UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

[X] QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 [FEE REQUIRED]

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2003

OR

[ ] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 [NO FEE REQUIRED]

Commission file number 333-18053

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

New Jersey	22-2426091
(State or other jurisdiction, incorporation or organization)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

213 Washington Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(973) 802-3274
(Registrant's Telephone Number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12 (b) of the Act: NONE
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12 (g) of the Act: NONE

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

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). YES [ ] NO [X]

State the aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant: NONE

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of August 14, 2003. Common stock, par value of $5 per share: 400,000 shares outstanding

Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey meets the conditions set forth in General Instruction (H) (1) (a) and (b) on Form 10-Q and is therefore filing this Form with the reduced disclosure format.

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Forward-Looking Statement Disclosure

Certain of the statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including but not limited to those in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Words such as "expects," "believes," "anticipates," "includes," "plans," "assumes," "estimates," "projects," "intends", or variations of such words are generally part of forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are made based on management's current expectations and beliefs concerning future developments and their potential effects upon Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey ("the Company"). There can be no assurance that future developments affecting the Company will be those anticipated by management. These forward-looking statements are not a guarantee of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, and there are certain important factors that could cause actual results to differ, possibly materially, from expectations or estimates reflected in such forward-looking statements, including without limitation: general economic, market and political conditions, including the performance of financial markets, interest rate fluctuations and the continuing negative impact of the current economic environment; various domestic or international military or terrorist activities or conflicts; volatility in the securities markets; reestimates of our reserves for future policy benefits and claims; changes in our assumptions related to deferred policy acquisition costs; our exposure to contingent liabilities; catastrophe losses; investment losses and defaults; changes in our claims-paying or credit ratings; competition in our product lines and for personnel; fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and foreign securities markets; the impact of changing regulation or accounting practices; adverse litigation results; and changes in tax law. The Company does not intend, and is under no obligation, to update any particular forward-looking statement included in this document.

Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey

Statements of Financial Position (Unaudited)
As of June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002 (in thousands)

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	June 30, 2003	December 31, 2002
<S>	<C>	<C>
ASSETS		
Fixed maturities available for sale, at fair value (amortized cost, 2003: $617,890; and 2002: $525,866)	$ 663,438	$ 553,901
Policy loans	156,651	158,431
Short-term investments	25,046	30,158
Other long-term investments	4,216	3,561
Total investments	849,351	746,051
Cash and cash equivalents	138,838	61,482
Deferred policy acquisition costs	146,965	137,053
Accrued investment income	12,171	11,291
Receivables from affiliates	13,769	24,686
Other assets	17,772	11,644
Separate account assets	1,750,226	1,590,335
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 2,929,092	$ 2,582,542
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Liabilities		

Policyholders' account balances	$ 591,569	$ 529,333
Future policy benefits and other policyholder liabilities	143,035	134,208
Cash collateral for loaned securities	36,117	25,035
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	51,447	31,713
Income taxes payable	44,429	33,646
Other liabilities	28,434	9,562
Separate account liabilities	1,750,226	1,590,335
Total liabilities	2,645,257	2,353,832
Contingencies - (See Footnote 2)		
Stockholder's Equity		
Common stock, $5 par value; 400,000 shares, authorized; issued and outstanding at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002	2,000	2,000
Paid-in-capital	168,728	128,689
Deferred compensation	(149)	-
Retained earnings	96,891	88,326
Accumulated other comprehensive income	16,365	9,695
Total stockholder's equity	283,835	228,710
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY	$ 2,929,092	$ 2,582,542

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See Notes to Financial Statements

Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey

Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)
Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 (in thousands)

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
REVENUES				
Premiums	$ 9,697	$ 5,239	$ 19,195	$ 9,322
Policy charges and fee income	19,347	15,281	34,977	28,564
Net investment income	11,367	11,356	22,010	22,535
Realized investment gains (losses), net	619	(3,391)	(1,126)	(5,523)
Asset management fees	1,055	200	2,005	233
Other income	336	194	770	340
Total revenues	42,421	28,879	77,831	55,471
BENEFITS AND EXPENSES				
Policyholders' benefits	13,028	7,424	26,600	15,402
Interest credited to policyholders' account balances	5,566	5,036	10,315	9,837
General, administrative and other expenses	15,176	15,665	28,959	26,011
Total benefits and expenses	33,770	28,125	65,874	51,250
Income from operations before income taxes	8,651	754	11,957	4,221
Income tax expense	2,719	452	3,392	1,431
NET INCOME	5,932	302	8,565	2,790
Net unrealized investment gains on securities, net of reclassification adjustment and taxes	5,317	1,826	6,670	330
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	$ 11,249	$ 2,128	$ 15,235	$ 3,120

