIEs to a subsidiary of LFCM Holdings. Lazard Group has determined that it is no longer the primary beneficiary with respect to those VIEs and, as a result, the Company no longer consolidates such VIEs. Amounts related to consolidation of such VIEs, for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 are included in “loss from discontinued operations” on the consolidated statements of income.

The Company prepared an assessment that considered quantitative factors and qualitative factors that included, but was not limited to, the structure and purpose of the separation and recapitalization transactions, corporate governance and the controlling parties of Lazard Group, and management concluded that Lazard Ltd is the entity that is most closely associated with Lazard Group and therefore should consolidate the operations of Lazard Group. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated statements of financial condition as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 reflect the consolidated statements of financial condition of Lazard Ltd. The consolidated statements of income and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2006 reflect the consolidated operating results and cash flows of Lazard Ltd and its subsidiaries. The consolidated statements of income and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 reflect the consolidated operating results and cash flows of Lazard Group and its subsidiaries prior to May 10, 2005, and, from May 10, 2005 through December 31, 2005, reflect the consolidated operating results and cash flows of Lazard Ltd and its subsidiaries.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not reflect what the results of operations and financial position of the Company would have been had it been a stand-alone, public company prior to May 10, 2005. In addition, the results of operations for periods until the equity public offering on May 10, 2005 are not comparable to results of operations for subsequent periods as described below.

- Payments for services rendered by the Company’s managing directors, which, as a result of Lazard Group operating as a limited liability company, historically had been accounted for as distributions from members’ capital, or in some cases as minority interest, rather than as compensation and benefits expense. As a result, prior to May 10, 2005, Lazard Group’s operating income included within the accompanying

LAZARD LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued) (dollars in thousands, except for per share data, unless otherwise noted)

consolidated financial statements did not reflect payments for services rendered by its managing directors. For periods subsequent to the consummation of the equity public offering as described in Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, all payments for services rendered by our managing directors and distributions to profit participation members are included within the accompanying consolidated financial statements in “compensation and benefits expense.”

- Payments for services rendered by managing directors of LAM (and employee members of LAM) had, prior to May 10, 2005, been accounted for as minority interest in net income and since that date such payments have been included within compensation and benefits expense. See Note 4 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.
- Prior to May 10, 2005, the Company’s income had not been subject to U.S. corporate federal income taxes, because Lazard Group operated in the U.S. as a limited liability company that was treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, Lazard Group’s income had not been subject to U.S. corporate federal income taxes. Taxes related to income earned by partnerships represent obligations of the individual partners. Outside the U.S., Lazard Group historically had operated principally through subsidiary corporations and had been subject to local income taxes. Prior to May 10, 2005, income taxes reflected within Lazard Group’s results of operations are attributable to taxes incurred in non-U.S. entities and to New York City Unincorporated Business Taxes (“UBT”) attributable to Lazard Group’s operations apportioned to New York City. For periods subsequent to the equity public offering, the consolidated financial statements of Lazard Ltd include U.S. corporate federal income taxes on its allocable share of the results of operations of Lazard Group, giving effect to the post equity public offering structure.
- Commencing May 10, 2005, the consolidated statements of income include a minority interest in net income relating to LAZ-MD Holdings’ ownership interest of Lazard Group’s common membership interests. Prior to May 10, 2005, there was no such minority interest, as Lazard Ltd had no ownership interest in Lazard Group, and all net income was allocable to the then members of Lazard Group. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, LAZ-MD Holdings’ ownership interest in Lazard Group was approximately 52.1% and 62.4%, respectively.
- The use of proceeds from the financing transactions.
- The net incremental interest expense related to the financing transactions.

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, the results of operations of the separated businesses have been segregated and are reported as discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004. See Note 21 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information relating to discontinued operations.

2. EQUITY PUBLIC OFFERING AND OTHER FINANCING TRANSACTIONS IN MAY, 2005, AND PRIMARY AND SECONDARY OFFERINGS IN DECEMBER, 2006

Equity Public Offering—As described above, on May 10, 2005, Lazard Ltd consummated its equity public offering. The aggregate gross proceeds relating to the offering amounted to \$854,579, and net proceeds to Lazard Ltd, after \$65,844 of estimated expenses incurred by Lazard Ltd in connection with the issuance and distribution of the Lazard Ltd Class A common stock (including underwriting discounts and commissions, expenses paid to the underwriters and certain other expenses), was \$788,735. Lazard Ltd contributed all the net proceeds from this offering to Lazard Group in exchange for a controlling interest in Lazard Group. In the year ended December 31, 2006, additional costs of \$2,677 relating to the May, 2005 issuance of Class A common stock were incurred, representing amounts in excess of estimated costs associated with the equity public offering. Such amount was recorded as a reduction to additional paid-in-capital.

LAZARD LTD

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued) (dollars in thousands, except for per share data, unless otherwise noted)

Other Financing Transactions—On May 10, 2005, the Company also completed the other financing transactions which are described below.

ESU Offering—Concurrently with the equity public offering, the Company issued, for \$25 per unit, equity security units (the “ESUs”) for an aggregate offering amount of \$287,500 (and net proceeds of \$276,535) in the ESU offering. Each unit consists of (a) a contract which obligates holders to purchase, and the Company to sell, on May 15, 2008, a number of newly-issued shares of Class A common stock equal to a settlement rate based on the trading price of its Class A common stock during a period preceding that date and (b) a 1/40, or 2.5%, ownership interest in a 6.12% senior note due 2035 of an affiliate, Lazard Group Finance LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“Lazard Group Finance”), with a principal amount of \$1 (the “Lazard Group Finance Senior Notes”). Prior to its merger with Lazard Group discussed below, Lazard Group Finance was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lazard Group that was controlled by Lazard Ltd.

In connection with the quarterly contract adjustment payments on the purchase contracts, the Company recorded a liability as of May 10, 2005 for \$6,013 for the present value of such payments (including the similar contract adjustment payments related to IXIS as described below), with a corresponding charge to additional paid-in-capital. The liability will accrete over the three year period ending May 15, 2008, with a corresponding charge to interest expense.

The Company began making quarterly contract adjustment payments on the purchase contracts at an annual rate of 0.505% on August 15, 2005. The Company has the right to defer these quarterly contract adjustment payments (no such deferrals have occurred as of December 31, 2006). In general, during any period in which it defers such payments, the Company cannot declare or pay dividends on, make distributions with respect to, or redeem, purchase or acquire, or make a liquidation payment with respect to, any of its capital stock.

The Lazard Group Finance Senior Notes, which bear interest at annual rate of 6.12%, will mature (a) in the event of a successful remarketing, on any date no earlier than May 15, 2010 and no later than May 15, 2035, as we may elect, (b) in the event of a failed remarketing, on May 15, 2008 (the “stock purchase date”) and (c) otherwise on May 15, 2035. Lazard Group Finance used the proceeds from the ESU offering to purchase 6.12% senior notes from Lazard Group due 2035 (the “Lazard Group Notes”) with a principal amount of \$287,500. The Lazard Group Notes, which have substantially similar terms to the Lazard Group Finance Senior Notes, were pledged to secure the obligations of the Lazard Group Finance Senior Notes.

On December 19, 2005, Lazard Group consummated a Plan of Merger (the “Merger Agreement”) with Lazard Group Finance. The Merger Agreement provided for the merger of Lazard Group Finance with and into Lazard Group (the “Merger”). Pursuant to the Merger, Lazard Group Finance merged with and into Lazard Group, with Lazard Group continuing as the surviving company. In addition, Lazard Group Finance ceased to be the managing member of Lazard Group, and the co-managing members of Lazard Group Finance, which are two indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of Lazard Ltd, became the co-managing members of Lazard Group. In connection with the Merger, Lazard Group became the successor registrant for Lazard Group Finance under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Pursuant to the Merger and in accordance with the Indenture, dated as of May 10, 2005 (the “Lazard Group Finance Indenture”), Lazard Group assumed the obligations, including the remarketing, of Lazard Group Finance with respect to an aggregate principal amount of \$437,500 of Lazard Group Finance Senior Notes issued pursuant to the Lazard Group Finance Indenture (including an aggregate principal amount of \$150,000 related to IXIS as described below), which notes form a part of the 6.625% ESUs previously issued by Lazard Ltd. Simultaneously with the consummation of the Merger, in accordance with the terms of the Lazard Group Finance

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued) (dollars in thousands, except for per share data, unless otherwise noted)

Indenture, all of the outstanding Lazard Group Finance Senior Notes were exchanged for, and replaced by, an aggregate principal amount of \$437,500 of Lazard Group Notes issued pursuant to the Indenture, dated as of May 10, 2005 (the “Lazard Group Indenture”), which Lazard Group Notes were previously held by Lazard Group Finance, and the Lazard Group Finance Indenture was discharged. In accordance with the terms of the Lazard Group Finance Indenture, after the completion of this exchange, the Lazard Group Notes replaced the Lazard Group Finance Senior Notes for all purposes under the ESUs, including by serving as collateral for the obligations of the holders of the ESUs in substitution for the Lazard Group Finance Senior Notes.

Prior to the issuance of the Class A common stock upon settlement of the purchase contracts, the ESUs will be reflected in Lazard Ltd’s diluted net income per share using the treasury stock method. See Note 14 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding net income per share of Class A common stock.

IXIS Placements—Under the IXIS placements, IXIS, which was a subsidiary of Caisse Nationale des Caisses d’Epargne (“CNCE”), purchased an aggregate of \$200,000 of the Company’s securities on May 10, 2005, \$150,000 of which were ESUs (the “IXIS ESU placement”) and \$50,000 of which were shares of Class A common stock. The terms of the ESUs issued in connection with the IXIS ESU placement are the same as the ESUs described above. The price per security paid by IXIS was equal, in the case of shares of Class A common stock, to the price per share in the equity public offering and, in the case of ESUs, the price per unit in the ESU offering. The Company contributed the net proceeds from the sale of Class A common stock to Lazard Group. Lazard Group Finance used the net proceeds from the IXIS ESU placement to purchase Lazard Group Notes with a principal amount of \$150,000. In November 2006, CNCE and Banque Federale des Banques Populaires formed a new investment banking entity, Natixis. Pursuant to this transaction, IXIS became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Natixis.

Lazard Group Senior Notes—Concurrent with the equity public offering, Lazard Group issued, in a private placement, \$550,000 aggregate principal amount of 7.125% senior notes due May 15, 2015 (the “Lazard Group Senior Notes”). The Lazard Group Senior Notes were issued net of original issue discount of \$435. Interest on the notes is due May 15 and November 15 of each year, commencing on November 15, 2005. The notes are unsecured. A registration rights agreement, dated as of May 10, 2005, among Lazard Group and the initial purchasers of the Lazard Group senior notes provided the holders of the Lazard Group senior notes with registration rights. In that agreement Lazard Group agreed to register the offer and sale of substantially identical notes (the “exchange notes”) in exchange for the privately-placed notes (the “old notes”). In connection therewith, Lazard Group filed a registration statement on Form S-4 that was declared effective by the SEC on September 28, 2005 and Lazard Group commenced an exchange offer (the “exchange offer”) on that date to exchange an aggregate principal amount of up to \$550,000 of the old notes for an equal aggregate principal amount of the exchange notes. The exchange offer expired on October 26, 2005. On October 31, 2005, Lazard Group closed the exchange offer, at which time it exchanged \$546,000 in aggregate principal amount of its old notes (approximately 99.3% of the aggregate principal amount of old notes outstanding) for \$546,000 in aggregate principal amount of its exchange notes. The exchange notes are substantially identical to the old notes, except that the exchange notes have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended; and, as a result, the transfer restrictions applicable to the old notes do not apply to the exchange notes.

The indenture governing the Lazard Group Senior Notes contains covenants that limit Lazard Group’s ability and that of its subsidiaries, subject to important exceptions and qualifications, to, among other things, create a lien on any shares of capital stock of any designated subsidiary, and consolidate, merge or transfer all or substantially all of its assets and the assets of its subsidiaries. The indenture also contains a customary make-whole provision in the event of early redemption.

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In connection with the issuance of the Lazard Group Senior Notes, on April 1, 2005, Lazard Group entered into an interest rate forward agreement with a bank for a notional amount of \$650,000 to ensure that the base rate (excluding market-driven credit spreads) on the Lazard Group Senior Notes would be no greater than 4.5%. Lazard Group settled the interest rate forward agreement with the bank as of May 9, 2005, which required a payment by Lazard Group of \$13,004. Of this amount, in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 133, “*Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*”, as amended (“SFAS No. 133”), \$11,003 was deemed to be the effective portion of the hedge and has been recorded within other comprehensive income (loss) and is being amortized as a charge to interest expense over the ten year term of the Lazard Group Senior Notes.

Credit Facility—Concurrent with the equity public offering, Lazard Group entered into a five year, \$125,000 senior revolving credit facility (the “Credit Facility”) with a group of lenders. On May 17, 2006, the Credit Facility was amended to provide for an increase in the aggregate commitments from \$125,000 to \$150,000. As of December 31, 2006 there were no amounts outstanding under the credit facility. There was \$30,000 outstanding under the Credit Facility as of December 31, 2005. The Credit Facility bears interest at either a Eurodollar or Federal Funds rate, plus an applicable margin, which varies from 125 to 200 basis points, depending on Lazard Group’s rating as determined by designated credit rating agencies.

The Credit Facility contains affirmative and negative covenants. Such covenants include, among other things, limitations on the ability of Lazard Group to incur debt, grant liens, pay dividends, enter into mergers or to sell all or substantially all of its assets, as well as financial maintenance covenants.

Primary and Secondary Offerings in December, 2006—On December 6, 2006, Lazard Ltd closed an underwritten public offering of additional shares of its Class A common stock. The offering was comprised of a primary offering (the “Primary Offering”) of 7,000,000 newly-issued shares by Lazard Ltd and a secondary offering (the “Secondary Offering”) of 6,000,000 shares offered to the public by certain current and former managing directors of Lazard and their permitted transferees (the “Selling Shareholders”). The 6,000,000 shares offered in the Secondary Offering were also newly-issued shares of Class A common stock as a result of the Selling Shareholders exchanging an equivalent amount of their membership interests in Lazard Group (received in exchange for their membership interests in LAZ-MD Holdings) for newly-issued shares of Class A common stock. In addition, on December 6, 2006, in connection with the Primary Offering and Secondary Offering, the underwriters exercised their over-allotment option to purchase an additional 1,050,400 newly-issued shares of Class A common stock at the same price per share.

The offering price to the public was \$45.42 per share, and the price, net of the underwriters’ discount of 3.75%, was approximately \$43.72 per share. Lazard Ltd received net proceeds of \$349,137 as the result of the Primary Offering, including the exercise of the underwriters’ over-allotment option, after estimated expenses of \$2,800. Lazard Ltd did not receive any net proceeds from the sales of common stock offered by the Selling Shareholders. Immediately following the Primary Offering, Lazard Ltd and its subsidiaries received 8,050,400 additional Lazard Group common membership interests in exchange for the net proceeds from the Primary Offering. In the Secondary Offering, Lazard Ltd and its subsidiaries received an additional 6,000,000 Lazard Group common membership interests from the exchanging LAZ-MD members in exchange for the issuance to them of 6,000,000 Class A common shares. LAZ-MD members then sold those shares to the public.

As a result of the offerings, Lazard Ltd’s ownership interest in Lazard Group increased from 37.7% prior to the offerings to 47.9% subsequent thereto. Correspondingly, LAZ-MD’s ownership in Lazard Group decreased from 62.3% prior to the offerings to 52.1% subsequent thereto.

Lazard Capital Markets (“LCM”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of LFCM Holdings, was a member of the underwriting group for both the Primary and Secondary Offerings, and, in such capacity, earned revenue, net of estimated underwriting expenses, of approximately \$4,118. The business alliance agreement provides for Lazard

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued) (dollars in thousands, except for per share data, unless otherwise noted)

Group to receive a referral fee equal to approximately half of the net revenue obtained by LCM in respect of any underwriting or distribution opportunity referred to it by Lazard Group. In that connection, as of December 31, 2006 Lazard Group has recorded a receivable from LFCM Holdings of approximately \$2,059, with the portion of such amount relating to the Primary Offering of \$1,180 being recorded as an increase to its members' equity and the portion of such amount relating to the Secondary Offering of \$879 being recorded in "other revenue". See Note 17 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding the business alliance agreement.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies below relate to reported amounts on the consolidated financial statements.

Foreign Currency Translation—The consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars. Many of the Company's non-U.S. subsidiaries have a functional currency (*i.e.*, the currency in which operational activities are primarily conducted) that is other than the U.S. dollar, generally the currency of the country in which such subsidiaries are domiciled. Such subsidiaries' assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars at year-end exchange rates, while revenue and expenses are translated at average exchange rates during the year based on the daily closing exchange rates. Adjustments that result from translating amounts from a subsidiary's functional currency to U.S. dollars are reported as a component of Members' Equity and Stockholders' Deficiency. Foreign currency remeasurement gains and losses on transactions in non-functional currencies are included on the consolidated statements of income.

Use of Estimates—In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management makes estimates and assumptions regarding:

- Valuations of assets and liabilities requiring fair value estimates including, but not limited to:
 - Securities owned;
 - Long-term investments;
 - Allowance for doubtful accounts;
- The realization of deferred taxes and adequacy of tax reserves;
- The outcome of litigation;
- The carrying amount of goodwill;
- Other matters that affect the reported amounts and disclosure of contingencies in the financial statements.

Estimates, by their nature, are based on judgment and available information. Therefore, actual results could differ from those estimates and could have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Cash and Cash Equivalents—The Company defines cash equivalents as short-term, highly liquid securities and cash deposits with original maturities of 90 days or less.

Cash Segregated for Regulatory Purposes or Deposited with Clearing Organizations—At December 31, 2006 and 2005, restricted cash deposits made by the Company to satisfy the requirements of various non-U.S. regulatory authorities and clearing organizations in which LFB participates as a registered bank were \$16,023 and \$20,596, respectively.

Securities Owned - at fair value—Securities owned are stated at quoted market values, with realized and unrealized investment gains and losses and dividend income reflected in "revenue—other" on the consolidated statements of income. Any related interest amounts are included in interest income. Securities transactions and the related revenue and expenses are recorded on a trade date basis.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued) (dollars in thousands, except for per share data, unless otherwise noted)

Receivables—net—Receivables, net is comprised of bank receivables, which represent those related to LFB's short-term inter-bank lending with registered banks, fees receivable, customer receivables, including those related to LFB's lending and collateralized financing activities, and related party receivables.

In connection with collateralized financing activities, the Company typically receives a pledge of specifically identified securities equal to or greater than the amount of the cash loaned. Collateralized financings, which amounted to \$16,858 and \$23,358 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, were secured by pledged collateral with a fair value of \$16,858 and \$23,556, at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Securities owned by customers and pledged to collateralize secured loans receivable are not reflected on the consolidated statements of financial condition.

Receivables are stated net of an estimated allowance for doubtful accounts of \$11,316 and \$12,711 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The Company recorded bad debt expense of \$4,020, \$5,597 and \$4,093 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, and recorded recoveries, charge-offs and foreign currency translation adjustments, which resulted in a net decrease to the allowance for doubtful accounts, of \$5,415, \$9,330 and \$7,609 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Customer receivables at December 31, 2006 and 2005 include \$19,330 and \$28,135, respectively, of loans granted by LFB to managing directors and employees that are made in the ordinary course of business at market terms.

Long-Term Investments—Long-term investments consist principally of investments in merchant banking and alternative investment funds, and other privately managed investments. These investments are carried at fair value on the consolidated statements of financial condition, with unrealized gains and losses reflected in "revenue—other" on the consolidated statements of income. Where applicable, the fair value of a publicly traded investment is determined by quoted market prices. Most of the Company's investments included in "long-term investments," however, are not publicly traded and, as a result, are valued based upon management's best estimate. The fair value of such investments is based upon an analysis of the investee's financial results, condition, cash flows and prospects. The carrying value of such investments is adjusted when changes in the underlying fair values are readily ascertainable, generally as evidenced by third party transactions or transactions that directly affect the value of such investments. Adjustments also are made, in the absence of third-party transactions, if Lazard determines that the expected realizable value of the investment differs from its carrying value. In reaching that determination, Lazard considers many factors, including, but not limited to, the operating cash flows and financial performance of the investee, expected exit timing and strategy, and any specific rights or terms associated with the investment, such as conversion features and liquidation preferences. The Company's investments in partnership interests, including general partnership and limited partnership interests in real estate funds, are recorded at fair value based on changes in the fair value of the partnerships' underlying net assets. Because of the inherent uncertainty in the valuation of investments that are not readily marketable, estimated values may differ significantly from the values that would have been reported had a ready market for such investments existed.

The Company's gross investment gains of \$30,747, \$26,721 and \$41,704 and gross investment losses of \$4,767, \$16,489 and \$8,324 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, are included in "revenue—other" and for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 in "loss from discontinued operations" on the consolidated statements of income.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
(dollars in thousands, except for per share data, unless otherwise noted)

Property-net—At December 31, 2006 and 2005 property, net consists of the following:

	Estimated Depreciable Life in Years	December 31,	
		2006	2005
Buildings	33	\$ 165,947	\$ 148,795
Leasehold improvements	5-20	114,443	108,509
Furniture and equipment	3-10	69,732	56,261
Total		350,122	313,565
Less—Accumulated depreciation and amortization . . .		(181,812)	(156,935)
Property, net		<u>\$ 168,310</u>	<u>\$ 156,630</u>

Buildings, leasehold improvements, and furniture and equipment are stated at cost, or in the case of buildings under capital leases, the present value of the future minimum lease payments, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Buildings represent owned property and amounts recorded pursuant to capital leases (Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements), with the related obligations recorded as capital lease obligations. Such buildings are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Leasehold improvements are capitalized and are amortized over the lesser of the economic useful life of the improvement or the term of the lease. Depreciation of furniture and equipment is determined on a straight-line basis using estimated useful lives. Depreciation and amortization expense on buildings and leasehold improvements of \$9,742, \$10,454 and \$11,972 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, is included in “premises and occupancy costs” and for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 in “loss from discontinued operations” on the consolidated statements of income. Depreciation expense on furniture and equipment of \$4,540, \$4,894 and \$4,966 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, is included in “equipment costs” and for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 in “loss from discontinued operations” on the consolidated statements of income. Repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

Goodwill—In accordance with SFAS No. 142, “*Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*”, goodwill is no longer amortized, but instead is tested annually for impairment or more frequently if circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred. The Company has selected December 31 as the date to perform the annual impairment test. At December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, the Company compared the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill, and determined that the fair value exceeded its carrying value. Therefore, the Company determined that no impairment existed. Goodwill reflected on the consolidated statements of financial condition relates to the Financial Advisory business segment. Except for currency translation adjustments, there have been no changes to goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004.

Derivative Instruments—A derivative is typically defined as an instrument whose value is “derived” from underlying assets, indices or reference rates, such as a future, forward, swap, or option contract, or other financial instrument with similar characteristics. Derivative contracts often involve future commitments to exchange interest payment streams or currencies based on a notional or contractual amount (*e.g.*, interest rate swaps or currency forwards) or to purchase or sell other financial instruments at specified terms on a specified date (*e.g.*, options to buy or sell securities or currencies).

The Company reports its derivative instruments separately as assets and liabilities unless a legal right of set-off exists under a master netting agreement enforceable by law. The Company’s derivative instruments are recorded at their fair value as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 and are included in “other assets” and “other liabilities” on the

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued) (dollars in thousands, except for per share data, unless otherwise noted)

consolidated statements of financial condition (see Note 8 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). The Company elected to not apply hedge accounting under SFAS No. 133 to the derivative instruments held as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 and, as such, the related gains and losses are reported within the consolidated statements of income.

Deposits and Other Customer Payables—Deposits and other customer payables principally relate to LFB customer-related interest-bearing time and demand deposits, short-term inter-bank borrowing with registered banks and amounts due on collateralized financings.

Collateralized financings amounted to \$19,229 and \$31,853 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, and were collateralized with pledged assets with a fair value of \$19,229 and \$31,264 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Revenue Recognition

Investment Banking and Other Advisory Fees—Fees for mergers and acquisitions advisory services and financial restructuring advisory services are recorded when earned, which is generally the date the related transactions are consummated. Transaction related expenses, which are directly related to such transactions and billable to clients, are deferred to match revenue recognition. Client reimbursements of expenses are presented net in “investment banking and other advisory fees” on the Company’s consolidated statements of income. The amounts of expenses reimbursed by clients for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 are \$16,534, \$12,360 and \$11,583, respectively.

Money Management and Incentive Fees—Money management fees are derived from fees for investment management and advisory services provided to institutional and private clients. Revenue is recorded on an accrual basis primarily based on a percentage of client assets managed. Fees vary with the type of assets managed, with higher fees earned on equity assets, alternative investment (such as hedge funds) and merchant banking products, and lower fees earned on fixed income and money market products.

The Company may earn performance-based incentive fees on various investment products, such as hedge funds, that are recorded in accordance with the contractual agreement, which is generally at the end of the year, when potential uncertainties regarding the ultimate realizable amounts have been determined, and typically are calculated based on a specified percentage of a fund’s net appreciation during the fiscal period. Incentive fees on hedge funds generally are subject to loss carry-forward provisions in which losses incurred by the funds in any year are applied against future period net appreciation before any incentive fees can be earned. At December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 there were no fees subject to such reduction provisions.

The Company also may earn incentive fees on merchant banking funds in accordance with the terms of the funds’ respective agreements. These fees are in the form of a carried interest and are recognized when earned, which is when gains relating to the underlying investments of the fund are realized.

Receivables relating to money management and incentive fees are reported in “fees receivable” on the consolidated statements of financial condition.

Soft Dollar Arrangements—The Company’s Asset Management business obtains research and other services through “soft dollar” arrangements. Consistent with the “soft dollar” safe harbor established by Section 28(e) of

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued) (dollars in thousands, except for per share data, unless otherwise noted)

the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Asset Management business does not have any contractual obligation or arrangement requiring it to pay for research and other services obtained through soft dollar arrangements with brokers. Instead, the provider is obligated to pay for the services. Consequently, the Company does not incur any liability and does not accrue any expenses in connection with any research or other services obtained by the Asset Management business pursuant to such soft dollar arrangements. If the use of soft dollars is limited or prohibited in the future by regulation, we may have to bear the costs of such research and other services.

Share-Based Payments—Prior to May 10, 2005, the date of the equity public offering, Lazard operated as a series of related partnerships under the control of the partners and Lazard did not have a capital structure that permitted share-based compensation. In connection with equity awards granted pursuant to the Company's 2005 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Equity Incentive Plan") (described in more detail in Note 13 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements), the Company adopted the fair value recognition provisions under SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123"). Accordingly, Lazard recognizes in compensation and benefits expense the amortized portion of the fair value of the equity awards, net of an estimated forfeiture rate, over the service period specified in the award.

Beginning January 1, 2006, Lazard adopted SFAS No. 123R, "Share-Based Payments" ("SFAS 123R"). Accordingly, share-based awards that do not require future service are expensed immediately. Share-based awards that require future service are amortized over the requisite service period. Lazard adopted SFAS 123R under the modified prospective method. Under that method, the provisions of SFAS 123R are applied to share-based awards granted subsequent to adoption. Share-based awards granted prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R continue to be amortized over the stated service periods of the awards.

As a result of the Company adopting certain provisions consistent with SFAS 123R upon the introduction of its 2005 Equity Incentive Plan while under the provisions of SFAS 123, there were no significant effects resulting from the adoption of the provisions of SFAS 123R.

Income Taxes—Prior to May 10, 2005, the Company had not been subject to U.S. corporate federal income taxes. However, the Company was subject to UBT attributable to Lazard Group's operations apportioned to New York City. In addition, certain non-U.S. subsidiaries of the Company were subject to income taxes in their local jurisdictions. Commencing May 10, 2005, the Company became subject to U.S. corporate federal income tax on its allocable share of the results of operations of Lazard Group, giving effect to the post equity public offering structure, and the Company's provision for income taxes is accounted for under the provisions of SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes".

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when such differences are expected to reverse. Such temporary differences are reflected in deferred tax assets and liabilities and are included in "other assets" and "other liabilities", respectively, on the consolidated statements of financial condition.

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will be realized and, when necessary, valuation allowances are established. The ultimate realization of the deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the level of historical taxable income, scheduled reversals of deferred taxes, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies that can be implemented by the Company in making this assessment (see Note 16 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

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Net Income Allocable to Members—For periods prior to May 10, 2005, as a result of the Company operating as a limited liability company, payment for services rendered by the Company’s managing directors has been accounted for as distributions from members’ capital, or in some cases as minority interest, rather than as compensation and benefits expense. As a result, the Company’s operating income and net income allocable to members prior to May 10, 2005 do not reflect most payments for services rendered by its managing directors.

Reclassifications—Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the manner of presentation in the current year.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements—In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Interpretation (“FIN”) No. 48 “*Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*” (“FIN 48”), which clarifies the criteria that must be met prior to recognition of the financial statement benefit of a tax position taken in a tax return. FIN 48 provides a benefit recognition model with a two-step approach consisting of a “more-likely-than-not” recognition criteria, and a measurement attribute that measures the position as the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. FIN 48 also requires the recognition of liabilities created by differences between tax positions taken in a tax return and amounts recognized in the financial statements. FIN 48 is effective as of the beginning of the first annual period beginning after December 15, 2006. We are currently assessing the impact of adopting FIN 48 on the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157 “*Fair Value Measurements*” (“SFAS 157”). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and enhances disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement applies to other accounting pronouncements that require the use of fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for interim and annual financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We are currently assessing the impact of adopting SFAS 157 on the financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows of the Company.

In September 2006, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 “*Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements*” (“SAB 108”). SAB 108 was issued in order to eliminate the diversity in practice surrounding how public companies quantify financial statement misstatements. SAB 108 requires that registrants quantify errors using both a balance sheet and income statement approach and evaluate whether either approach results in a misstated amount that, when all relevant quantitative and qualitative factors are considered, is material. SAB 108 is effective for the year ended December 31, 2006. The adoption of SAB 108 had no impact on the Company’s financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159 “*The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities—Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115*” (“SFAS 159”). SFAS 159 permits an entity to choose to measure various financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. It provides entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. This Statement requires that a business entity report unrealized gains and losses, on items for which the fair value option has been elected, in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS 159 is effective as of the beginning of the first annual period beginning after November 15, 2007. We are currently assessing the impact of adopting SFAS 159 on the financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows of the Company.

4. FORMATION OF LAM

On January 1, 2003, in connection with the formation of the Company’s LAM subsidiary, certain members of the Company (the managing directors of LAM) who provide services to LAM exchanged their members’

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued) (dollars in thousands, except for per share data, unless otherwise noted)

equity in the Company in the amount of \$27,483 for membership interests in LAM of a like amount. As a result, these managing directors ceased being members of the Company and became exclusively members of LAM. Following the formation of LAM, the Company continues to control, and thereby consolidates, the operations of LAM with the membership interest held by the LAM managing directors included in “minority interest” on its consolidated statement of financial condition.

Pursuant to the formation of LAM, the LAM managing directors also were granted equity units in LAM. In addition, certain other key LAM employees were granted equity units in LAM. The LAM equity units entitle holders to payments only in connection with selected fundamental transactions affecting the Company or LAM, including a dissolution or sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company or LAM, a merger of or sale of all of the interests in LAM whereby the Company ceases to own a majority of, or have the right to appoint a majority of the board of directors of, LAM, or a non-ordinary course sale of assets by LAM that exceeds \$50,000 in value. As a general matter, in connection with a fundamental transaction that triggers the LAM equity units, the holders of the LAM equity units, as of December 31, 2006, would be entitled in the aggregate to approximately 23% of the net proceeds or imputed valuation of LAM in such a transaction after deductions for payment of creditors of LAM and the return of LAM capital, with the remainder of approximately 77% being retained by Lazard Group. The LAM equity units are not entitled to share in the operating results of LAM. A separate class of interests in LAM, which we refer to as “LAM profit units,” is entitled to the ordinary profit and losses of LAM, all of which is owned by the Company. Accordingly, in the absence of a fundamental transaction that triggers the LAM equity units, all of LAM’s net income is allocable to the Company. The equity units granted to LAM managing directors are a part of the LAM managing directors’ membership interest in LAM, and, therefore, all transactions related to the equity units are treated as equity transactions among members. The equity units granted to LAM employees are considered to be compensation for financial accounting purposes. As a fundamental transaction has not yet been considered probable of occurrence, no compensation cost has been recognized to date. The Company has no current intention to cause or otherwise trigger a fundamental transaction that would give rise to payment obligations to the holders of interests in LAM.

Commencing in 2003 and through May 10, 2005, payments for services rendered by LAM managing directors and other key LAM employees were accounted for as “minority interest in net income” on the consolidated statements of income. Commencing with the equity public offering on May 10, 2005, all payments for services rendered by all of LAM’s employees and managing directors are included in “compensation and benefits” expense on the consolidated statements of income.

The board of directors of LAM, a majority of which are appointed by the Company, may, in its discretion, grant LAM equity interests that include profit rights to managing directors of, and other persons providing services to, LAM, as a portion of their ongoing compensation. If granted, these equity interests will be subject to specified vesting conditions. No such LAM equity interests have been granted as of December 31, 2006 nor is there any present intention to do so.

5. *MINORITY INTEREST*

Minority interest consists of a number of components including minority interest in LAM and the Company’s business in Italy which was owned 40% by Banca Intesa S.p.A. (“Intesa”) through May 15, 2006 (see Note 6 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). In addition, the Company consolidates various LAM-related general partnership interests that it controls but does not wholly own. As a result of consolidating these companies, the Company recognizes the portion of income not associated with the Company’s ownership as minority interest.

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Also, as described in Note 4 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, payments for services rendered by managing directors of LAM (and employee members of LAM) had, prior to May 10, 2005, been accounted for as minority interest in net income and, since that date, such payments have been included in “compensation and benefits” expense on the consolidated statements of income.

Commencing May 10, 2005, the Company records a charge to minority interest in net income relating to LAZ-MD Holdings’ ownership interest in Lazard Group (which approximated 52.1% and 62.4% at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively), with such minority interest in net income amounting to \$160,289 for the year ended December 31, 2006 and \$103,612 for the period May 10, 2005 through December 31, 2005. Accordingly, for the reasons stated above, amounts recorded as minority interest in net income for periods prior to May 10, 2005 are not comparable to amounts recorded as minority interest in net income for periods commencing May 10, 2005.

The Company classifies LAZ-MD Holdings’ ownership of Lazard Group’s common membership interests as a reduction of the Company’s additional paid-in capital rather than as minority interest, since the balance of such minority interest as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 of \$127,863 and \$542,713, respectively, is negative. The change in the minority interest amount of \$414,850 during the year ended December 31, 2006 primarily relates to adjustments in LAZ-MD Holdings’ ownership interest in Lazard Group declining from 62.3% to 52.1% in connection with the Primary and Secondary Offerings, as well as LAZ-MD Holdings’ share of Lazard Group’s undistributed net income and accumulated other comprehensive income during the year ended December 31, 2006. See Note 13 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements with respect to distributions paid to LAZ-MD Holdings.