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See Notes to Financial Statements

Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey

Statements of Stockholder's Equity (Unaudited)
Periods ended June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002 and 2001 (in thousands)

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	Common stock	Paid - in - capital	Retained earnings	Deferred Compensation	Accumulated other comprehensive Income (loss)	Total stockholder's equity
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Balance, January 1, 2001	$ 2,000	$ 128,689	$ 253,641	$ -	$ (763)	$ 383,567
Net income	-	-	15,593	-	-	15,593
Change in net unrealized investment gains, net of reclassification and taxes	-	-	-	-	4,487	4,487
Dividend to Parent	-	-	(186,000)	-	-	(186,000)
Policy credits issued to eligible policyholders	-	-	(10,275)	-	-	(10,275)
Balance, December 31, 2001	2,000	128,689	72,959		3,724	207,372
Net income	-	-	15,368	-	-	15,368
Change in net unrealized investment gains, net of reclassification and taxes	-	-	-	-	5,971	5,971
Adjustments to policy credits issued to eligible policyholders	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
Balance, December 31, 2002	2,000	128,689	88,326	-	9,695	228,710
Net income	-	-	8,565	-	-	8,565
Stock-based compensation	-	39	-	-	-	39
Contribution from Parent	-	40,000	-	-	-	40,000
Deferred compensation program	-	-	-	(149)	-	(149)
Change in net unrealized investment gains, net of reclassification and taxes	-	-	-	-	6,670	6,670
Balance, June 30, 2003	$ 2,000	$ 168,728	$ 96,891	$ (149)	$ 16,365	$ 283,835

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See Notes to Financial Statements

Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey

Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)
Six Months Ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 (in thousands)

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	2003	2002
<S>	<C>	<C>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	$ 8,565	$ 2,790
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used in) provided by		
Operating activities:		
Policy charges and fee income	(7,570)	(5,589)
Interest credited to policyholders' account balances	10,315	9,837
Realized investment losses, net	1,126	5,523
Amortization and other non-cash items	(8,162)	(825)

Change in:		
Future policy benefits and other policyholders' liabilities	8,827	2,552
Accrued investment income	(880)	(682)
Policy loans	1,780	(554)
Receivable from affiliates	10,917	818
Deferred policy acquisition costs	(9,912)	(12,920)
Income taxes payable	10,783	1,382
Other, net	12,744	81
Cash Flows From Operating Activities	38,533	2,413
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from the sale/maturity of:		
Fixed maturities available for sale	110,925	123,752
Payments for the purchase of:		
Fixed maturities available for sale	(205,296)	(179,568)
Cash collateral for loaned securities, net	11,082	(843)
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase, net	19,734	6,932
Other long-term investments, net	(754)	(1,655)
Short term investments, net	5,114	14,084
Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities	(59,195)	(37,298)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Policyholders' account balances:		
Deposits	86,164	69,699
Withdrawals	(28,036)	(35,823)
Contribution from Parent	40,000	-
Deferred compensation	(149)	-
Stock based compensation	39	-
Cash payments to eligible policyholders	-	(9,121)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities	98,018	24,755
Net increase in Cash and cash equivalents	77,356	(10,130)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	61,482	58,212
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	$ 138,838	$ 48,082

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See Notes to Financial Statements

Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey

Notes to Financial Statements (Unaudited)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") on a basis consistent with reporting interim financial information in accordance with instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-K of the Securities and Exchange Commission. These interim financial statements are unaudited but reflect all adjustments which, in the opinion of management, are necessary to provide a fair presentation of the results of operations and financial condition of the Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey ("the Company"), for the interim periods presented. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Pruco Life Insurance Company ("Pruco Life") which in turn is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Prudential Insurance Company of America ("Prudential Insurance"). Prudential Insurance is a wholly owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc ("Prudential Financial"). All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. The results of operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of results for a full year. Certain amounts in the Company's prior year financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002.

2. CONTINGENCIES AND LITIGATION

Contingencies
On an ongoing basis, our internal supervisory and control functions review the quality of our sales, marketing and other customer interface procedures and practices and may recommend modifications or enhancements. In certain cases, if appropriate, we may offer customers remediation and may incur charges, including the cost of such remediation, administrative costs and regulatory fines.

It is possible that the results of operations or the cash flow of the Company in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected as a result of payments in connection with the matters discussed above depending, in part, upon the results of operations or cash flow for such period. Management believes, however, that the ultimate payments in connection with these matters should not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

Litigation
The Company is subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of its businesses, including class actions. Pending legal and regulatory actions include proceedings relating to aspects of the businesses and operations that are specific to the Company and that are typical of the businesses in which the Company operates. Class action and individual lawsuits involve a variety of issues and/or allegations, which include sales practices, underwriting practices, claims payment and procedures, premium charges, policy servicing and breach of fiduciary duties to customers. We are also subject to litigation arising out of our general business activities, such as our investments and third party contracts. In certain of these matters, the plaintiffs are seeking large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive or exemplary damages.

The Company's litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and given the complexity and scope, the outcomes cannot be predicted. It is possible that the results of operations or the cash flow of the Company in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by an ultimate unfavorable resolution of pending litigation and regulatory matters. Management believes, however, that the ultimate outcome of all pending litigation and regulatory matters should not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

3. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has extensive transactions and relationships with Prudential Insurance and other affiliates. It is possible that the terms of these transactions are not the same as those that would result from transactions among wholly unrelated parties.

Expense Charges and Allocations
Many of the Company's expenses are allocations or charges from Prudential Insurance or other affiliates. These expenses can be grouped into the following categories: general and administrative expenses and agency distribution expenses.

The Company's general and administrative expenses are charged to the Company using allocation methodologies based on business processes. Management believes that the methodology is reasonable and reflects costs incurred by Prudential Insurance to process transactions on behalf of the Company. The Company operates under service and lease agreements whereby services of officers and employees, supplies, use of equipment and office space are provided by Prudential Insurance. Beginning in 2003, general and administrative expenses include allocations of stock compensation expenses related to a stock option program and a deferred compensation program issued by Prudential Financial.

The Company is allocated estimated distribution expenses from Prudential Insurance's agency network for both its life and annuity products. The estimate of allocated distribution expenses is intended to reflect a market based pricing arrangement. The Company has capitalized the majority of these distribution expenses as deferred policy acquisition costs.

Affiliated Asset Management Fee Income
In accordance with a servicing agreement with Prudential Investments LLC, the Company receives fee income from policyholder account balances invested in the Prudential Series Funds ("PSF"). These revenues are recorded as "Asset management fees" in the Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.

Corporate Owned Life Insurance
The Company has sold two Corporate Owned Life Insurance ("COLI") polices to Prudential Insurance. The cash surrender value included in Separate accounts was $402.0 million and $359.6 million at June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively.

Reinsurance with Affiliates
The Company currently has a reinsurance agreement in place with Prudential Insurance ("the reinsurer"). The reinsurance agreement is a yearly renewable term agreement in which the Company may offer and the reinsurer may accept reinsurance on any life in excess of the Company's maximum limit of retention. The Company is not relieved of its primary obligation to the policyholder as a result of these reinsurance transactions.

Debt Agreements
The Company and its parent, Pruco Life, have a revolving line of credit facility of up to $800 million with Prudential Funding, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Prudential Insurance. The total of asset-based financing and borrowing under this credit facility for the Company and its parent cannot be more than $800

million. There is no outstanding debt to Prudential Funding, LLC as of June 30, 2003 or December 31, 2002.

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

Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey meets the conditions set forth in General Instruction H(1)(a) and (b) on Form 10-Q and is filing this form with reduced disclosure.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") addresses the financial condition of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey as of June 30, 2003, compared with December 31, 2002, and its results of operations for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2003 and June 30, 2002. You should read the following analysis of our financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with the Company's MD&A and audited financial statements included in the Company's Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002.

The Company sells interest-sensitive individual life insurance and variable life insurance, term life insurance, and individual variable annuities primarily through Prudential Insurance's sales force in New Jersey and New York. These markets are subject to regulatory oversight with particular emphasis placed on company solvency and sales practices. These markets are also subject to increasing competitive pressure as the legal barriers, which have historically segregated the markets of the financial services industry, have been changed through both legislative and judicial processes. Regulatory changes have opened the insurance industry to competition from other financial institutions, particularly banks and mutual funds that are positioned to deliver competing investment products through large, stable distribution channels.