The tables below summarize our minority interest in net income for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 and minority interest as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 in Lazard’s consolidated financial statements:

	Minority Interest In Net Income Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
LAZ-MD Holdings	\$160,289	\$103,612	
LAM Members		9,447	\$82,282
LAM General Partnerships	5,114	2,784	891
Italian Strategic Alliance		6,460	3,741
Other	9	12	639
Total	\$165,412	\$122,315	\$87,553

	Minority Interest As Of December 31,	
	2006	2005
LAM Members	\$ 7,446	\$ 15,169
LAM General Partnerships	47,152	43,077
Italian Strategic Alliance		53,459
Other	899	24
Total	\$55,497	\$111,729

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6. *TERMINATION OF STRATEGIC ALLIANCE IN ITALY*

Pursuant to a strategic alliance in effect from January 2003 until its termination, as described below, on May 15, 2006, Lazard Group and Intesa conducted selected Italian investment banking business solely through Lazard & Co. S.r.l. (“Lazard Italy”), an indirect subsidiary of Lazard Group. As part of the strategic alliance, Intesa:

- purchased in March 2003 from Lazard Funding Limited LLC (“Lazard Funding”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lazard Group, a \$150,000 subordinated convertible promissory note (the “\$150,000 Subordinated Convertible Note”) issued by Lazard Funding, which was convertible into a contractual right that entitled the holder to receive payments that would be equivalent to the distributions that a holder of a three percent equity goodwill interest in Lazard Group would have been entitled to receive (i.e., distributions of the net proceeds of selected fundamental corporate events affecting Lazard Group, such as a sale of all or substantially all of the assets of Lazard Group or a disposition of a line of business);
- invested in June 2003 in Lazard Italy an amount of Euros then equal to \$100,000 in exchange for 40% of the capital stock in Lazard Italy; and
- purchased in June 2003 a \$50,000 subordinated promissory note issued by Lazard Italy (the “\$50,000 Subordinated Promissory Note”).

The \$150,000 Subordinated Convertible Note, which was guaranteed by Lazard Group (the “Guarantee”), had a scheduled maturity date in March 2018 and had interest payable annually at a variable interest rate of not less than 3%, and not more than 3.25%, per annum. The \$50,000 Subordinated Promissory Note had a scheduled maturity date in the year 2078 (subject to extension), with interest payable annually at the rate of 3.0% per annum.

The proceeds from the sale of capital stock in Lazard Italy exceeded the underlying book value of the net assets purchased by Intesa by approximately \$56,000. This amount had been deferred and included in “other liabilities” on the consolidated statement of financial condition as of December 31, 2005 as the Company could have been required to repurchase such amount of capital stock held by Intesa in the event of a termination of the strategic alliance.

On May 15, 2006, Lazard Group completed the termination of its strategic alliance with Intesa, in accordance with the provisions of the Termination Agreement, dated as of March 31, 2006, by and among Intesa, Lazard Group and Lazard Italy. In connection with the termination, the following adjustments were made to the terms of Intesa’s investment in Lazard Italy and Lazard Funding:

- The \$150,000 Subordinated Convertible Note, was amended and restated, among other things, to provide for its convertibility into shares of Class A common stock at an effective conversion price of \$57 per share. The amended \$150,000 subordinated convertible note (the “Amended \$150,000 Subordinated Convertible Note”) matures on September 30, 2016 and has a fixed interest rate of 3.25% per annum. One-third in principal amount will generally be convertible after July 1, 2008, an additional one-third after July 1, 2009 and the last one-third after July 1, 2010, and no principal amount will be convertible after June 30, 2011. Lazard Ltd will enter into a Registration Rights Agreement with Intesa providing for certain customary registration rights with respect to the shares of Class A common stock Intesa receives upon conversion. The Guaranty by Lazard Group was also amended and restated to reflect the terms of the Amended \$150,000 Subordinated Convertible Note. The covenants and events of default in the Amended \$150,000 Subordinated Convertible Note were not materially changed.
- Intesa’s 40% equity interest in Lazard Italy and the \$50,000 Subordinated Promissory Note of Lazard Italy held by Intesa were acquired by Lazard Group in exchange for the issuance to Intesa of a \$96,000 senior promissory note of Lazard Group due February 28, 2008 (the “\$96,000 Senior Promissory Note”).

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and a \$50,000 subordinated promissory note of Lazard Group due February 28, 2008 (the “\$50,000 Subordinated Promissory Note”), respectively. The \$96,000 Senior Promissory Note and the \$50,000 Subordinated Promissory Note have fixed interest rates of 4.25% and 4.6% per annum, respectively, and each Note contains customary events of default for indebtedness of its type. On May 15, 2006, Intesa sold and assigned all its rights and interests relating to the \$96,000 Senior Promissory Note and the \$50,000 Subordinated Promissory Note to a commercial bank.

- Lazard Group paid Intesa an amount equal to a 3% annualized return on Intesa’s ownership interest from April 1, 2006 through the termination closing and the accrued and unpaid interest on the \$50,000 Subordinated Promissory Note as of the termination closing.

As a result of the termination of the strategic alliance with Intesa and Lazard Group’s repurchase of Intesa’s ownership interest, the Company realized a gain of \$13,695, excluding transaction and other costs, which is included in “revenue—other” on the consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2006 and, after transaction and other costs, resulted in an increase in operating income of \$5,274.

7. LAZARD ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS

Lazard Group and LFCM Holdings entered into a business alliance agreement that granted Lazard Group the option to acquire the North American and European fund management activities of Lazard Alternative Investments Holdings LLC (“LAI”), the subsidiary of LFCM Holdings that owns and operates LFCM Holdings’ merchant banking activities. This option is exercisable at any time prior to the ninth anniversary of the consummation of the equity public offering, for a total price of \$10,000. The option may be exercised by Lazard Group in two parts, consisting of an \$8,000 option to purchase the North American merchant banking activities and a \$2,000 option to purchase the European merchant banking activities. LAI’s merchant banking activities consist of the merchant banking management and general partner entities, together with Lazard Group’s direct investments in related funds that were transferred to LFCM Holdings pursuant to or in anticipation of the separation.

The business alliance agreement provides Lazard Group with certain governance rights with respect to LAI and provides for support by LFCM Holdings of the business of LAI. With respect to historical investments and funds transferred to LFCM Holdings as part of the separation, profits realized prior to the option exercise are for the account of LFCM Holdings, whereas profits realized after the exercise of the option are for the account of Lazard Group. The master separation and business alliance agreements provide for Lazard Group (i) to invest capital in future funds to be managed by LFCM Holdings’ subsidiaries and (ii) to receive incentive fee payments from such funds, as well as profits related to such investments, if any, irrespective of whether it exercises its purchase option.

In February 2005, Lazard Group formed a private equity fund, Corporate Partners II Limited, with \$1,000,000 of institutional capital commitments and a \$100,000 capital commitment from Lazard Group, the principal portion of which may require funding at any time through 2010. As of December 31, 2006, Lazard Group contributed \$14,082 of its capital commitment, which is recorded as a “long-term investment” on the consolidated statement of financial condition. Pursuant to the master separation and business alliance agreements entered into between Lazard Group and LFCM Holdings, this fund is managed by a subsidiary of LFCM Holdings, and Lazard Group retained a capital commitment to the fund and is entitled to receive the carried interest distributions made by the fund (other than the carried interest distributions made to investment professionals who manage the fund).

In July 2005, LFCM Holdings formed a private equity fund, Lazard Senior Housing Partners LP, which closed during 2006 with capital commitments of approximately \$201,000 from institutional investors, including

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\$10,000 from the Company, the principal portion of which will require funding at any time through 2008. In connection with such capital commitment, Lazard funded \$2,197 as of December 31, 2006, which is recorded as a “long-term investment” on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

Pursuant to the business alliance agreement, Lazard Group has a limited partner capital commitment to Lazard Technology Partners III, a planned investment fund to be managed and controlled by LFCM Holdings, which commitment is contingent upon the formation of such investment fund. As of December 31, 2006 this capital commitment was 10% of the total fund capital commitments, with a minimum and maximum commitment by Lazard Group of \$15,000 and \$20,000, respectively. As of December 31, 2006, this investment fund has not been formed and Lazard Group has not made any payment toward such contingent capital commitment.

8. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The Company enters into forward foreign currency exchange rate contracts, interest rate swaps, interest rate futures and other derivative contracts primarily to hedge exposures to interest rate and currency exchange rate fluctuations. These contracts are recorded at their fair values and are included in “other assets” and “other liabilities” on the consolidated statements of financial condition. The related gains and losses are included in “interest income” and “interest expense”, respectively, or “other—revenue”, depending on the nature of the underlying item, on the consolidated statements of income.

The table below presents the fair values of the Company’s derivative instruments as of December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Assets		
Interest rate contracts	\$2,750	\$ 186
Exchange rate contracts	4,493	
Total derivative assets	\$7,243	\$ 186
Liabilities		
Interest rate contracts	\$ 922	\$3,028
Exchange rate contracts	706	
Total derivative liabilities	\$1,628	\$3,028

9. OTHER ASSETS AND OTHER LIABILITIES

The following table sets forth the Company’s other assets, by type, as of December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Current and deferred income taxes (net of valuation allowance) receivable and other taxes	\$ 46,784	\$30,510
Accruals and prepayments	38,751	32,811
Deferred debt issuance costs	8,078	9,451
Other	31,003	23,724
Total	\$124,616	\$96,496

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The following table sets forth the Company's other liabilities, by type, as of December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Accrued expenses	\$137,083	\$110,778
Current and deferred income taxes and other taxes	91,404	78,706
Employee benefit-related liabilities	72,373	129,314
Unclaimed funds at LFB	51,204	46,538
Abandoned leased space	31,910	37,490
Other (including, in 2005, deferred credit of \$55,735 relating to the strategic alliance with Intesa)	54,499	117,792
Total	<u>\$438,473</u>	<u>\$520,618</u>

10. SENIOR AND SUBORDINATED DEBT

Senior Debt—Senior debt is comprised of the following as of December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	Principal Amount	Maturity Date	Annual Interest Rate	Outstanding As Of December 31,	
				2006	2005
Lazard Group Senior Notes(a)	\$550,000	2015	7.125%	\$ 550,000	\$ 550,000
Lazard Group Senior Note(b)	96,000	2008	4.25%	96,000	—
Lazard Group Notes issued in connection with the ESUs(a)	437,500	2008-2035(c)	6.12%	437,500	437,500
Revolving Credit Agreement(a)	150,000	2010	5.37%(d)	—	30,000
Other		2006-2008	Various	3,557	4,582
Total				<u>\$1,087,057</u>	<u>\$1,022,082</u>

(a) See Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

(b) See Note 6 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(c) Maturity date can vary based on a remarketing of the Lazard Group Notes, and will mature (i) in the event of a successful remarketing, on any date no earlier than May 15, 2010 and no later than May 15, 2035, as we may elect, (ii) in the event of a failed remarketing, on May 15, 2008 and (iii) otherwise on May 15, 2035.

(d) Interest rates vary and are based on either a Federal Funds rate or a Eurodollar rate, in each case plus an applicable margin. As of December 31, 2005, the annual interest rate, including the applicable margin, was 5.37%.

Subordinated Debt—Subordinated debt at December 31, 2006 and 2005 amounted to \$200,000 and consists of amounts associated with the strategic alliance transaction in Italy and the termination thereof (See Note 6 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

Debt maturities relating to senior and subordinated borrowings outstanding at December 31, 2006 for each of the five years in the period ending December 31, 2011 and thereafter are set forth in the table below. While the Company currently expects a successful remarketing of the Lazard Group Notes, for purposes of this table it was assumed that the \$437,500 aggregate principal amount of Lazard Group Notes issued in connection with the issuance of the ESUs mature in 2008, the earliest possible maturity. In addition, it was assumed that the \$150,000 Subordinated Convertible Note issued in connection with the termination of our strategic alliance with Intesa remains outstanding in connection with its stated terms (see Note 6 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

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<u>Year Ending December 31,</u>	<u>Senior Debt</u>	<u>Subordinated Debt</u>	<u>Total</u>
2007	\$ 3,556	\$ —	\$ 3,556
2008	533,501	50,000	583,501
2009-2011	—	—	—
Thereafter	550,000	150,000	700,000
Total	<u>\$1,087,057</u>	<u>\$200,000</u>	<u>\$1,287,057</u>

The debt maturities reflected above exclude any recognition of the May, 2008 settlement of the purchase contracts component of the ESUs which require the holders to purchase an aggregate of \$437,500 of the Company's Class A common stock. The holders' obligation is collateralized by the entire \$437,500 principal amount of Lazard Group Notes outstanding.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company is in compliance with all obligations under its various senior and subordinated borrowing arrangements.

As of December 31, 2006, the Company had \$233,551 in unused lines of credit available to it, including \$54,209 of unused lines of credit available to LFB.

11. MANDATORILY REDEEMABLE PREFERRED STOCK

In 2001, the Company issued mandatorily redeemable preferred stock ("Class C Preferred Interests") for an aggregate amount of \$100,000. The Class C Preferred Interests were subject to mandatory redemption by the Company in March 2011 and, prior to such date, were redeemable in whole or in part, at the Company's option. The Class C Preferred Interests were entitled to receive distributions out of the profits of the Company at a rate of 8% per annum, which distributions were required to be paid prior to any distributions of profits to holders of any other existing class of interests in the Company. The Class C Preferred Interests were redeemed in May 2005 as part of the recapitalization transactions. Interest on mandatorily redeemable preferred stock for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 of \$(8,000) and \$8,000, respectively, is included in "interest expense" on the consolidated statements of income. The credit in 2005 represents accrued dividends which were cancelled in connection with the redemption of membership interests of historical partners.

12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Leases—The Company leases office space under non-cancelable lease agreements, which expire on various dates through 2022.

Occupancy lease agreements, in addition to base rentals, generally are subject to escalation provisions based on certain costs incurred by the landlord. Included in "premises and occupancy costs" and, with respect to the separated businesses, "loss from discontinued operations" on the consolidated statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 is \$53,230, \$51,948 and \$54,689, respectively, of aggregate rental expense relating to operating leases. The Company subleases office space under agreements, which expire on various dates through 2022. Sublease income from such agreements was \$10,480, \$4,505 and \$3,201 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Capital lease obligations recorded under sale/leaseback transactions are payable through 2017 at a weighted average interest rate of approximately 6.1%. Assets recorded under capital leases have a net carrying value of

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approximately \$29,095 and \$27,553 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The carrying value of capital lease obligations approximates fair value. During 2005, the Company's principal capital lease in Paris matured and ownership of the assets reverted to the Company.

At December 31, 2006, minimum rental commitments under non-cancelable leases relating to the Company's continuing operations, net of sublease income, are approximately as follows:

<u>Year Ending December 31</u>	<u>Minimum Rental Commitments</u>	
	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Operating</u>
2007	\$2,815	\$63,488
2008	2,802	55,604
2009	2,793	47,559
2010	2,786	44,902
2011	2,783	42,694
Thereafter	<u>21,924</u>	<u>233,936</u>
Total minimum lease payments	35,903	488,183
Less amount representing interest	10,458	
Present value of capital lease commitments	<u>\$25,445</u>	
Sublease proceeds		<u>74,203</u>
Net lease payments		<u>\$413,980</u>

During the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company recorded approximately \$6,000 within "loss from discontinued operations" on the consolidated statement of income due to the reduction in expected sublease income as a result of rental market weakness and increases in costs relating to abandoned space.

During the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company recorded impairment costs of approximately \$7,700, net of an indemnity from LFCM Holdings (as described below) relating to other abandoned leased facilities in the U.K, of which \$6,300 and \$1,400 is included in "loss from discontinued operations" and "premises and occupancy costs", respectively, on the consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2005. These costs represent write-offs of leasehold improvements as well as a provision for lease obligations. In accordance with SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities," the provision recorded for lease obligations on the cease-use date was determined based on the fair value of the liability for costs that will continue to be incurred for the remaining term of the lease without economic benefit to the Company, based on the remaining lease rentals, reduced by estimated sublease rentals.

With respect to the abandoned facilities, at December 31, 2006 and 2005 the Company has recorded liabilities of \$31,910 and \$37,490, respectively, exclusive of the indemnification described below, which are included in "other liabilities" on the consolidated statements of financial condition. Payments toward the liabilities continue through the remaining term of the leases. Such liabilities are based on the discounted future commitment, net of expected sublease income.

Under the master separation agreement and a related lease indemnity agreement, dated as of May 10, 2005, LFCM Holdings is obligated to indemnify Lazard Group for certain liabilities relating to abandoned leased space in the U.K. During the fourth quarter of 2005, Lazard Group entered into an agreement with LFCM Holdings which provided for LFCM Holdings to pay to Lazard Group \$25,000 in full satisfaction of its indemnification obligations with respect to the abandoned leased space. After payments received in 2006 and 2005 of \$7,798 and \$6,209, respectively, the net present value of the balance due at December 31, 2006 and 2005 of \$9,989 and

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\$17,031, respectively, is included in “receivables - related parties” on the consolidated statements of financial condition (see Note 17 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). The balance is due based on a schedule of periodic payments through May 10, 2010.

Lending Commitments—In the normal course of business, LFB enters into commitments to extend credit, predominately at variable interest rates. The commitments have an expiration date and, once drawn upon, may require the counterparty to post collateral depending on creditworthiness. Total outstanding commitments at December 31, 2006 were \$9,777. This amount may not represent future cash requirements as commitments may expire without being drawn upon.

Other Commitments—At December 31, 2006, the Company had commitments for capital contributions of \$3,656 to merchant banking Company-sponsored investment funds, which are contingent upon certain events and have no definitive final payment date (including \$3,008 in connection with the Company’s compensation plans—see Note 15 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). In addition, the Company had agreements (which are cancelable under certain circumstances) relating to future minimum payments to certain senior advisors, managing directors and employees. These future minimum payments amount to \$46,980, \$6,010, \$1,818, \$731, \$732 and \$2,503 for the years ending December 31, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and thereafter, respectively.

See Note 7 and Note 15 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding capital commitments in connection with merchant banking funds managed by LAI and obligations to fund our pension plans in the U.K., respectively.