Generally, policyholders who purchase the Company's products have the option of investing in the Separate accounts, segregated funds for which investment risks are borne by the customer, or the Company's portfolio, referred to as the General account. The Company earns its profits through policy fees charged to Separate account annuity and life policyholders and through the interest spread for General account annuity and life products. Policy charges and fee income consist mainly of three types, sales charges or loading fees on new sales, mortality and expense charges ("M&E") assessed on fund balances, and mortality and related charges based on total life insurance in-force business. Policyholder fund values are affected by net sales (sales less withdrawals) changes in interest rates and investment returns. The interest spread represents the difference between the investment income earned by the Company on its investment portfolio and the amount of interest credited to the policyholders' accounts. Products that generate spread income primarily include general account life insurance products, fixed annuities and the fixed-rate option of variable annuities.

1. Analysis of Financial Condition

From December 31, 2002 to June 30, 2003 there was an increase of $346 million in total assets from $2,583 million to $2,929 million. Separate account assets increased by $160 million primarily from market value appreciation as a result of recoveries in the equity markets and from positive net sales (sales less withdrawals). Fixed maturities increased by $110 million and cash and cash equivalents increased by $77 million as a result of investing general account policyholder deposits and positive cash flows from insurance operations into these investments. Fixed maturities also benefited from unrealized appreciation. A higher level of securities lending activity and an equity contribution from its Parent of $40 million also contributed to the increase in cash and cash equivalents.

During this six-month period, liabilities increased by $291 million from $2,354 million to $2,645 million. Corresponding with the asset change, Separate account liabilities increased by $160 million, as described above. Policyholder account balances increased by $62 million due primarily to positive net sales of annuity products with fixed rate options. A higher level of securities lending activity increased liabilities by $31 million. Income taxes payable, which is a net number comprised of payables and receivables, increased by $11 million mainly as a result of tax expense and a tax refund received from Prudential Financial. In accordance with the tax sharing agreement with Prudential Financial, the Company was reimbursed for operating losses utilized in the consolidated federal tax return. Future policy benefits increased by $9 million as a result of growth in the term insurance business. Other liabilities increased by $19 million due to an increase in payables resulting from purchases of securities that had not settled at the balance sheet date.

Stockholder's equity increased by $55.1 million from December 31, 2002. The largest factor in this increase was a capital contribution of $40 million received from the Parent Company. Retained earnings increased from net income of $8.6 million and other accumulated comprehensive income increased by $6.7 due to unrealized appreciation on fixed maturities.

2. Results of Operations

June 2003 to June 2002 Three Month Comparison

Net Income
Net income of $5.9 million for the second quarter of 2003 was $5.6 million more than the $.3 million earned for the second quarter of 2002. The second quarter of 2002 included a charge for additional amortization of DAC of $3.5 million to reflect our lower estimate of future gross profits on annuities based on asset value declines and expected equity market returns as of June 30, 2002. Both revenues and expenses increased as growth of the life and annuity in-force business resulted in increased premiums, policy charges and related policyholder benefit expenses.

Revenues
Revenues increased by $13.5 million from the prior year comparable quarter. Premiums increased by $4.5 million from higher term insurance sales and renewals of the Term Essential and Term Elite products of $2.9 million and higher extended term insurance of $1.6 million. Extended term life insurance increased as a result of less favorable market performance in previous quarters, which caused an increase in lapses.

Policy charges and fee income, consisting primarily of mortality and expense ("M&E"), loading and other insurance charges assessed on General and Separate Account policyholder fund balances, increased by $4.1 million. The increase was a result of a $4.4 million increase for individual life products offset partially by a $.3 million decrease for annuity products. Mortality and sales based loading charges for life products increased as a result of growth in the in-force business. The in-force business (excluding term insurance) grew to $9.6 billion at June 30, 2003 from $7.6 billion at June 30, 2002 and $8.9 billion at December 31, 2002. In contrast, annuity fees are mainly asset-based fees, which are dependent on the fund balances. Fund balances are affected by net sales as well as asset depreciation or appreciation on the underlying investment funds in which the customer has the option to invest. Annuity Separate account fund balances have declined as a result of unfavorable valuation changes in the securities market over the past several years. There was a positive market recovery in the current quarter, but overall annuity Separate account fund values are lower than the same period last year.