In the normal course of business, LFB provides indemnifications to third parties to protect them in the event of non-performance by its clients. At December 31, 2006, LFB had \$17,304 of such indemnifications and held \$12,254 of collateral/counter-guarantees to secure these commitments. The Company believes the likelihood of loss with respect to these indemnities is remote. Accordingly, no liability is recorded in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

The Company has various other contractual commitments arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the consummation of such commitments will not have a material adverse effect on the Company’s consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Legal—The Company’s businesses, as well as the financial services industry generally, are subject to extensive regulation throughout the world. The Company is involved in a number of judicial, regulatory and arbitration proceedings and inquiries concerning matters arising in connection with the conduct of our businesses. The Company reviews such matters on a case by case basis and establishes its reserves in accordance with SFAS No. 5, “*Accounting For Contingencies*.” Management believes, based on currently available information, that the results of such matters, in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on its financial condition but might be material to its operating results or cash flows for any particular period, depending upon the operating results for such period.

In 2004, we received a request for information from the NASD as part of an industry investigation relating to gifts and gratuities, which was focused primarily on the Company’s former Capital Markets business, which business was transferred to LFCM Holdings as a part of the separation. In addition, the Company received requests for information from the NASD, SEC and the U.S. Attorney’s Office for the District of Massachusetts seeking information concerning gifts and entertainment involving an unaffiliated mutual fund company, which are also focused on that same business. In the course of an internal review of these matters, there were resignations or discipline of certain individuals associated with Lazard’s former Capital Markets business. These

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investigations are continuing and the Company cannot predict their potential outcomes. Accordingly, the Company has not recorded an accrual for losses related to any such judicial, regulatory or arbitration proceedings.

Lazard Ltd and Goldman Sachs & Co., the lead underwriter of Lazard Ltd's equity public offering of its common stock, as well as several members of Lazard Ltd's management and board of directors, have been named as defendants in several putative class action lawsuits and putative stockholder derivative lawsuits filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York and the Supreme Court of the State of New York. The putative class action lawsuits and putative derivative lawsuits allege, respectively, various violations of the federal securities laws and breaches by Lazard Ltd directors of their fiduciary duties, all in connection with matters related to the equity public offering, and seek, among other things, compensatory, rescissory and punitive damages. On February 7, 2007, the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York issued a Decision and Order dismissing plaintiffs' claims and allowing plaintiffs twenty days to file an amended complaint repleading any of the dismissed claims. Plaintiffs allowed the twenty-day period to pass without filing an amended complaint. Accordingly, the defendants have prevailed in the putative class action in the U.S. District Court. In the putative class action lawsuit brought in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, the defendants have filed a motion to dismiss the complaint or, in the alternative, to stay the action pending final resolution of the putative class action lawsuit filed in the U.S. District Court. We believe that all of these suits are meritless and intend to continue defending them vigorously.

13. MEMBERS' EQUITY AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY

Pursuant to Lazard Group's operating agreement as in effect prior to the amended and restated Operating Agreement, Lazard Group allocates and distributes to its members a substantial portion of its distributable profits in three monthly installments, as soon as practicable after the end of each fiscal year. Such installment distributions usually begin in February. In addition, other periodic distributions to members included, as applicable, capital withdrawals, fixed return on members' equity and income tax advances made on behalf of members.

In connection with the consummation of the equity public offering, during the period January 1 through May 9, 2005, Lazard Group's members' equity was reduced by approximately \$145,000 for the repurchase of working member interests prior to consummation of the equity public offering.

At December 31, 2006, approximately 47.9% and 52.1% of the outstanding Lazard Group common membership interests are held by subsidiaries of the Company and by LAZ-MD Holdings, respectively. Pursuant to provisions of its amended and restated Operating Agreement, Lazard Group distributions in respect of common membership interests are allocated to the holders of such interests on a pro rata basis. Such distributions represent amounts necessary to fund (i) any dividends the Company may declare on its Class A common stock and (ii) tax distributions in respect of income taxes that the Company's subsidiaries and the members of LAZ-MD Holdings incur as a result of holding Lazard Group common membership interests. During the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, Lazard Group distributed \$22,357 and \$8,821, respectively, to LAZ-MD Holdings and \$13,480 and \$5,325, respectively, to the subsidiaries of Lazard Ltd, which latter amounts were used by the Company to pay dividends to third party stockholders of its Class A common stock. In addition, during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, Lazard Group made tax distributions of \$43,253 and \$18,164, respectively, including \$26,968 and \$11,327, respectively, paid to LAZ-MD Holdings and \$16,285 and \$6,837, respectively, paid to subsidiaries of Lazard Ltd.

On February 6, 2007, the Board of Directors of Lazard Ltd declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.09 per share on its Class A common stock, totaling \$4,640, payable on February 28, 2007 to stockholders of record on February 16, 2007.

A description of the Equity Incentive Plan, and activity with respect thereto during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 is presented below.

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Shares Available Under the Equity Incentive Plan

The Equity Incentive Plan authorizes the issuance of up to 25,000,000 shares of Class A common stock pursuant to the grant or exercise of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, stock units and other equity-based awards. Each stock unit granted under the Equity Incentive Plan represents a contingent right to receive one share of Class A common stock of the Company, at no cost to the recipient. The fair value of such stock unit awards is determined based on the closing market price of the Company's Class A common stock at the date of grant.

Restricted Stock Unit Grants ("RSUs")

RSUs require future service as a condition for the delivery of the underlying shares of Class A common stock and convert into Class A common stock on a one-for-one basis after the stipulated vesting periods. The fair value of the RSUs, net of an estimated forfeiture rate, is amortized over the vesting periods or requisite service periods as required under SFAS 123 or SFAS 123R and, for purposes of calculating diluted net income per share, are included in the diluted weighted average shares of Class A common stock outstanding using the treasury stock method. Expense relating to RSUs is charged to "compensation and benefits" within the consolidated statements of income, and amounted to \$22,995 and \$1,024 for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. RSU's issued subsequent to December 31, 2005 generally include a dividend participation right that provides that during vesting periods each RSU is attributed additional RSUs (or fractions thereof) equivalent to any ordinary quarterly dividends paid on Class A common stock during such period. During the year ended December 31, 2006, such dividend participation rights required the issuance of 22,467 RSUs and resulted in a charge to "retained earnings" and a credit to "additional paid-in-capital," net of estimated forfeitures, of \$883.

Deferred Stock Unit Grants ("DSUs")

Non-executive members of the Board of Directors receive approximately 50% of their annual compensation for service on the Board of Directors and its committees in the form of DSUs, which are convertible into Class A common stock at the time of cessation of service to the Board. Their remaining compensation is paid in cash. The DSUs include a cash dividend participation right equivalent to any ordinary quarterly dividends paid on Class A common stock. DSU awards are expensed at their fair value on their date of grant, which totaled \$549 and \$253 during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

On May 9, 2006, the Board of Directors adopted the Directors' Fee Deferral Unit Plan, which allows the Company's Non-Executive Directors to elect to receive additional DSUs pursuant to the Equity Incentive Plan in lieu of some or all of their cash fees. The number of DSUs that shall be granted to a Non-Executive Director pursuant to this election shall equal the value of cash fees that the applicable Non-Executive Director has elected to forego pursuant to such election, divided by the market value of a share of Class A common stock on the date on which the foregone cash fees would otherwise have been paid. As of December 31, 2006, 1,070 DSUs were granted pursuant to the Directors' Fee Deferral Unit Plan.

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The following is a summary of activity relating to RSUs and DSUs during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006:

	RSUs		DSUs	
	Units	Grant Date Weighted Average Fair Value	Units	Grant Date Weighted Average Fair Value
Balance, January 1, 2005	—	—	—	—
Granted	1,045,733	\$23.87	9,968	\$25.33
Forfeited	(12,000)	\$23.72	—	—
Converted	—	—	—	—
Balance, December 31, 2005	1,033,733	\$23.87	9,968	\$25.33
Granted (including 22,467 RSUs relating to dividend participation)	3,133,712	\$34.96	13,390	\$41.02
Forfeited	(158,063)	\$34.04	—	—
Converted	—	—	(3,668)	\$26.89
Balance, December 31, 2006	<u>4,009,382</u>	<u>\$32.13</u>	<u>19,690</u>	<u>\$35.71</u>

As of December 31, 2006, unrecognized RSU compensation expense, adjusted for estimated forfeitures, was approximately \$79,066, with such unrecognized compensation expense expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 3.3 years. The ultimate amount of such expense is dependent upon the actual number of RSUs that will vest. The Company periodically assesses the forfeiture rates used for such estimates. A change in estimated forfeiture rates would cause the aggregate amount of compensation expense recognized in future periods to differ from the estimated unrecognized compensation expense described herein.

In January, 2007, the Company granted 4,958,785 RSUs to eligible employees that vest at various dates during the period ending March, 2011, and had a weighted average fair value on the date of grant of \$50.08 per RSU. The compensation expense with respect to these grants, net of forfeitures, will be recognized over a weighted average period of 3.4 years.

Share Repurchase Program

On February 7, 2006, the Board of Directors of Lazard Ltd authorized the repurchase of up to \$100,000 in aggregate cost of Lazard Ltd's Class A common stock. The Company's intention is that the share repurchase program will be used primarily to offset shares to be issued under the Equity Incentive Plan. Purchases may be made in the open market or through privately negotiated transactions in 2006 and 2007. During the year ended December 31, 2006, Lazard Group purchased 115,000 shares of Class A common stock in the open market at an average price of \$36.34 per share, which are reported, at cost, as "Class A common stock held in treasury" on the consolidated statement of financial condition as of December 31, 2006.

Preference Shares

Lazard Ltd currently has 15,000,000 authorized preference shares, par value of \$0.01 per share. As of December 31, 2006, no preference shares have been issued.

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14. NET INCOME PER SHARE

The Company's basic and diluted net income per share calculations for the year ended December 31, 2006 and for the period commencing May 10, 2005 through December 31, 2005 are computed as described below.

Basic Net Income Per Share

Numerator—(i) with respect to 2006, utilizes net income available for Class A common stockholders for the year ended December 31, 2006, and (ii) with respect to 2005, utilizes net income available for Class A common stockholders for the period May 10, 2005 through December 31, 2005.

Denominator—(i) with respect to 2006, utilizes the weighted average shares of Class A common stock for the year ended December 31, 2006, which amounts to 38,432,815 shares and (ii) with respect to the year ended December 31, 2005, utilizes the 37,500,000 weighted average number of shares of Class A common stock outstanding between May 10, 2005 and December 31, 2005.

Diluted Net Income Per Share

Numerator—utilizes net income available for Class A common stockholders for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 as in the basic net income per share calculation described above, plus, to the extent applicable and dilutive, (i) interest expense on convertible debt, (ii) changes in minority interest in net income resulting from assumed share issuances in connection with DSUs, RSUs and ESUs and (iii) on an as-if-exchanged basis, amounts applicable to LAZ-MD Holdings exchangeable interests, and corporate tax related to (i) (ii) and (iii) herein.

Denominator—utilizes the weighted average number of shares of Class A common stock for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 as in the basic net income per share calculation described above, plus, to the extent dilutive, the incremental number of shares of Class A common stock to settle (i) DSU and RSU awards, as calculated using the treasury stock method, (ii) convertible debt, as calculated using the "if converted" method, (iii) ESU's, using the treasury stock method and (iv) LAZ-MD Holdings exchangeable interests, on an as-if-exchanged basis.

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The calculations of the Company's basic and diluted net income per share and weighted average shares outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 are presented below:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2006	2005
Basic Net Income Per Share of Class A Common Stock		
Numerator:		
Net income	\$92,985	\$143,486
Less—Net income allocable to members of Lazard Group (for the period January 1, 2005 through May 9, 2005)		89,175
Net income available for Class A common stockholders	\$92,985	\$54,311
Denominator:		
Weighted average number of shares of Class A common stock outstanding	38,432,815	37,500,000
Basic net income per share of Class A common stock	\$2.42	\$1.45
Diluted Net Income Per Share of Class A Common Stock		
Numerator:		
Net income available for Class A common stockholders, as above	\$92,985	\$54,311
Add (deduct)—dilutive effect of:		
Adjustments to income relating to interest expense on convertible debt and assumed changes in minority interest in net income resulting from share issuances in connection with DSUs, RSUs and ESUs and convertible debt	9,862	
Additional corporate tax	(1,027)	
Diluted net income available for Class A common stockholders	\$101,820	\$54,311
Denominator:		
Weighted average number of shares of Class A common stock, as above	38,432,815	37,500,000
Add—dilutive effect of:		
Weighted average number of incremental shares issuable from DSUs, RSUs, ESUs and convertible debt	5,733,316	61,138
Diluted weighted average number of shares of Class A common stock outstanding	44,166,131	37,561,138
Diluted net income per share of Class A common stock	\$2.31	\$1.45

Net income per share information is not applicable for reporting periods prior to May 10, 2005, the date of the consummation of the equity public offering. Losses related to discontinued operations were incurred prior to May 10, 2005. Therefore, such losses are borne entirely by the members of Lazard Group, and do not affect net income per share.

During the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the LAZ-MD Holdings exchangeable interests (which, as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, represent the right to receive 56,098,448 and 62,118,749 shares, respectively, of Class A common stock upon exchange) were antidilutive and consequently the effect of their conversion into shares of Class A common stock has been excluded from the calculation of diluted net income per share.

Prior to the issuance of the Class A common stock upon settlement of the purchase contracts, the ESUs are reflected in the Company's diluted net income per share using the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, as defined by SFAS No. 128, "Earning Per Share", the number of shares of common stock included in the calculation of diluted income per share is the excess, if any, of the number of shares expected to be issued upon settlement of the purchase contracts, less the number of shares that could be purchased by the Company with the proceeds to be received upon settlement at the average market closing price during the reporting period. The number of shares of common stock Lazard Ltd will issue upon settlement of the forward

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purchase contract component of the ESUs is not fixed, but instead is dependent on the closing price per share of its Class A common stock for each of the 20 trading days beginning on April 15, 2008. Because the settlement terms of the purchase contracts vary, the number of shares to be issued depends on whether the closing price of the stock for the last 20 trading days in the reporting period is less than or equal to \$25 per share, greater than \$25 per share and less than \$30 per share or greater than or equal to \$30 per share. Dilution of income per share will occur (i) in reporting periods when the average closing price of Class A common stock is over \$30 per share and (ii) in reporting periods when the average closing price of Class A common stock for a reporting period is greater than \$25 and is greater than the average market price for the last 20 days of such reporting period.

During the year ended December 31, 2006, the ESUs were dilutive. During the period May 10, 2005 through December 31, 2005, the ESUs were antidilutive and, consequently, they had no impact on diluted net income per share.

Both the FASB and the Emerging Issues Task Force (“EITF”) continue to study the accounting for financial instruments and derivative instruments, including instruments such as the ESUs. It is possible that the Company’s accounting for the ESUs could be affected by any new accounting rules that might be issued by these groups. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the method in which the ESUs are reflected in the Company’s diluted net income per share will not change in the future if accounting rules or interpretations change.

As discussed in Note 6 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, on May 15, 2006, the Company completed the termination of its strategic alliance with Intesa. In connection therewith, Lazard Group issued the Amended \$150,000 Subordinated Convertible Note that is convertible into 2,631,570 shares of Class A common stock. The shares potentially issuable under the terms of such note, to the extent dilutive, are considered in the calculation of the weighted average shares outstanding using the “if converted” method, for purposes of calculating diluted net income per share, and interest expense, net of income tax, related to such note would be excluded from net income for purposes of calculating diluted net income per share. In the calculation of diluted net income per share for the year ended December 31, 2006, the assumed conversion of the Amended \$150,000 Subordinated Convertible Note was dilutive.

15. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

The Company, through its subsidiaries, provides retirement and other post-employment benefits to certain of its employees through defined contribution and defined benefit pension plans and other post-retirement benefit plans. The Company has the right to amend or terminate its benefit plans at any time subject to the terms of such plans. Expenses (benefits) related to the Company’s employee benefit plans are included in “compensation and benefits” expense and, with respect to the separated businesses, “loss from discontinued operations” on the consolidated statements of income. The Company uses December 31 as the measurement date for its employee benefit plans.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, “*Employers’ Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Post-Retirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)*” (“SFAS 158”), which the Company adopted as of December 31, 2006. In accordance with SFAS 158, the Company recognized, in its consolidated statement of financial condition, the funded status of its defined benefit pension and other post-retirement benefit plans, measured as the difference between the fair value of the plan assets and the corresponding benefit obligations. Additionally, pursuant to SFAS 158, the Company is required to recognize changes in the funded status of its defined benefit pension plans and other post-retirement benefit plans in “accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax,” in its consolidated statement of financial condition.

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The following table summarizes the effect of changes in the additional minimum pension liabilities (“AML”) as of December 31, 2006 prior to the adoption of SFAS 158, as well as the impact of the initial adoption of SFAS 158 on the Company’s consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2006:

	<u>December 31, 2006 Prior To AML and SFAS 158 Adjustments</u>	<u>AML Adjustments</u>	<u>SFAS 158 Adjustments</u>	<u>December 31, 2006 After AML and SFAS 158 Adjustments</u>
Prepaid pension asset (included in “other assets”)	\$16,695		\$(8,663)	\$8,032
Pension liabilities (included in “other liabilities”)	(29,276)	\$14,518	8,663	(6,095)
Post-retirement liabilities (included in “other liabilities”)	(12,057)		1,754	(10,303)
Accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss, excluding tax of \$835	71,601	(14,518)	(1,754)	55,329

The Company’s pension and post-retirement benefits plans are described below.

LFNY Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Post-Retirement Benefit Plan—LFNY has two non-contributory defined benefit pension plans—the Employees’ Pension Plan (“EPP”), which provides benefits to participants based on certain averages of compensation, as defined, and the Employees’ Pension Plan Supplement (“EPPS”), which provides benefits to certain employees whose compensation exceeds a defined threshold. It is LFNY’s policy to fund EPP to meet the minimum funding standard as prescribed by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (“ERISA”). EPPS is a non-qualified supplemental plan that was unfunded at December 31, 2006. LFNY utilizes the “projected unit credit” actuarial method for financial reporting purposes.

Effective as of January 31, 2005, the EPP and EPPS were amended to cease future benefit accruals and future participation. As a result of such amendment, active participants continue to receive credit for service completed after January 31, 2005 for purposes of vesting; however, future service does not count for purposes of future benefit accruals under these plans. Vested benefits for active participants as of January 31, 2005 have been retained.

LFNY Post-Retirement Medical Plan—LFNY also has a non-funded contributory post-retirement medical plan (the “Medical Plan”) covering qualifying employees. The Medical Plan pays stated percentages of most necessary medical expenses incurred by retirees, after subtracting payments by Medicare or other providers and after stated deductibles have been met. Participants become eligible for benefits if they retire from the Company after reaching age 62 and completing 10 years of service.

Effective January 1, 2005, post-retirement health care benefits are no longer offered to those managing directors and employees hired on or after the effective date and for those managing directors and employees hired before the effective date who attain the age of 40 after December 31, 2005. In addition, effective January 1, 2006, the cost sharing policy changed for those who qualify for the benefit.

Settlement Transactions Relating to LFNY’s EPP, EPPS and Medical Plan— In accordance with SFAS No. 88, “Employers’ Accounting for Settlements and Curtailments of Defined Benefit Pension Plans and for Termination Benefits” (“SFAS 88”), during the year ended December 31, 2005 the Company recorded a net charge of \$388 (comprised of charges (credits) of \$3,369, (\$27) and (\$2,954) relating to the EPP, EPPS and Medical Plan obligations, respectively), for the estimated costs relating to the settlement and curtailment of EPP,

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EPPS and Medical Plan obligations and special termination benefits to employees in the separated businesses. Of this amount, \$2,420 is included in “loss from discontinued operations” and (\$2,032) is included in “compensation and benefits” expense on the consolidated statements of income.

During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company recognized a settlement loss of \$1,139 attributable to settlements with pension plan participants who elect lump sum payments upon their retirement or discontinuation of service to the Company. In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2006, due to a cash settlement of plan obligations to LFCM Holdings, the Company recognized a settlement loss of \$303 relating to a Medical Plan remeasurement. Both of these losses described herein were included in “compensation and benefits” expense on the consolidated statement of income.

LCH Defined Benefit Pension Plans—LCH has two defined benefit pension plans and utilizes the “projected unit credit” actuarial method for financial reporting purposes.

During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company announced that effective March 31, 2006, the LCH pension plans were amended to cease future accruals. As a result of such amendment, future service and compensation increases will not count for purposes of future benefit accruals under the plans. Vested benefits for active participants as of March 31, 2006 were retained. In accordance with SFAS 88, as of December 31, 2005 the projected benefit obligations under the plans were reduced by approximately \$7,600 representing a reduction in the unrecognized net actuarial loss under the plans. In addition, during the fourth quarter of 2005 the Company recorded within “compensation and benefits” expense on the consolidated statement of income a curtailment gain of \$2,095 resulting from the release of an unamortized prior service credit in one of the plans.

Termination of LCH’s Post-Retirement Medical Plan—In April 2004, LCH announced a plan to terminate its post-retirement medical plan. As a result of such action, benefits available to eligible active employees and retirees will cease on February 28, 2007. In accordance with SFAS No. 106, “*Employers’ Accounting for Post-Retirement Benefits Other Than Pensions*,” the Company is recognizing the effect of such termination as a reduction of employee compensation and benefits expense over the period ending February 2007. For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, “compensation and benefits” expense on the consolidated statements of income was reduced by \$9,515, \$9,761 and \$4,488, respectively, related to the effect of such termination.

Employer Contributions and Indemnities from LFCM Holdings—As of December 31, 2005, Lazard Group’s principal U.K. pension plans had a combined deficit of approximately \$46,800 (or approximately 27.2 million British pounds). This deficit would ordinarily be funded over time. In the third quarter of 2005, agreements were executed between Lazard Group and the trustees of such pension plans dealing with a plan for the future funding of the deficit. As part of the separation, the Company made a contribution to LFCM Holdings of \$55,000 in connection with the provision by LFCM Holdings of support relating to U.K. pension liabilities and other indemnities. During the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, contributions of approximately \$30,500 and \$29,800, respectively (equaling 16.4 million British pounds for both years) were made to the Company’s defined benefit pension plans in the U.K., of which 15.0 million British pounds were reimbursed by LFCM Holdings for each year, with such reimbursement by LFCM Holdings in full satisfaction of their obligation of support described above (see Note 17 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). Irrespective of the funded status of the plans, the Company is obligated to make further payments amounting to 8.2 million British pounds on both June 1, 2007 and June 1, 2008, which approximates \$16,100 for each period using exchange rates as of December 31, 2006. At December 31, 2006, the U.K. pension plans had a combined surplus of \$2,661.

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The following table summarizes LFNY's and LCH's benefit obligations, the fair value of the assets and the funded status at December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	Pension Plans		Pension Plan Supplement		Post-Retirement Medical Plans	
	December 31,		December 31,		December 31,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
Change in benefit obligation						
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$487,791	\$525,437	\$ 1,161	\$ 1,472	\$ 18,827	\$ 32,431
Insured annuities		(10,239)				
Service cost	1,595	7,061			134	224
Interest cost	24,815	26,165	62	86	362	519
Plan participants' contributions						(2)
Amendments					(10,143)	(9,761)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(18,314)	25,936		205	1,959	350
Benefits paid	(28,272)	(26,816)	(128)	(697)	(1,380)	(1,277)
Settlement to LFCM Holdings					(1,002)	
Special termination benefit		188				
Settlements (curtailments)	594	(6,742)	7	95		(1,341)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	63,920	(53,199)			1,546	(2,316)
Benefit obligation at end of year	<u>\$532,129</u>	<u>\$487,791</u>	<u>\$ 1,102</u>	<u>\$ 1,161</u>	<u>\$ 10,303</u>	<u>\$ 18,827</u>
Change in plan assets						
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$439,686	\$430,659				
Insured annuities		(10,239)				
Actual return on plan assets	31,432	58,550				
Employer contribution	32,673	33,304	\$ 128	\$ 697	\$ 1,380	\$ 1,217
Plan participants' contributions						60
Benefits paid	(28,272)	(26,816)	(128)	(697)	(1,380)	(1,277)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	59,649	(45,772)				
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	<u>535,168</u>	<u>439,686</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Funded surplus (deficit) at end of year	<u>\$ 3,039</u>	<u>\$ (48,105)</u>	<u>\$(1,102)</u>	<u>\$(1,161)</u>	<u>\$(10,303)</u>	<u>(18,827)</u>
Unrecognized prior service costs (credit)						(6,550)
Unrecognized net actuarial loss						<u>2,040</u>
Amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of financial condition consist of:						
Prepaid pension asset (included in "other assets")	\$ 8,032	\$ 7,604				
Accrued benefit liability (included in "other liabilities")	(4,993)	(55,709)	\$(1,102)	\$(1,161)	\$(10,303)	\$(23,337)
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ 3,039</u>	<u>\$(48,105)</u>	<u>\$(1,102)</u>	<u>\$(1,161)</u>	<u>\$(10,303)</u>	<u>\$(23,337)</u>
Amounts recorded within accumulated other comprehensive (income)/loss in the consolidated statement of financial condition includes components consisting of:						
Actuarial net loss	\$57,068	\$71,599	\$15	\$1	\$3,414	
Prior service credit					(5,168)	
Net amount recognized	<u>\$57,068</u>	<u>\$71,599</u>	<u>\$15</u>	<u>\$1</u>	<u>\$(1,754)</u>	

The following table summarizes the fair value of plan assets, the accumulated benefit obligation and the projected benefit obligation at December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	LFNY Pension Plans		LCH Pension Plans		Total	
	As Of December 31,		As Of December 31,		As Of December 31,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
Fair value of plan assets	\$28,868	\$28,238	\$506,300	\$411,448	\$535,168	\$439,686
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$28,491	\$29,564	\$503,638	\$458,227	\$532,129	\$487,791
Projected benefit obligation	\$28,491	\$29,564	\$503,638	\$458,227	\$532,129	\$487,791

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The following table summarizes the components of benefit costs, the return on plan assets, benefits paid and contributions for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 for LFNY and LCH, as well as the allocation of total costs between continuing and discontinued operations for each period:

	Pension Plans For The Years Ended December 31,			Pension Plan Supplement For The Years Ended December 31,			Post-Retirement Medical Plans For The Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004	2006	2005	2004	2006	2005	2004
Components of net periodic benefit costs:									
Service cost	\$ 1,595	\$ 7,061	\$ 16,998			\$ 341	\$ 134	\$ 224	\$ 1,926
Interest cost	24,815	26,165	25,373	\$ 62	\$ 86	138	362	519	1,088
Expected return on plan assets	(29,027)	(27,259)	(27,422)						
Amortization of transition (asset)/obligation			(116)						
Amortization of:									
Prior service cost		(442)	532			87	(1,382)	(1,564)	
Net actuarial (gain) loss	1,796	3,098	2,588		(7)	(17)	283	313	30
Net periodic benefit cost (credit)	(821)	8,623	17,953	62	79	549	(603)	(508)	3,044
Settlements (curtailments)	1,139	1,086	3,656	(7)		(609)	(9,212)	(12,715)	(4,488)
Special termination benefits		188			(27)				
Total benefit cost (credit)	318	9,897	21,609	55	52	(60)	(9,815)	(13,223)	(1,444)
Less portion related to discontinued operations		2,252	2,020		(15)	194		324	755
Total benefit cost (credit) from continuing operations	<u>\$ 318</u>	<u>\$ 7,645</u>	<u>\$ 19,589</u>	<u>\$ 55</u>	<u>\$ 67</u>	<u>\$(254)</u>	<u>\$(9,815)</u>	<u>\$(13,547)</u>	<u>\$(2,199)</u>
Actual return on plan assets	\$ 31,432	\$ 58,550	\$ 33,951						
Employer contribution	\$ 32,673	\$ 33,304	\$ 13,024	\$ 128	\$ 697	\$ 131	\$ 1,380	\$ 1,217	\$ 1,297
Plan participants' contribution								\$ (2)	\$ 46
Benefits paid	\$ 28,272	\$ 26,816	\$ 17,061	\$ 128	\$ 697	\$ 131	\$ 1,380	\$ 1,277	\$ 1,343

The amounts in accumulated other comprehensive income on the consolidated statement of financial condition that are expected to be recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost (credit) for the year ending December 31, 2007 are as follows:

	Pension Plans	Post- Retirement Medical Plans	Total
Prior service cost (credit)		\$(1,382)	\$(1,382)
Net actuarial loss	\$ 387	\$ 588	\$ 975

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The assumptions used to develop actuarial present value of the projected benefit obligation and net periodic pension cost are set forth below:

	Pension Plans			Pension Plan Supplement			Post-Retirement Medical Plans		
	As Of Or For the Years Ended December 31,			As Of Or For the Years Ended December 31,			As Of Or For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004	2006	2005	2004	2006	2005	2004
Weighted average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations:									
Discount rate	4.8%	4.8%	5.4%	5.5%	5.5%	6.0%	5.5%	5.5%	5.0%
Rate of compensation increase			3.8%-6.3%			5.5%			
Weighted average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost:									
Discount rate	5.2%	5.3%	5.8%	5.5%	6.0%	6.3%	5.5%	6.0%	5.3%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	6.1%	6.2%	7.4%						
Rate of annual compensation increases			3.8%-6.3%			5.5%			
Healthcare cost trend rates used to determine net periodic benefit cost:									
Initial							8.0%	9.5%	
Ultimate							6.0%	6.0%	
Year ultimate trend rate achieved							2008	2008	

Generally, the Company determined the discount rates for its defined benefit plans by utilizing indices for long-term, high-quality bonds and ensuring that the discount rate does not exceed the yield reported for those indices after adjustment for the duration of the plans' liabilities.

In selecting the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, the Company considered the average rate of earnings expected on the funds invested or to be invested to provide for the benefits of the plan, giving consideration to expected returns on different asset classes held by the plans in light of prevailing economic conditions as well as historic returns. This basis is consistent for all years presented.

The assumed cost of healthcare has an effect on the amounts reported for the Company's post-retirement plans. A 1% change in the assumed healthcare cost trend rate would increase (decrease) our cost and obligation as follows:

	1% Increase		1% Decrease	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Cost	\$69	\$103	\$(58)	\$(85)
Obligation	\$1,073	\$1,113	\$(908)	\$(924)

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Expected Benefit Payments—The following table summarizes the expected benefit payments for the Company’s plans for each of the next five fiscal years and in the aggregate for the five fiscal years thereafter:

	<u>Pension Plans</u>	<u>Pension Plan Supplement</u>	<u>Post-Retirement Medical Plans</u>
2007	\$15,624	\$ 24	\$ 430
2008	15,977	76	430
2009	16,264	126	462
2010	16,348	119	500
2011	16,337	160	538
2012-2016	80,665	441	3,113

Plan Assets—The Company’s weighted-average asset allocations relating to the Company’s pension plans at December 31, 2006 and 2005, by asset category, are as follows:

Asset Category	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Equity Securities	47%	48%
Debt Securities	51	44
Other (includes cash, annuities and accrued dividends)	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

Investment Policies and Strategies—The primary investment goal is to ensure that the plans remain well funded, taking account of the likely future risks to investment returns and contributions. As a result, a portfolio of assets is maintained with appropriate liquidity and diversification that can be expected to generate long-term future returns that minimize the long-term costs of the pension plan without exposing the trust to an unacceptable risk of under funding. The Company’s likely future ability to pay such contributions as are required to maintain the funded status of the plans over a reasonable time period is considered when determining the level of risk that is appropriate.

Defined Contribution Plans—LFNY and LCH also contribute to employer sponsored defined contribution plans. Contributions to these plans amount to \$7,944, \$4,975 and \$1,646 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, which are included in “compensation and benefits” expense and \$1,182 and \$1,686 for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, which are included in “loss from discontinued operations” on the consolidated statements of income. Effective January 1, 2005, the LFNY defined contribution plan was amended to provide for certain matching contributions by the Company. Effective April 1, 2006, the LCH defined contribution plan was amended to provide benefits to substantially all its employees who were previously covered under the LCH defined benefit pension plans.

Other Plans—The Company also has an incentive compensation plan (the “Plan”) pursuant to which amounts are invested in a Company sponsored investment vehicle for certain key employees. The Company records expenses for the Plan on the dates on which capital calls from such vehicle are funded. Net costs related to the Plan for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 amounted to approximately \$900, \$1,300 and \$100, respectively. At December 31, 2006, the Company had remaining commitments of \$3,008 under the Plan.

LFNY sponsors a profit sharing plan, which covers eligible managing directors of LFNY. Contributions to the profit sharing plan are included in “distributions and withdrawals to members” on the consolidated statement

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of changes in members' equity and stockholders' deficiency prior to May 10, 2005 and "compensation and benefits" expense on the consolidated statements of income for the periods commencing May 10, 2005. Effective January 1, 2005, the profit sharing plan was amended to cease future participation.

16. INCOME TAXES

Income taxes from continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 consist of:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Current expense:			
Federal	\$ 2,836	\$ 1,831	
Foreign	65,229	60,461	\$23,726
State and local (primarily UBT)	5,037	4,251	4,094
Total current	73,102	66,543	27,820
Deferred expense (benefit):			
Foreign	(4,290)	(7,558)	452
Total	<u>\$68,812</u>	<u>\$58,985</u>	<u>\$28,272</u>

A reconciliation of the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate to the Company's effective tax rate on income from continuing operations is set forth below:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
U.S. federal statutory income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Rate benefit for U.S. partnership operations, prior to May 10, 2005, the date of the equity public offering ...		(11.4)	(35.0)
Income of minority interest	(21.7)	(14.7)	
Foreign source income not subject to U.S. income tax ...	(5.9)	(4.1)	
Foreign taxes	18.6	15.5	6.6
State and local taxes, primarily UBT	1.5	1.2	1.1
Amortization and depreciation (a)	(5.4)	(3.1)	
Other	(1.1)	(1.2)	
Effective income tax rate	<u>21.0%</u>	<u>17.2%</u>	<u>7.7%</u>

- (a) Primarily relates to the amortization of the basis step-up resulting from the separation and recapitalization and basis step-up for U.S. income taxes on certain U.K. assets. A valuation allowance had been provided for these deferred tax assets.

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Deferred income taxes are provided for the effects of temporary differences between the tax basis of an asset or liability and its reported amount in the consolidated statements of financial condition. These temporary differences result in taxable or deductible amounts in future years. Details of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included in "other assets" and "other liabilities", respectively, on the consolidated statements of financial condition, are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Compensation and benefits	\$ 14,065	\$ 9,409
Pensions	1,255	15,841
Depreciation and amortization	6,928	7,191
Other	4,756	3,158
Basis adjustments as a result of the equity public offering and Secondary Offering	348,864	257,545
Bad debt provision	991	2,344
Property	4,358	3,455
Net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards	68,123	47,929
Gross deferred tax assets	449,340	346,872
Valuation allowance	(428,849)	(333,919)
Total deferred tax assets (net of valuation allowance)	<u>\$ 20,491</u>	<u>\$ 12,953</u>
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Pensions	\$ 906	\$ 552
Cumulative currency translation adjustments	4,600	2,045
Unrealized gains on long-term investments	5,009	3,852
Other	644	13
Depreciation and amortization	19,221	17,782
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ 30,380</u>	<u>\$ 24,244</u>

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company recognized deferred tax assets related to differences between the financial reporting basis and the tax basis of the net assets of the Company, which totaled \$449,340 and \$346,872, respectively. The increase in gross deferred tax assets of \$102,468 was primarily attributable to the tax effect of the increase in tax basis step-ups of \$ 91,319 and net operating loss carryforwards of \$20,194, which were partially offset by a decline of \$14,586 of pension related tax assets. The deferred tax assets include \$348,864 and \$257,545 relating to basis adjustments recorded in the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, which are the result of:

- purchases and redemptions of historical and working member interests consummated in connection with the separation and recapitalization of the Company, which resulted in deferred tax assets of \$216,214 and \$231,465 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively;
- basis step-ups for U.S. income tax purposes resulting from the exchange of LAZ-MD exchangeable interests in connection with the Secondary Offering in 2006, which resulted in deferred tax assets of \$108,245 at December 31, 2006; and
- tax basis step-up for U.S. income tax purposes on certain U.K. assets, which resulted in deferred tax assets of \$24,405 and \$26,080 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

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The deferred tax assets are offset by a valuation allowance of \$428,849 and \$333,919 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, due to the uncertainty of realizing the benefits of the book versus tax basis differences and certain net operating loss carry-forwards. The valuation allowance at December 31, 2006 reflects a net increase of \$94,930 from the balance of \$333,919 at December 31, 2005, and is primarily the result of an additional valuation allowance recorded by the Company with respect to the uncertainty of realizing the benefits of the increase in deferred tax assets relating to the basis adjustments of \$91,319 described above.