Realized investment gains (losses) increased by $4.0 million as a result of lower losses on fixed maturities of $3.2 million and lower derivative losses of $.8 million. The second quarter of 2002 had $2.6 million of losses on fixed maturities from impairments and credit related sales whereas the current year quarter had gains on sales of $.6 million. Net investment income remained flat from the previous year quarter as the effect of lower reinvestment rates offset the benefit of a higher fixed maturity portfolio balance.

Asset management fees increased by $.9 million in 2003 as the Company received, in accordance with a servicing agreement with Prudential Investments LLC, asset management fees on the policyholder account balances invested in the Prudential Series Funds ("PSF"). The Company did not begin receiving these fees in the prior year until October 2002.

Benefits and Expenses
Policyholder benefits increased by $5.6 million from increased reserve provisions for life insurance reserves and less favorable mortality experience. The change in reserves for life products increased by $4.7 million from the prior year primarily as a result of higher term and extended term insurance, as discussed in the premium section. There were also increased death claims paid on term insurance and variable life insurance policies of $.9 million as a result of the increasing in-force business. Annuity death benefits were slightly higher by $.1 million primarily due to higher guaranteed minimum death benefits.

As of June 30, 2003, the death benefit coverage in force (representing the amount that we would have to pay if all annuitants had died on that date) was approximately $.2 billion. The death benefit coverage in force represents the excess of the guaranteed benefit amount over the account value. The guaranteed minimum death benefit feature provides annuity contract holders with a guarantee that the benefit received at death will be no less than a prescribed minimum amount. This minimum amount is based on the net deposits paid into the contract, the highest historical account value on a contract anniversary, or more typically, the greatest of these values, depending on features offered in various contracts and elected by the contract holders. These contracts generally require payment of additional charges for guarantees other than those based on net deposits paid into the contract. To the extent that the guaranteed minimum death benefit is higher than the current account value at the time of death, we incur a cost. This results in increased annuity policy benefits in periods of declining financial markets and in periods of stable financial markets following a decline. Current accounting literature does not prescribe advance recognition of the expected future net costs associated with these guarantees, and accordingly, we currently do not record a liability corresponding to these projected future obligations for death benefits in excess of annuity account values. However, we consider the expected net costs associated with these guarantees in our calculations of expected gross profits on variable annuity business, on which our periodic evaluations of

unamortized deferred policy acquisition costs are based. AICPA Statement of Position 03-01, "Accounting and Reporting by Insurance Enterprises for Certain Nontraditional Long-Duration Contracts and for Separate Accounts." (the "SOP"), will require the recording of a liability for the expected net costs associated with these guarantees under certain circumstances. The provisions of the SOP are effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2003, and, as such, we will adopt the SOP effective January 1, 2004. The effect of initially adopting this SOP will be reported as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle with restatement of prior financial statements prohibited. We are currently evaluating the impact of the SOP.

Interest credited increased by $.5 million due to growth in the policyholders' account balances for annuity products.

General, administrative and other expenses decreased by $.5 million from the prior year comparable quarter. This resulted mainly from decreases to amortization of deferred acquisition costs ("DAC") of $2.0 million partially offset by increases to commissions and general and administrative expenses of $1.5 million due to growth of the in-force business. DAC amortization is lower for annuity products by $3.5 million primarily as a result of a charge in the second quarter of 2002 for additional amortization of DAC to reflect our lower estimate of future gross profits on annuities based on asset value declines and expected equity market returns as of June 30, 2002. DAC amortization for life products was higher by $1.5 million as a result of growth in the business partially offset by favorable fund performance for the quarter.

June 2003 to June 2002 Six Month Comparison

Net Income
Net income of $8.6 million for the six months of 2003 was $5.8 million more than the $2.8 million earned for the six months of 2002. Both revenues and expenses increased as growth of the life and annuity in-force business resulted in increased premiums, policy charges and related policyholder benefit expenses.

Revenues
Revenues increased by $22.4 million from the prior year comparable quarter. Premiums increased by $9.9 million from higher term insurance sales and renewals of the Term Essential and Term Elite products of $7.0 million and higher extended term insurance of $3.0 million. Extended term life insurance increased as a result of less favorable market performance in previous quarters, which caused an increase in lapses.

Policy charges and fee income increased by $6.4 million. The increase was a result of a $7.2 million increase for individual life products offset partially by a $.8 million decrease for annuity products. Mortality and sales based loading charges for life products increased as a result of growth in the in-force business. In contrast, annuity fees are mainly asset-based fees, which are dependent on the fund balances. Annuity Separate account fund balances have declined as a result of unfavorable valuation changes in the securities market over the past several years resulting in a decrease in policy charges and fee income for annuity products. There was a positive market recovery in the current quarter, but overall annuity Separate account fund values are still down from the same period last year.

Realized investment losses decreased by $4.4 million as a result of lower losses on fixed maturities of $3.5 million and lower derivative losses of $.9 million. The prior year had fixed maturity losses of $4.6 million consisting of $1.7 million of impairments and $2.9 million of credit related losses. The current year has fixed maturity losses of $1.0 million consisting of $2.0 million of impairments and $.9 million of gains on sales. Net investment income was lower by $.5 million from the previous year as the effect of lower reinvestment rates offset the benefit of a higher fixed maturity portfolio balance.

Asset management fees increased by $1.8 million in 2003 as the Company did not begin receiving these fees in the prior year until October 2002.

Benefits and Expenses
Policyholder benefits increased by $11.2 million from increased reserve provisions for life insurance reserves and less favorable mortality experience. The change in reserves for life products increased by $7.3 million from the prior year primarily as a result of higher term and extended term insurance, as discussed in the premium section. There were also increased death claims paid on term insurance and variable life insurance policies of $3.3 million as a result of the increasing in-force business. Annuity death benefits were slightly higher by $.8 million primarily due to higher guaranteed minimum death benefits.

Interest credited increased by $.5 million due to growth in the policyholders' account balances for annuity products.

General, administrative and other expenses increased by $2.9 million from the prior year comparable period. This resulted mainly from increases to commissions and general and administrative expenses due to growth of the in-force business. DAC amortization remained flat with the prior year, as decreases in annuity products DAC amortization were offset with increases in DAC amortization from life products. Amortization related to annuity products was $3.5 million lower primarily as a result of a charge for additional amortization as described above in the prior year of $3.4 million. DAC amortization for life products was higher by $3.4 million primarily as a result of growth in the business offset partially by favorable fund performance.

General Account Investments

The Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey (the "Company") investment portfolio supports its insurance and annuity liabilities and other obligations to customers for which it assumes investment related risks. The portfolio was comprised of total investments amounting to $849.4 million at June 30, 2003, versus $746.1 million at December 31, 2002. A diversified portfolio of publicly traded bonds, private placements, is managed under strategies intended to maintain a competitive asset mix consistent with current and anticipated cash flow requirements of the related obligations. The risk tolerance reflects the Company's aggregate capital position, exposure to business risk, liquidity and rating agency considerations.

<TABLE>
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	As of June 30, 2003	% of Total	As of December 31, 2002	% of Total
	($ in thousands)			
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Fixed maturities				
Public, available for sale, at fair value	$ 510,232	60.1%	$ 377,969	50.7%
Private, available for sale, at fair value	153,206	18.0%	175,932	23.6%
Short-term investments	25,046	3.0%	30,158	4.0%
Policy loans, at outstanding balance	156,651	18.4%	158,431	21.2%
Other long-term investments (1)	4,216	0.5%	3,561	0.5%
Total investments	$ 849,351	100.0%	$ 746,051	100.0%

</TABLE>

- ----------
(1) Other long-term investments consist of the Company's interest in separate account investments.

The asset management strategy for the portfolio is in accordance with an investment policy statement developed and coordinated within the Company by the Asset Liability and Risk Management Group, agreed to by senior management, and approved by the Board of Directors. In managing the investment portfolio, the long-term objective is to generate favorable investment results through asset-liability management, strategic and tactical asset allocation and asset manager selection. Asset management strategies take into account the need to match asset structure to product liabilities, considering the underlying income and return characteristics of investment alternatives and seeking to closely approximate the interest rate sensitivity of the asset portfolio with the estimated interest rate sensitivity of the product liabilities. Asset management strategies also include broad diversification across asset classes, issuers and sectors; effective utilization of capital while maintaining liquidity believed to be adequate to satisfy cash flow requirements; and achievement of competitive performance. The major categories of invested assets, the quality of the portfolio, and recent activities to manage the portfolio are discussed below.