The Company's net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards primarily relate to (i) carryforwards in the U.K., at December 31, 2006 and 2005, which may be carried forward indefinitely, subject to various limitations, and (ii) carryforwards in Italy and the U.S., at December 31, 2006, which begin expiring in years after 2011.

UBT attributable to certain member distributions has been reimbursed by the members under an agreement with the Company.

Tax Receivable Agreement

The redemption of historical partner interests in connection with the separation and recapitalization has resulted, and the exchanges of LAZ-MD Holdings exchangeable interests for shares of Class A common stock may result, in increases in the tax basis of the tangible and/or intangible assets of Lazard Group. The tax receivable agreement dated as of May 10, 2005 with LFCM Holdings requires the Company to pay LFCM Holdings 85% of the cash savings, if any, in U.S. federal, state and local income tax or franchise tax that the Company actually realizes as a result of the above-mentioned increases in tax basis. During the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company recorded a "provision pursuant to tax receivable agreement" on the consolidated statements of income of \$5,964 and \$2,685, respectively, with the liability related thereto included within "related party payables" on the consolidated statements of financial position.

17. RELATED PARTIES

Amounts receivable from, and payable to, related parties as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 are set forth below:

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Receivables		
LFCM Holdings	\$18,493	\$53,787
LAZ-MD Holdings	50	145
Total	\$18,543	\$53,932
Payables		
LFCM Holdings	\$ 9,794	\$ 3,919

LFCM Holdings

LFCM Holdings owns and operates the separated businesses and is owned by the working members, including Lazard's managing directors (which also include our executive officers) who are also members of LAZ-MD Holdings. In addition to the master separation agreement which effected the separation and

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued) (dollars in thousands, except for per share data, unless otherwise noted)

recapitalization discussed in Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, LFCM Holdings entered into an insurance matters agreement and a license agreement that addressed various business matters associated with the separation, as well as several other agreements discussed below.

Under the employee benefits agreement, dated as of May 10, 2005, by and among Lazard Ltd, Lazard Group, LAZ-MD Holdings and LFCM Holdings, LFCM Holdings generally assumed, as of the completion of the separation and recapitalization transactions, all outstanding and future liabilities in respect of the current and former employees of the separated businesses. The Company retained all accrued liabilities under, and assets of, the pension plans in the U.S. and the U.K. as well as the 401(k) Plan accounts of the inactive employees of LFCM Holdings and its subsidiaries. See Note 15 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding employer contributions and indemnities from LFCM Holdings.

Pursuant to the administrative services agreement dated as of May 10, 2005, by and among LAZ-MD Holdings, LFCM Holdings and Lazard Group (the “administrative services agreement”), Lazard Group provides selected administrative and support services to LAZ-MD Holdings and LFCM Holdings, such as cash management and debt service administration, accounting and financing activities, tax, payroll, human resources administration, financial transaction support, information technology, public communications, data processing, procurement, real estate management, and other general administrative functions. Lazard Group charges for these services based on Lazard Group’s cost allocation methodology.

The services provided by Lazard Group to LFCM Holdings and by LFCM Holdings to Lazard Group under the administrative services agreement generally will be provided until December 31, 2008. LFCM Holdings and Lazard Group have a right to terminate the services earlier if there is a change of control of either party or the business alliance provided in the business alliance agreement expires or is terminated. The party receiving a service may also terminate a service earlier upon 180 days’ notice as long as the receiving party pays the service provider an additional three months of service fee for terminated service.

The business alliance agreement provides that Lazard Group will refer to LFCM Holdings selected opportunities for underwriting and distribution of securities. In addition Lazard Group will provide assistance in the execution of any such referred business. In exchange for the referral obligation and assistance, Lazard Group will receive a referral fee from LFCM Holdings equal to approximately half of the revenue obtained by LFCM Holdings in respect of any underwriting or distribution opportunity. In addition, LFCM Holdings will refer opportunities in the Financial Advisory and Asset Management businesses to Lazard Group. In exchange for this referral, LFCM Holdings will be entitled to a customary finders’ fee from Lazard Group. The business alliance agreement further provides that, during the term of the business alliance, LFNY and LAM Securities, subsidiaries of Lazard Group, will introduce execution and settlement transactions to newly-formed broker-dealer entities affiliated with LFCM Holdings. The term of the business alliance will expire on the fifth anniversary of the equity public offering, subject to periodic automatic renewal, unless either party elects to terminate in connection with any such renewal or elects to terminate on account of a change of control of either party.

Amounts recorded by Lazard Group in its consolidated statements of income relating to administrative and support services and referral fees for underwriting transactions amounted to \$5,322 and \$5,953, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2006, and approximately \$3,084 and \$6,338, respectively, for the period May 10, 2005 through December 31, 2005. Such amounts are reported as reductions to operating expenses and as other revenue, respectively.

Receivables from LFCM Holdings and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 include \$9,989 and \$17,031, respectively, related to the lease indemnity agreement and \$26,800 as of December 31, 2005 related to the

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U.K. pension indemnity (see Notes 12 and 15 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, respectively). The remaining receivables of \$8,504 and \$9,956 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, relate primarily to administrative and support services and reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of LFCM Holdings (\$3,061 and \$2,615 as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively) and referral fees for underwriting transactions (\$4,091 and \$6,307 as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively). Payables to LFCM Holdings and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2006 and 2005 principally relates to obligations pursuant to the tax receivable agreement described in Note 16 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

See also Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statement for information regarding the Company's Primary and Secondary Offerings in December, 2006, and for which LCM participated as an underwriter.

LAZ-MD Holdings

LAZ-MD Holdings held approximately 52.1% and 62.4% of the common membership interest in Lazard Group as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, and Lazard Ltd held the remaining 47.9% and 37.6% of the common membership interest at such dates. Additionally, LAZ-MD Holdings is the sole owner of the one issued and outstanding share of Class B common stock (the "Class B common stock") of Lazard Ltd at both dates. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Class B common stock provides LAZ-MD Holdings with approximately 52.1% and 62.4% of the voting power but no economic rights in Lazard Ltd. Subject to certain limitations, LAZ-MD Holdings exchangeable interests are exchangeable for Class A common stock. However, the Class B common stock will represent no less than 50.1% of the voting power until December 31, 2007.

Lazard Group provides selected administrative and support services to LAZ-MD Holdings through the administrative services agreement as discussed above, with such services generally to be provided until December 31, 2014 unless terminated earlier because of a change in control of either party. Lazard Group charges LAZ-MD Holdings for these services based on Lazard Group's cost allocation methodology and, for the year ended December 31, 2006 and for the period May 10, 2005 through December 31, 2005, such charges amounted to \$200 and \$145, respectively.

18. REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

LFNY is a U.S. registered broker-dealer and is subject to the net capital requirements of Rule 15c3-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Under the basic method permitted by this rule, the minimum required net capital, as defined, is a specified fixed percentage of total aggregate indebtedness recorded on LFNY's statement of financial condition, or \$5, whichever is greater. At December 31, 2006, LFNY's regulatory net capital was \$119,633 which exceeded the minimum requirement by \$113,867.

Certain U.K. subsidiaries of the Company, including LCL, Lazard Fund Managers Limited and Lazard Asset Management Limited (the "U.K. Subsidiaries") are regulated by the Financial Services Authority (the "FSA"). At December 31, 2006, the aggregate regulatory net capital of the U.K. Subsidiaries was \$189,255, which exceeded the minimum requirement by \$102,852.

The Financial Advisory activities of Lazard Frères SAS ("LF") and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, including LFB, are authorized by the Comité des Etablissements de Crédit et des Entreprises d'Investissement and are regulated by the Comité de la Réglementation Bancaire et Financière. Supervision is exercised by the Commission Bancaire, which is responsible, in liaison with the Banque de France, for ensuring compliance with the regulations. In this context LF has the status of a bank holding company ("Compagnie Financière") and LFB is a registered bank ("Etablissement de Crédit"). In addition, the investment services activities of the Paris group, exercised through LFB and other subsidiaries, primarily LFG (asset management) and Fonds Partenaires Gestion

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(private equity, merchant banking), are subject to regulation and supervision by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers. At December 31, 2006, the consolidated regulatory net capital of LF was \$166,157, which exceeded the minimum requirement set for regulatory capital levels by \$69,785.

Certain other U.S. and non-U.S. subsidiaries are subject to various other capital adequacy requirements promulgated by various regulatory and exchange authorities in the countries in which they operate. At December 31, 2006, for those subsidiaries with regulatory capital requirements, their aggregate net capital was \$47,439, which exceeded the minimum required capital by \$33,494.

At December 31, 2006, each of these subsidiaries individually was in compliance with its regulatory capital requirements.

19. EXTRAORDINARY GAIN

In January 2004, the Company acquired certain assets, net of certain liabilities, of West LB Panmure Limited, an unrelated entity in the U.K. Subsequent to the acquisition, the acquired business became part of the Company's Capital Markets and Other segment, operating as Panmure Gordon, a division of LCL. Panmure Gordon provides clients with corporate finance advisory services, corporate broking capabilities and equity sales and trading. The total purchase price allocated to the net assets of the business acquired was \$1,580 related to legal costs incurred to complete the transaction. The fair value of the net assets acquired exceeded the purchase price of those net assets by \$5,658. In accordance with SFAS No. 141, "*Business Combinations*," the Company recognized an extraordinary gain of \$5,507 after reducing long-lived assets, principally representing property, to \$0.

On April 26, 2005, the Company completed the sale of Panmure Gordon to Durlacher Corporation plc, a U.K. broking firm renamed Panmure Gordon & Co. plc ("PG&C") following the transaction. As part of the April 2005 transaction, Lazard Group received an ownership interest in PG&C, which was transferred to LFCM Holdings in connection with the separation. As of December 31, 2006, such ownership interest in PG&C was approximately 30.2%. Lazard Group and LFCM Holdings have agreed to share any net cash proceeds, derived prior to May 2013, from any subsequent sale by LFCM Holdings of the shares it owns in PG&C. As of December 31, 2006 LFCM Holdings had not sold any such shares.

20. SEGMENT OPERATING RESULTS

The Company's reportable segments offer different products and services and are managed separately as different levels and types of expertise are required to effectively manage the segments' transactions. Each segment is reviewed to determine the allocation of resources and to assess its performance. Prior to May 10, 2005, the Company's business results were categorized into the following three segments: Financial Advisory, Asset Management and Capital Markets and Other. On May 10, 2005 the Capital Markets and Other segment was disposed of in connection with the separation discussed in Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Consequently, subsequent to May 10, 2005, the Company has two segments: Financial Advisory which includes providing advice on mergers and acquisitions, restructurings, capital raising and similar transactions, and Asset Management which includes the management of equity and fixed income securities and merchant banking funds. Capital Markets and Other consisted of equity, fixed income and convertibles sales and trading, broking, research and underwriting services, merchant banking fund management activities outside of France and specified non-operating assets and liabilities. In addition, the Company records selected other activities in Corporate, including cash management, certain long-term investments and the commercial banking activities of LFB. The Company also allocates outstanding indebtedness to Corporate.

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As discussed in Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, results of operations are reported as an historical partnership until the equity public offering on May 10, 2005 and do not include payments for services rendered by managing directors as compensation expense and a provision for U.S. federal income taxes. Such payments and tax provisions are included in subsequent periods. Therefore, results for periods prior to the equity public offering on May 10, 2005 and subsequent thereto are not comparable.

The Company's segment information for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 is prepared using the following methodology:

- Revenue and expenses directly associated with each segment are included in determining operating income.
- Expenses not directly associated with specific segments are allocated based on the most relevant measures applicable, including headcount, square footage and other factors.
- Segment assets are based on those directly associated with each segment, and include an allocation of certain assets relating to various segments, based on the most relevant measures applicable, including headcount, square footage and other factors.

The Company allocates investment gains and losses, interest income and interest expense among the various segments based on the segment in which the underlying asset or liability is reported.

Each segment's operating expenses include (i) compensation and benefits expenses, including amounts for certain senior advisors that are incurred directly in support of the businesses and (ii) other operating expenses, which include directly incurred expenses for premises and occupancy, professional fees, travel and entertainment, communications and information services, equipment and indirect support costs (including compensation and other operating expenses related thereto) for administrative services. Such administrative services include, but are not limited to, accounting, tax, legal, facilities management and senior management activities.

There were no clients for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 that individually constituted more than 10% of the net revenue of either of the Company's business segments.

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Management evaluates segment results based on net revenue and operating income and believes that the following information provides a reasonable representation of each segment's contribution to continuing operations with respect to net revenue, operating income and total assets:

		As Of Or For The Year Ended December 31,		
		2006	2005	2004
Financial Advisory	Net Revenue	\$ 973,337	\$ 864,812	\$ 655,200
	Operating Expenses (a)	722,151	589,024	443,682
	Operating Income	\$ 251,186	\$ 275,788	\$ 211,518
	Total Assets	\$ 452,627	\$ 336,576	\$ 380,331
Asset Management	Net Revenue	\$ 553,212	\$ 466,188	\$ 417,166
	Operating Expenses (a)	418,022	349,801	282,029
	Operating Income	\$ 135,190	\$ 116,387	\$ 135,137
	Total Assets	\$ 418,538	\$ 308,054	\$ 245,449
Corporate	Net Revenue	\$ (32,994)	\$ (29,558)	\$ 22,464
	Operating Expenses (a)	26,173	20,255	1,295
	Operating Income	\$ (59,167)	\$ (49,813)	\$ 21,169
	Total Assets	\$2,337,500	\$1,266,267	\$1,384,769
Total	Net Revenue	\$1,493,555	\$1,301,442	\$1,094,830
	Operating Expenses (a)	1,166,346	959,080	727,006
	Operating Income	\$ 327,209	\$ 342,362	\$ 367,824
	Total Assets (b)	\$3,208,665	\$1,910,897	\$2,010,549

(a) Operating expenses include depreciation and amortization from continuing operations as set forth in table below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Financial Advisory	\$ 3,311	\$ 4,030	\$ 4,792
Asset Management	2,525	2,099	1,871
Corporate	8,446	8,649	7,980
Total (excluding amounts relating to discontinued operations of \$570 and \$2,295 in 2005 and 2004, respectively)	\$14,282	\$14,778	\$14,643

(b) Excludes assets of discontinued operations of \$1,488,675 at December 31, 2004.

Geographic Information

Due to the highly integrated nature of international financial markets, the Company manages its business based on the profitability of the enterprise as a whole. Accordingly, management believes that profitability by geographic region is not necessarily meaningful. The Company's revenue and identifiable assets are generally allocated based on the country or domicile of the legal entity providing the service.

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The following table sets forth the net revenue from and identifiable assets for continuing operations of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries by geographic region allocated on the basis described above.

	<u>As Of Or For The Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Net Revenue:			
North America	\$ 776,041	\$ 638,158	\$ 537,504
United Kingdom	245,409	209,812	171,200
France	267,806	208,393	188,586
Other Western Europe	158,897	197,384	175,065
Rest of World	45,402	47,695	22,475
Total	<u>\$1,493,555</u>	<u>\$1,301,442</u>	<u>\$1,094,830</u>
Identifiable Assets:			
North America	\$1,007,320	\$ 484,731	\$ 427,706
United Kingdom	335,953	261,966	288,656
France	1,663,523	959,695	1,078,614
Other Western Europe	160,814	165,794	182,144
Rest of World	41,055	38,711	33,429
Total (a)	<u>\$3,208,665</u>	<u>\$1,910,897</u>	<u>\$2,010,549</u>

(a) Excludes assets of discontinued operations of \$1,488,675 at December 31, 2004.

21. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Operating results from discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 were as follows:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Net revenue	\$ 39,599	\$179,475
Pre-tax loss	\$(14,246)	\$(10,429)
Provision for income taxes	3,330	103
Loss from discontinued operations (net of tax)(*)	<u>\$(17,576)</u>	<u>\$(10,532)</u>

(*) Borne by the members of Lazard Group as such losses were incurred prior to May 10, 2005, the date of the Company's equity public offering and the separation and recapitalization transactions.

22. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The majority of the Company's assets and liabilities are recorded at fair value or at amounts that approximate fair value. Such assets and liabilities include cash and cash equivalents, cash and securities segregated for regulatory purposes, long-term investments, securities owned, derivative instruments, receivables and payables, and other short-term borrowings and payables (also see discussion in Note 3 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

Senior Borrowings and Subordinated Loans—The Company's senior borrowings and subordinated loans are recorded at historical amounts. The fair value of the Company's senior borrowings and subordinated loans was estimated using a discounted cash flow analysis based on the Company's current borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements or based on market quotations where available. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the carrying value of the Company's senior borrowings and subordinated loans approximated fair value.

SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

QUARTERLY RESULTS (UNAUDITED)

The following represents the Company's unaudited quarterly results from continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005. These quarterly results were prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and reflect all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair statement of the results. These adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. Net income per Class A common stock and dividends declared per Class A common stock are only applicable commencing May 10, 2005, the date of the Company's equity public offering.