As of June 30, 2003, our investment portfolio consisted primarily of $663.4 million of fixed maturity securities (78% of the total portfolio as of June 30, 2003 versus 74% as of December 31, 2002), and $185.9 million of other investments (22% of the total portfolio as of June 30, 2003 versus 26% as of December 31, 2002). The other investments were comprised of other long-term investments, policy loans and short-term investments.

Investment Results

The following table sets forth the income yield and investment income, excluding realized investment losses, net for each major asset category of the Company for the periods indicated.

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	For the three months ended June 30, 2003	For the three months ended June 30, 2002

(1)	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount
		($ in thousands)		
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Fixed maturities	5.86%	$ 8,619	6.88%	$ 8,764
Policy loans	5.36	2,091	5.45	2,156
Short-term investments	1.10	398	5.05	452
Other long-term investments	83.38	728	56.58	412
Investment income before investment expenses	5.79	11,836	6.71	11,784
Investment expenses	(0.11)	(469)	(0.11)	(428)
Total after investment expenses	5.68%	$ 11,367	6.61%	$ 11,356

</TABLE>

(1) Yields are based on quarterly average carrying values except for fixed maturities and securities lending activity. Yields for fixed maturities are based on amortized cost. Yields for securities lending activity are calculated net of corresponding liabilities and rebate expenses. Yields for prior year are presented on a basis consistent with our current reporting practices.

The overall income yield on our invested assets after investment expenses, excluding realized investment losses, net was 5.68% and 6.61% for the second quarter of 2003 and 2002, respectively. The change in yield between periods is primarily attributable to reinvestment in a declining interest rate environment.

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	For the six months ended June 30,			
	2003		2002	
(1)	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount
		($ in thousands)		
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Fixed maturities	6.17%	$ 17,332	7.06%	$ 17,421
Policy loans	5.37	4,176	5.40	4,242
Short-term investments	1.14	779	4.22	967
Other long-term investments	39.17	670	60.02	770
Investment income before investment expenses	5.85	22,957	6.78	23,400
Investment expenses	(0.11)	(947)	(0.12)	(865)
Total after investment expenses	5.74%	$ 22,010	6.66%	$ 22,535

</TABLE>

(1) Yields are based on quarterly average carrying values except for fixed maturities, equity securities and securities lending activity. Yields for fixed maturities are based on amortized cost. Yields for securities lending activity are calculated net of corresponding liabilities and rebate expenses. Yields for prior year are presented on a basis consistent with our current reporting practices.

The overall income yield on our invested assets after investment expenses, excluding realized investment losses, net was 5.74% and 6.66% for the first six months of 2003 and 2002, respectively. The change in yield between periods is primarily due to reinvestment activities in a declining interest rate environment.

Continuation of the low interest rate environment will result in our reinvestment of maturing securities at lower rates and would reduce the yield we are able to earn on our investments, which support our obligations for certain products, including fixed annuities. On products with crediting rates that do not fully reflect changes in yields currently available in fixed income markets, this reduction in yield would also have a corresponding impact on the "spread," the difference between the yield on our investments and the amounts that we are required to pay our customers related to these products, which would have a negative impact on our future profitability.

Fixed Maturity Securities

Investment Mix

We manage our public portfolio to a risk profile directed by the Asset Liability and Risk Management Group, consistent with the investment policy statement agreed to by senior management and approved by the Board of Directors. We seek to employ relative value analysis both in credit selection and in purchasing and selling securities. To the extent that we actively purchase and sell securities as part of credit selection and portfolio rebalancing, the total return that we earn on the portfolio will be reflected both as investment income and also as realized gains or losses on investments.

We use our private placement and asset-backed portfolios to enhance the diversification and yield of our overall fixed maturity portfolio. Our investment staff directly originates approximately half of all of our private placements. Our origination capability offers the opportunity to lead transactions and gives us the opportunity for better terms, including covenants and call protection, and to take advantage of innovative deal structures.

The Company has classified all private placements and publicly traded securities as available for sale. "Available for sale" securities are carried in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses (after certain related adjustments) recognized by credits and charges to equity capital. At June 30, 2003 the fixed maturities portfolio totaled $663.4 million, an increase of $109.5 million compared to December 31, 2002.