	2006 Fiscal Quarter*				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Year
	(\$ in thousands, except per share data)				
Net revenue	\$336,258	\$386,908	\$297,512	\$472,877	\$1,493,555
Operating expenses	258,142	302,215	248,319	357,670	1,166,346
Operating income	<u>\$78,116</u>	<u>\$84,693</u>	<u>\$49,193</u>	<u>\$115,207</u>	<u>\$327,209</u>
Net income	<u>\$19,686</u>	<u>\$23,545</u>	<u>\$13,158</u>	<u>\$36,596</u>	<u>\$92,985</u>
Net income per share of Class A common stock:					
Basic	\$.52	\$.63	\$.35	\$.88	\$2.42
Diluted	\$.51	\$.59	\$.34	\$.78	\$2.31
Dividends declared per share of Class A common stock	\$.09	\$.09	\$.09	\$.09	\$.36
	2005 Fiscal Quarter*				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Year
	(\$ in thousands, except per share data)				
Net revenue	\$260,099	\$317,363	\$356,903	\$367,077	\$1,301,442
Operating expenses	161,830	227,643	279,614	289,993	959,080
Operating income	<u>\$98,269</u>	<u>\$89,720</u>	<u>\$77,289</u>	<u>\$77,084</u>	<u>\$342,362</u>
Income from continuing operations	<u>\$80,206</u>	<u>\$37,911</u>	<u>\$19,011</u>	<u>\$23,934</u>	<u>\$161,062</u>
Net income (net income allocable to members of Lazard Group prior to May 10, 2005)	<u>\$73,356</u>	<u>\$27,593</u>	<u>\$18,603</u>	<u>\$23,934</u>	<u>\$143,486</u>
Net income per share of Class A common stock:					
Basic	N/A	\$.30	\$.51	\$.64	\$1.45
Diluted	N/A	\$.30	\$.51	\$.64	\$1.45
Dividends declared per share of Class A common stock	N/A	N/A	\$.052	\$.09	\$0.142

* This quarterly operating data reflects the results of continuing operations of Lazard Ltd, including consolidation of its investment in Lazard Group for all periods presented. Prior to May 10, 2005, the date of Lazard Ltd's equity public offering (as described in Note 1 of the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements), the consolidated financial data included herein represent the quarterly financial results of Lazard Group. The results of operations for certain businesses that Lazard Group no longer owns have been reported as discontinued operations. This quarterly data does not reflect what the results of operations of Lazard Ltd or Lazard Group would have been had these companies been stand-alone, public companies for the periods presented prior to the equity public offering. In addition, the results of operations for periods prior to May 10, 2005 are not comparable to results of operations for subsequent periods. Specifically, prior to May 10, 2005, the results of operations of Lazard Group do not give effect to the following matters:

- Payment for services rendered by Lazard Group's managing directors, which, as a result of Lazard Group operating as a limited liability company, historically had been accounted for as distributions from

members' capital, or in some cases as minority interest, rather than as compensation and benefits expense. As a result, prior to May 10, 2005, Lazard Group's operating income historically did not reflect payments for services rendered by its managing directors. For periods subsequent to the consummation of the equity public offering, Lazard Ltd includes all payments for services rendered by its managing directors and distributions to holders of profit participation interests in Lazard Group are included within the accompanying consolidated financial statements in "compensation and benefits" expense.

- U.S. corporate federal income taxes, since Lazard Group has operated in the U.S. as a limited liability company that was treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, Lazard Group's income had not been subject to U.S. federal income taxes. Taxes related to income earned by partnerships represent obligations of the individual partners. Outside the U.S., Lazard Group historically had operated principally through subsidiary corporations and had been subject to local income taxes. Prior to May 10, 2005, income taxes reflected within Lazard Group's results of operations are attributable to taxes incurred in non-U.S. entities and to New York City UBT attributable to Lazard Group's operations apportioned to New York City. For periods subsequent to the equity public offering, the consolidated financial statements of Lazard Ltd include U.S. corporate federal income taxes on its allocable share of the results of operations of Lazard Group, giving effect to the post equity public offering structure.
- Minority interest in net income relating to LAZ-MD Holdings' ownership interest of Lazard Group's common membership interests since May 10, 2005. Prior to May 10, 2005, Lazard Ltd had no ownership interest in Lazard Group and all net income was allocable to the then members of Lazard Group. Commencing May 10, 2005, minority interest in net income includes LAZ-MD Holdings' ownership interest of Lazard Group's common membership interests.
- The use of proceeds from the financing transactions.
- The net incremental interest expense related to the financing transactions.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosures

There were no changes in or disagreements with accountants on accounting and financial disclosure during the last two fiscal years.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15 under the Exchange Act as of December 31, 2006 (the end of the period covered by this annual report on Form 10-K). Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this annual report on Form 10-K, our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) are effective, in all material respects, to ensure that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

In addition, no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) occurred during our most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act), and the related report of our independent registered public accounting firm, are set forth in Part II, Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K and are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Information regarding members of the Board of Directors, including its audit committee and audit committee financial experts, as well as information regarding our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to our chief executive officer and senior financial officers, will be presented in Lazard Ltd's definitive proxy statement for its 2007 annual general meeting of shareholders, which will be held on May 8, 2007, and is incorporated herein by reference. Information regarding our executive officers is included in Part I of this Form 10-K under the caption "Executive Officers of the Registrant."

The information required to be furnished pursuant to this item with respect to compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act will be set forth under the caption "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" in Lazard Ltd's definitive proxy statement for its 2007 annual general meeting of shareholders, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Information regarding executive officer and director compensation will be presented in Lazard Ltd's definitive proxy statement for its 2007 annual general meeting of shareholders, which will be held on May 8, 2007, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Information regarding security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management and related shareholder matters will be presented in Lazard Ltd's definitive proxy statement for its 2007 annual general meeting of shareholders, which will be held on May 8, 2007, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table provides information as of December 31, 2006 regarding securities issued under our 2005 Equity Incentive Plan.

	<u>Plan Category</u>	<u>Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights</u>	<u>Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in the Second Column)</u>
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	None.			
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	2005 Equity Incentive Plan ⁽¹⁾	4,029,073 ⁽²⁾	⁽³⁾	20,967,259
Total		4,029,073⁽²⁾	⁽³⁾	20,967,259

- (1) Our 2005 Equity Incentive Plan was established prior to our initial public offering in May 2005 and, as a result, did not require approval by security holders.
- (2) Represents outstanding stock unit awards, after giving effect to forfeitures, as of December 31, 2006. As of that date, the only grants made under the 2005 Equity Incentive Plan have been in the form of stock unit awards. See Note 13 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of the plan.
- (3) Each stock unit awarded under our 2005 Equity Incentive Plan was granted at no cost to the persons receiving them and represent the contingent right to receive the equivalent number of shares of Class A common stock of the Company.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

Information regarding certain relationships and related transactions will be presented in Lazard Ltd's definitive proxy statement for its 2007 annual general meeting of shareholders, which will be held on May 8, 2007, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Information regarding principal accountant fees and services will be presented in Lazard Ltd's definitive proxy statement for its 2007 annual general meeting of shareholders, which will be held on May 8, 2007, and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Documents filed as part of this Report:

1. Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements required to be filed in the annual report on Form 10-K are listed on page F-1 hereof and in Part II, Item 8 hereof.

2. Financial Statement Schedule

The financial statement schedule required in the annual report on Form 10-K is listed on page F-1 hereof. The required schedule appears on pages F-1 through F-7 hereof.

3. Exhibits

- 2.1 Master Separation Agreement, dated as of May 10, 2005, by and among the Registrant, Lazard Group LLC, LAZ-MD Holdings LLC and LFCM Holdings LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on June 16, 2005).
- 2.2 Amendment No. 1, dated as of November 6, 2006, to the Master Separation Agreement, dated as of May 10, 2005, by and among the Registrant, Lazard Group LLC and LAZ- MD Holdings LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on November 7, 2006).
- 2.3 Class B-1 and Class C Members Transaction Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Registrant's Registration Statement (File No. 333-121407) on Form S-1 filed on December 17, 2004).
- 3.1 Certificate of Incorporation and Memorandum of Association of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement (File No. 333-121407) on Form S-1/A filed on March 21, 2005).
- 3.2 Certificate of Incorporation in Change of Name of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Registrant's Registration Statement (File No. 333-121407) on Form S-1/A filed on March 21, 2005).
- 3.3 Amended and Restated Bye-laws of Lazard Ltd (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on June 16, 2005).
- 4.1 Form of Specimen Certificate for Class A common stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement (File No. 333-121407) on Form S-1/A filed on April 11, 2005).
- 4.2 Indenture, dated as of May 10, 2005, by and between Lazard Group LLC and The Bank of New York, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Lazard Group LLC's Registration Statement (File No. 333-126751) on Form S-4 filed on July 21, 2005).
- 4.3 Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of December 19, 2005, by and among Lazard Group LLC, The Bank of New York, as trustee, and for purposes of consent, Lazard Group Finance LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.02 to the Lazard Group LLC's Current Report on Form 8-K (Commission File No. 333-126751) filed on December 19, 2005).
- 4.4 Purchase Contract Agreement, dated as of May 10, 2005, by and between the Registrant and The Bank of New York, as Purchase Contract Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on June 16, 2005).

- 4.5 Pledge Agreement, dated as of May 10, 2005, by and among the Registrant, The Bank of New York, as Collateral Agent, Custodial Agent and Securities Intermediary and The Bank of New York, as Purchase Contract Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on June 16, 2005).
- 4.6 Pledge Agreement, dated as of May 10, 2005, by and among Lazard Group Finance LLC, The Bank of New York, as Collateral Agent, Custodial Agent and Securities Intermediary and The Bank of New York, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on June 16, 2005).
- 4.7 Form of Normal Equity Security Units Certificate (included in Exhibit 4.4).
- 4.8 Form of Stripped Equity Security Units Certificate (included in Exhibit 4.4).
- 4.9 Form of Senior Note (included in Exhibit 4.3).
- 10.1 Amended and Restated Stockholders' Agreement, dated as of November 6, 2006, by and among LAZ-MD Holdings LLC, the Registrant and certain members of LAZ-MD Holdings LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on November 7, 2006).
- 10.2 Operating Agreement of Lazard Group LLC, dated as of May 10, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on June 16, 2005).
- 10.3 Amendment No. 1 to the Operating Agreement of Lazard Group LLC, dated as of December 19, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.01 to the Lazard Group LLC's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 333-126751) filed on December 19, 2005).
- 10.4 Tax Receivable Agreement, dated as of May 10, 2005, by and among Ltd Sub A, Ltd Sub B and LFCM Holdings LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on June 16, 2005).
- 10.5 Employee Benefits Agreement, dated as of May 10, 2005, by and among the Registrant, Lazard Group LLC, LAZ-MD Holdings LLC and LFCM Holdings LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on June 16, 2005).
- 10.6 Insurance Matters Agreement, dated as of May 10, 2005, by and between Lazard Group LLC and LFCM Holdings LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on June 16, 2005).
- 10.7 License Agreement, dated as of May 10, 2005, by and among Lazard Strategic Coordination Company, LLC, Lazard Frères & Co. LLC, Lazard Frères S.A.S., Lazard & Co. Holdings Limited and LFCM Holdings LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on June 16, 2005).
- 10.8 Administrative Services Agreement, dated as of May 10, 2005, by and among LAZ-MD Holdings LLC, LFCM Holdings LLC and Lazard Group LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on June 16, 2005).
- 10.9 Business Alliance Agreement, dated as of May 10, 2005, by and between Lazard Group LLC and LFCM Holdings LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on June 16, 2005).
- 10.10 First Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Lazard Asset Management LLC, dated as of January 10, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Registrant's Registration Statement (File No. 333-121407) on Form S-1/A filed on February 11, 2005).

- 10.11 Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of Lazard Strategic Coordination Company LLC, dated as of January 1, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to the Registrant's Registration Statement (File No. 333-121407) on Form S-1/A filed on February 11, 2005).
- 10.12 Lease, dated as of January 27, 1994, by and between Rockefeller Center Properties and Lazard Frères & Co. LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to the Registrant's Registration Statement (File No. 333-121407) on Form S-1/A filed on February 11, 2005).
- 10.13 Lease with an Option to Purchase, dated as of July 11, 1990, by and between Sicomibail and Finabail and SCI du 121 Boulevard Hausmann (English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Registrant's Registration Statement (File No. 333-121407) on Form S-1/A filed on February 11, 2005).
- 10.14 Occupational Lease, dated as of August 9, 2002, Burford (Stratton) Nominee 1 Limited, Burford (Stratton) Nominee 2 Limited, Burford (Stratton) Limited, Lazard & Co., Limited and Lazard LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Registrant's Registration Statement (File No. 333-121407) on Form S-1/A filed on February 11, 2005).
- 10.15* 2005 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Registrant's Registration Statement (File No. 333-121407) on Form S-1/A filed on May 2, 2005).
- 10.16* 2005 Bonus Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Registrant's Registration Statement (File No. 333-121407) on Form S-1/A filed on March 21, 2005).
- 10.17* Agreement Relating to Retention and Noncompetition and Other Covenants, dated as of May 4, 2005, by and among Lazard Ltd, Lazard Group LLC and Bruce Wasserstein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on June 16, 2005).
- 10.18* Agreement Relating to Reorganization of Lazard, dated as of May 10, 2005, by and among Lazard LLC and Bruce Wasserstein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on June 16, 2005).
- 10.19* Agreement Relating to Retention and Noncompetition and Other Covenants, dated as of May 4, 2005, by and among the Registrant, Lazard Group LLC and Steven J. Golub (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on June 16, 2005).
- 10.20* Form of Agreement Relating to Retention and Noncompetition and Other Covenants, dated as of May 4, 2005, applicable to, and related Schedule I for, each of Michael J. Castellano, Scott D. Hoffman and Charles G. Ward III (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on June 16, 2005).
- 10.21* Agreements Relating to Retention and Noncompetition and Other Covenants (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to the Registrant's Registration Statement (File No. 333-121407) on Form S-1/A filed on April 11, 2005).
- 10.22* Amended and Restated Letter Agreement, effective as of January 1, 2004, between Vernon E. Jordan, Jr. and Lazard Frères & Co. LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on June 16, 2005).
- 10.23* Acknowledgement Letter, dated as of November 6, 2006 from Lazard Group LLC to certain managing directors of Lazard Group LLC modifying the terms of the retention agreements of persons party to the Amended and Restated Stockholders' Agreement, dated as of November 6, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on November 7, 2006).

- 10.24 Letter Agreement, dated as of March 15, 2005, from IXIS Corporate and Investment Bank to Lazard LLC and Lazard Ltd (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to the Registrant's Registration Statement (File No. 333-121407) on Form S-1/A filed on March 21, 2005).
- 10.25 Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of May 10, 2005 by and among Lazard Group Finance LLC, the Registrant, Lazard Group LLC and IXIS Corporate and Investment Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.30 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on June 16, 2005).
- 10.26 Letter Agreement, dated as of May 10, 2005, with Bruce Wasserstein family trusts (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.31 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on June 16, 2005).
- 10.27 Senior Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of May 10, 2005, among Lazard Group LLC, the Banks from time to time parties thereto, Citibank, N.A., The Bank of New York, New York Branch, JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. and JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.32 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on June 16, 2005).
- 10.28 First Amendment, dated as of March 28, 2006, to the Senior Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of May 10, 2005, among Lazard Group LLC, the Banks from time to time parties thereto, Citibank, N.A., The Bank of New York, New York Branch, JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. and JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 to Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on May 11, 2006).
- 10.29 Second Amendment, dated as of May 17, 2006, to the Senior Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of May 10, 2005, among Lazard Group LLC, the Banks from time to time parties thereto, Citibank, N.A., The Bank of New York, New York Branch, JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. and JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-32492) filed on May 17, 2006).
- 10.30* Description of Non-Executive Director Compensation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.33 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2005).
- 10.31* Form of Award Letter for Annual Grant of Deferred Stock Units to Non-Executive Directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-32492) filed on September 8, 2005).
- 10.32* Form of Agreement evidencing a grant of Restricted Stock Units to Executive Officers under the Lazard Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-32492) filed on January 26, 2006).
- 10.33* Description of Non-Executive Director Compensation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.33 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2005).
- 10.34* Form of Award Letter for Annual Grant of Deferred Stock Units to Non-Executive Directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-32492) filed on September 8, 2005).
- 10.35* Form of Agreement evidencing a grant of Restricted Stock Units to Executive Officers under the Lazard Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-32492) filed on January 26, 2006).
- 10.36 Termination Agreement dated as of March 31, 2006, by and among Banca Intesa S.p.A., Lazard Group LLC, and Lazard & Co. S.r.l. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-32492) filed on April 4, 2006).

- 10.37 Amended and Restated \$150 Million Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note due 2018, issued by Lazard Funding LLC to Banca Intesa S.p.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-32492) filed on May 17, 2006).
- 10.38 Amended and Restated Guaranty of Lazard Group LLC to Banca Intesa S.p.A., dated as of May 15, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-32492) filed on May 17, 2006).
- 10.39 \$96 Million Senior Promissory Note due 2008, issued by Lazard Group LLC to Banca Intesa S.p.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-32492) filed on May 17, 2006).
- 10.40 \$50 Million Subordinated Promissory Note due 2008, issued by Lazard Group LLC to Banca Intesa S.p.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-32492) filed on May 17, 2006).
- 10.41 Certificate of Transfer and Assignment with Amendments, dated as of May 15, 2006, by and between Banca Intesa S.p.A. and Citibank, N.A., acknowledged and accepted for certain purposes by Lazard Group LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-32492) filed on May 17, 2006).
- 10.42* Directors' Fee Deferral Unit Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.39 to Registrant's Quarterly Report (File No. 001-32492) on Form 10-Q filed on May 11, 2006).
- 10.43* First amended Form of Agreement evidencing a grant of Restricted Stock Units to Executive Officers under the Lazard 2005 Equity Incentive Plan.
- 12.1 Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.
- 14.1 Registrant's Code of Conduct and Ethics (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14.1 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 001-32492) filed on March 21, 2006).
- 21.1 Subsidiaries of Registrant.
- 23.1 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
- 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Bruce Wasserstein.
- 31.2 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Michael J. Castellano.
- 32.1 Section 1350 Certification for Bruce Wasserstein.
- 32.2 Section 1350 Certification for Michael J. Castellano.

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

LAZARD LTD

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 Schedules not listed above have been omitted because the information required to be set forth therein is not applicable or is shown in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.	

LAZARD LTD
(parent company only)

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005
(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 13	\$ 50
Investments in subsidiaries, equity basis	(1,340,229)	(1,520,098)
Due from subsidiaries	1,103,077	655,946
Total assets	\$ (237,139)	\$ (864,102)
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Liabilities:		
Due to subsidiaries	\$ 17	\$ 1,431
Other liabilities	3,197	5,138
Total liabilities	3,214	6,569
Commitments and contingencies		
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Common stock:		
Class A, par value \$.01 per share (500,000,000 shares authorized, 51,554,068 and 37,500,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively)	516	375
Class B, par value \$.01 per share (1 share authorized, 1 share issued and outstanding at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively)		
Additional paid-in-capital	(396,792)	(885,690)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	32,494	(34,342)
Retained earnings	127,608	48,986
	(236,174)	(870,671)
Less—Class A common stock held in treasury at Lazard Group, at cost (115,000 shares at December 31, 2006)	(4,179)	
Total stockholders' deficiency	(240,353)	(870,671)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficiency	\$ (237,139)	\$ (864,102)

See notes to condensed financial statements.

LAZARD LTD
(parent company only)
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004
(dollars in thousands)

	<u>Years Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
REVENUE			
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries(*)	\$62,616	\$124,569	\$260,288
Interest income	31,491	19,756	80
Other			2,756
Total revenue	<u>94,107</u>	<u>144,325</u>	<u>263,124</u>
Interest expense	252	217	8,097
Net revenue	<u>93,855</u>	<u>144,108</u>	<u>255,027</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Professional fees	785	393	1,052
Other	85	229	7,001
Total operating expenses	<u>870</u>	<u>622</u>	<u>8,053</u>
NET INCOME (NET INCOME ALLOCABLE TO MEMBERS OF			
LAZARD GROUP PRIOR TO MAY 10, 2005)(*)	<u>\$92,985</u>	<u>\$143,486</u>	<u>\$246,974</u>

(*) Excludes, as applicable, with respect to periods ended prior to May 10, 2005 (a) payments for services rendered by Lazard Group's managing directors, which, as a result of Lazard Group operating as a limited liability company, historically had been accounted for as distributions from members' capital, or in some cases as minority interest, rather than as compensation and benefits expense, and (b) U.S. corporate federal income taxes, since Lazard Group has operated in the U.S. as a limited liability company that was treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

See notes to condensed financial statements.

LAZARD LTD
(parent company only)
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004
(dollars in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income (net income allocable to members of Lazard Group prior to May 10, 2005)	\$ 92,985	\$ 143,486	\$ 246,974
Adjustments to reconcile net income amounts to net cash provided by operating activities—			
Noncash transactions in net income (net income allocable to members of Lazard Group prior to May 10, 2005):			
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(62,616)	(124,569)	(260,288)
Dividends received from subsidiaries		335,419	281,225
Amortization of stock units	549	253	
(Increase) decrease in due to/from subsidiaries	(245,518)	(797,398)	87,175
Changes in other operating assets and liabilities	(1,961)	(473)	4,856
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(216,561)	(443,282)	359,942
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Capital contributed to subsidiaries	(119,133)	(232,524)	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Equity in capital transactions of subsidiaries		2,213,447	
Proceeds from issuance of Class A common stock in December, 2006 and May, 2005, net of expenses of \$16,512 and \$65,844, respectively	349,137	871,656	
Proceeds from issuance of Class B common stock		1	
Costs related to issuance of purchase contracts associated with equity security units		(12,086)	
Distributions to members and capital withdrawals		(418,412)	(366,182)
Purchase contracts relating to equity security units		(6,013)	
Settlement of interest rate hedge		(11,003)	
Redemption of historical partner interests (including mandatorily redeemable preferred stock of \$100,000)		(1,617,032)	
Distribution of separated business		(243,178)	
Distributions to LAZ-MD Holdings and LFCM Holdings		(150,000)	
Indemnity from LFCM Holdings relating to U.K. pension		53,600	
Class A common stock dividends	(13,480)	(5,325)	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	335,657	675,655	(366,182)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(37)	(151)	(6,240)
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	50	201	6,441
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	\$ 13	\$ 50	\$ 201

See notes to condensed financial statements.

LAZARD LTD
(parent company only)
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY AND
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004
(dollars in thousands)

	Members' Equity	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in- Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax	Retained Earnings	Class A Common Stock Held In Treasury	Total Members' Equity and Stockholders' Deficiency
	Shares	\$						
Balance—January 1, 2004	\$ 485,948				\$ 49,777			\$ 535,725
Comprehensive income (loss):								
Net income allocable to members	246,974							246,974
Other comprehensive income—net of tax:								
Currency translation adjustments					29,890			29,890
Minimum pension liability adjustments					(61,609)			(61,609)
Comprehensive income								215,255
Distributions and withdrawals to members	(366,182)							(366,182)
Balance—December 31, 2004	366,740				18,058			384,798
Comprehensive income (loss):								
Net income allocable to members for the period January 1, 2005 through May 9, 2005	89,175							89,175
Net income available for Class A common stockholders for the period May 10, 2005 through December 31, 2005						\$ 54,311		54,311
Net income for the period January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005								143,486
Other comprehensive income (loss)—net of tax:								
Currency translation adjustments					(46,552)			(46,552)
Minimum pension liability adjustments					4,449			4,449
Interest rate hedge, net of amortization					(10,297)			(10,297)
Comprehensive income								91,086
Distribution of net assets of separated businesses	(243,178)							(243,178)
Indemnity from LFCM Holdings relating to U.K. pension	53,600							53,600
Net proceeds from issuance of Class A common stock in equity public offering, including \$32,921 issued in cashless exchange		37,500,000	\$375	\$871,281				871,656
Issuance of Class B common stock		1		1				1
Distributions and withdrawals to members	(418,412)							(418,412)
Redemption of historical partner interests	(1,517,032)							(1,517,032)
Costs related to issuance of purchase contracts associated with equity security units				(12,086)				(12,086)
Purchase contracts associated with equity security units				(6,013)				(6,013)
Distribution to LAZ-MD Holdings and LFCM Holdings	(150,000)							(150,000)
Reclassification to additional paid-in capital	1,819,107			(1,819,107)				—
Class A common stock dividends						(5,325)		(5,325)
Lazard Group repurchase of common membership interest from LAZ-MD Holdings				(4,507)				(4,507)
Amortization and issuance of stock units				1,277				1,277
Adjustment to reclassify minority interest share of undistributed net income for the period May 10, 2005 through December 31, 2005 to additional paid-in-capital				83,464				83,464
Balance—December 31, 2005	—	37,500,001^(*)	375	(885,690)	(34,342)	48,986		(870,671)
Comprehensive income (loss):								
Net income available for Class A common stockholders						92,985		92,985
Other comprehensive income (loss)—net of tax:								
Currency translation adjustments					50,299			50,299
Minimum pension liability adjustments					13,683			13,683
Amortization of interest rate hedge					1,100			1,100
Comprehensive income								158,067
Adoption of FASB Statement No. 158					1,754			1,754
Class A common stock dividends						(13,480)		(13,480)
Amortization and issuance of stock units				23,545				23,545
Conversion of DSUs to Class A common stock		3,668	—	—				—
RSU dividend-equivalents				883		(883)		—
Purchase of 115,000 shares of Class A common stock							\$(4,179)	(4,179)
Net proceeds from issuance of Class A common stock in Primary Offering, including issuance of 6,000,000 shares in Secondary Offering		14,050,400	141	348,996				349,137
Other capital transactions				4,510				4,510
Adjustment to reclassify minority interest share of undistributed net income to additional paid-in-capital				110,964				110,964
Balance—December 31, 2006		51,554,069^(*)	\$516	\$(396,792)	\$ 32,494	\$127,608	\$(4,179)	\$(240,353)

^(*) Includes 51,554,068 and 37,500,000 shares of the Company's Class A common stock at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, and 1 share of the Company's Class B common stock at each such date.

See notes to condensed financial statements.

LAZARD LTD
(parent company only)

NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004
(dollars in thousands, unless otherwise noted)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Lazard Ltd condensed financial statements (the “Parent Company Financial Statements”), including the notes thereto, should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of Lazard Ltd and its subsidiaries (“the Company”) and the notes thereto.

The Parent Company Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”), which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses, and the disclosures in the condensed financial statements. Management believes that the estimates utilized in the preparation of the condensed financial statements are reasonable. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

The Parent Company Financial Statements include investments in subsidiaries, accounted for under the equity method.

The accompanying condensed statements of financial condition as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 reflects the financial condition of Lazard Ltd. The accompanying condensed statements of income and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2006 reflect the condensed operating results and cash flows of Lazard Ltd. The accompanying condensed statements of income and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 reflect the condensed operating results and cash flows of Lazard Group prior to May 10, 2005, and, from May 10, 2005 through December 31, 2005, reflect the condensed operating results and cash flows of Lazard Ltd.

The accompanying condensed financial statements do not reflect what the results of operations and financial position of Lazard Ltd would have been had it been a stand-alone, public company prior to May 10, 2005. In addition, the Parent Company’s equity in earnings of subsidiaries and its results of operations for periods until the equity public offering on May 10, 2005 are not comparable to results of operations for subsequent periods as described below.

- Payments for services rendered by the Company’s managing directors, which, as a result of Lazard Group operating as a limited liability company, historically had been accounted for as distributions from members’ capital, or in some cases as minority interest, rather than as compensation and benefits expense. As a result, prior to May 10, 2005, Lazard Group’s operating income included within the accompanying Parent Company Financial Statements did not reflect payments for services rendered by its managing directors. For periods subsequent to the consummation of the equity public offering as described in Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, the Parent Company Financial Statements include all payments for services rendered by our managing directors and distributions to profit participation members within “equity in earnings of subsidiaries” in the accompanying condensed statements of income.
- The Company’s income has not been subject to U.S. corporate federal income taxes, because Lazard Group operated in the U.S. as a limited liability company that was treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, Lazard Group’s income had not been subject to U.S. corporate federal income taxes. Taxes related to income earned by partnerships represent obligations of the individual partners. Outside the U.S., Lazard Group historically had operated principally through subsidiary corporations and had been subject to local income taxes. Prior to May 10, 2005, income taxes reflected within Lazard Group’s results of operations are attributable to taxes incurred in non-U.S. entities and to New York City Unincorporated Business Tax (“UBT”) attributable to Lazard Group’s

LAZARD LTD
(parent company only)

NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005, 2004 AND 2003
(dollars in thousands, unless otherwise noted)

operations apportioned to New York City. Subsequent to the equity public offering, the results of operations of the Company include the U.S. corporate federal income taxes on its allocable share of the results of operations of Lazard Group, giving effect to the post equity public offering structure.

- Commencing May 10, 2005, the consolidated statements of income include a minority interest in net income to reflect LAZ-MD Holdings' ownership interest of Lazard Group's common membership interests. Prior to May 10, 2005, there was no such minority interest in net income, as Lazard Ltd had no interest in Lazard Group and all net income prior to that date was allocable to the then members of Lazard Group. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, LAZ-MD Holdings' ownership interest in Lazard Group was approximately 52.1% and 62.4%, respectively.
- The use of proceeds from the financing transactions.
- The net incremental interest expense related to the financing transactions.

2. MANDATORILY REDEEMABLE PREFERRED STOCK

In 2001, Lazard Group issued mandatorily redeemable preferred stock ("Class C Preferred Interests") for an aggregate amount of \$100,000. The Class C Preferred Interests were subject to mandatory redemption by Lazard Group in March 2011 and, prior to such date, were redeemable in whole or in part, at the Lazard Group's option. The Class C Preferred Interests were entitled to receive distributions out of the profits of the Company at a rate of 8% per annum, which distributions were required to be paid prior to any distributions of profits to holders of any other existing class of interests in Lazard Group. The Class C Preferred Interests were redeemed in May 2005 as part of the recapitalization transactions. Interest on mandatorily redeemable preferred stock for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 of (\$8,000) and \$8,000, respectively, is included in "interest expense" in the accompanying condensed statements of income. The credit in 2005 represents accrued dividends which were cancelled in connection with the redemption of membership interests of historical partners.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Dated: February 28, 2007

LAZARD LTD

By: /s/ Bruce Wasserstein

Bruce Wasserstein
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Bruce Wasserstein</u> Bruce Wasserstein	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Director <i>(Principal Executive Officer)</i>	February 28, 2007
<u>/s/ Michael J. Castellano</u> Michael J. Castellano	Chief Financial Officer <i>(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)</i>	February 28, 2007
<u>/s/ Ronald J. Doerfler</u> Ronald J. Doerfler	Director	February 28, 2007
<u>/s/ Steven J. Heyer</u> Steven J. Heyer	Director	February 28, 2007
<u>/s/ Sylvia Jay</u> Sylvia Jay	Director	February 28, 2007
<u>/s/ Ellis Jones</u> Ellis Jones	Director	February 28, 2007
<u>/s/ Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.</u> Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.	Director	February 28, 2007
<u>/s/ Anthony Orsatelli</u> Anthony Orsatelli	Director	February 28, 2007
<u>/s/ Hal S. Scott</u> Hal S. Scott	Director	February 28, 2007
<u>/s/ Michael J. Turner</u> Michael J. Turner	Director	February 28, 2007

Corporate Information

Board of Directors

Bruce Wasserstein
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Ronald J. Doerfler
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
The Hearst Corporation

Steven J. Heyer
Chief Executive Officer
Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide, Inc.

Sylvia Jay
Vice Chairman
L'Oreal UK

Ellis Jones
Chief Executive Officer
Wasserstein & Co., LP

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Senior Managing Director
Of Counsel
Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP

Anthony Orsatelli
Member, Executive Board of Natixis and
IXIS Corporate and Investment Bank

Hal S. Scott
Nomura Professor, Director of the
Program on International Financial Systems
Harvard Law School

Michael J. Turner
Chief Executive Officer
BAE Systems plc

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Deloitte & Touche LLP
Two World Financial Center
New York, NY 10281
1-212-436-2000

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The Bank of New York
Stockholder Relations
Church Street Station
PO Box 11258
New York, NY 10286-1258
1-800-524-4458 (US)
1-610-312-5303 (outside the US)
website: www.stockbny.com

Corporate Governance Guidelines

Lazard's Corporate Governance Guidelines
are available on Lazard's corporate website
at www.lazard.com. You may obtain a copy
of Lazard's Corporate Governance Guidelines
without charge through Lazard's principal
executive office in New York.

Executive Officers

Bruce Wasserstein
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Michael J. Castellano
Chief Financial Officer

Steven J. Golub
Vice Chairman
Chairman, Financial Advisory Group

Scott D. Hoffman
General Counsel

Charles G. Ward, III
President
Chairman, Asset Management Group

Principal Executive Offices

US
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, NY 10020

UK
50 Stratton Street
London W1J 8LL

France
121, Boulevard Haussmann
75382 Paris Cedex 08

Italy
via Dell'Orso 2
20121 Milan

Global Offices

Americas	Asia Pacific	Europe
<i>Atlanta</i>	<i>Beijing</i>	<i>Amsterdam</i>
<i>Chicago</i>	<i>Hong Kong</i>	<i>Berlin</i>
<i>Houston</i>	<i>Mumbai</i>	<i>Bordeaux</i>
<i>Los Angeles</i>	<i>Seoul</i>	<i>Frankfurt</i>
<i>Minneapolis</i>	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>Hamburg</i>
<i>Montreal</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>London</i>
<i>New York</i>	<i>Tokyo</i>	<i>Lyon</i>
<i>San Francisco</i>		<i>Madrid</i>
<i>São Paulo</i>		<i>Milan</i>
<i>Toronto</i>		<i>Paris</i>
		<i>Rome</i>
		<i>Stockholm</i>

Officer Certifications

The Company has filed the certifications required
under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of
2002 as Exhibit 31 to Lazard Ltd's Annual Report on
Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

On June 8, 2006, the Company filed with the New
York Stock Exchange the CEO certification regarding
its compliance with the NYSE corporate governance
listing standards as required by NYSE Rule 303A.12
(a) noting that due to the death of a member of the
Company's Audit Committee on March 30, 2006, it
was not in compliance with NYSE Rule 303A.07 (a),
requiring three independent Audit Committee mem-
bers. On June 19, 2006, the Company filed an
interim written affirmation with the NYSE stating
that the Company had added a third independent
Director to the Audit Committee and affirming that,
as of June 19, 2006, it was in full compliance with
the corporate governance listing standards set forth
in Section 303A of the NYSE Listed Company Manual.

Forward-looking Statements

This annual report contains forward-looking state-
ments that involve risks and uncertainties, including
those relating to Lazard's future success and growth.
Actual results may differ materially due to risks and
uncertainties as described in Lazard's Annual Report
on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31,
2006. Lazard assumes no obligation to update for-
ward-looking information contained in this annual
report.

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at
10:30 AM on Tuesday, May 8, 2007, in the MTR
auditorium on the lower level of 25 W. 52nd Street,
New York, NY.



AMSTERDAM ATLANTA BEIJING BERLIN BORDEAUX CHICAGO FRANKFURT HAMBURG HONG KONG HOUSTON LONDON LOS ANGELES LYON MADRID MILAN MINNEAPOLIS MONTREAL MUMBAI NEW YORK PARIS ROME SAN FRANCISCO SÃO PAULO SEOUL SINGAPORE STOCKHOLM SYDNEY TOKYO TORONTO