Our fixed maturity securities portfolio consists principally of public and private fixed maturities across an array of industry categories. As of June 30, 2003, we held approximately 78% of assets in fixed maturity securities (versus 74% as of December 31, 2002) with a total amortized cost of $617.9 million and an estimated fair value of $663.4 million, compared to an amortized cost of $525.9 million and estimated fair value of $553.9 million as of December 31, 2002. Our investments in public fixed maturities as of June 30, 2003 were $475.9 million at amortized cost and $510.2 million at estimated fair value compared to $358.1 million at amortized cost and $378.0 million at estimated fair value as of December 31, 2002. Our investments in private fixed maturities as of June 30, 2003 were $142.0 million at amortized cost and $153.2 million at estimated fair value compared to $167.7 million at amortized cost and $175.9 million at estimated fair value as of December 31, 2002.

Fixed Maturity Securities and Unrealized Gains and Losses by Industry Category

The following table sets forth the composition of our fixed maturity securities portfolio by industry category as of the dates indicated and the associated gross unrealized gains and losses.

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	As of June 30, 2003				As of December 31, 2002			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value (1)
	($ in Thousands)							
Industry								
U.S. Government	$ 86,750	$ 2,262	$ 63	$ 88,949	$ 42,149	$ 1,222	$ -	$ 43,371
Manufacturing	125,710	10,063	74	135,699	119,244	6,714	538	125,420
Utilities	73,230	7,166	102	80,294	64,765	3,874	1,190	67,449
Finance	119,068	10,712	72	129,708	88,285	7,467	26	95,726
Services	41,318	3,012	21	44,309	29,927	1,456	255	31,128
Mortgage Backed	11,630	294	-	11,924	15,455	342	-	15,797
Foreign Government	4,025	239	-	4,264	4,027	280	-	4,307
Retail and Wholesale	48,605	4,466	8	53,063	42,695	3,999	113	46,581
Asset-Backed Securities	58,925	3,195	291	61,829	69,183	1,965	775	70,373
Transportation	19,713	2,225	-	21,938	22,772	1,175	53	23,894
Energy	27,702	2,410	1	30,111	27,364	2,498	7	29,855
Other	1,214	136	-	1,350				
Total	$ 617,890	$ 46,180	$ 632	$ 663,438	$ 525,866	$ 30,992	$ 2,957	$ 553,901

</TABLE>

As a percentage of amortized cost, fixed maturity investments as of June 30, 2003 consist primarily of the following sectors: 20% manufacturing, 19% finance, 14% U.S. government and 12% utilities compared to 23% manufacturing, 17% finance, 13% asset-backed securities and 12% utilities as of December 31, 2002. 100% of the mortgage-backed securities were publicly traded agency pass-through securities. The Company did not invest in collateralized mortgage obligations as of June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002.

The gross unrealized losses related to our fixed maturity portfolio were $0.6 million as of June 30, 2003 compared to $3.0 million as of December 31, 2002. The gross unrealized losses as of June 30, 2003 were concentrated primarily in the asset-backed securities, utilities, manufacturing, and finance sectors while gross unrealized losses as of December 31, 2002 were concentrated in the utilities, asset-backed securities, manufacturing and services sectors. Non-investment grade securities represented 30% of the gross unrealized losses as of June 30, 2003 versus 62% of gross unrealized losses as of December 31, 2002.

Fixed Maturity Securities Credit Quality

The Securities Valuation Office (SVO) of the NAIC evaluates the investments of insurers for regulatory reporting purposes and assigns fixed maturity securities to one of six categories called "NAIC Designations." NAIC designations of "1" or "2" include fixed maturities considered investment grade, which include securities rated Baa3 or higher by Moody's or BBB- or higher by S&P. NAIC Designations of "3" through "6" are referred to as below investment grade, which include securities rated Ba1 or lower by Moody's and BB+ or lower by S&P. As a result of time lags between the funding of investments, finalization of legal documents, and completion of the SVO filing process, the fixed maturity portfolio generally includes securities that have not yet been rated by the SVO as of each balance sheet date. Pending receipt of SVO ratings, the categorization of these securities by NAIC designation is based on the expected ratings indicated by internal analysis.

The amortized cost of our public and private below-investment grade fixed maturities totaled $52.0 million, or 8%, of the total fixed maturities as of June 30, 2003, compared to $63.8 million, or 12%, of total fixed maturities as of December 31, 2002.

Public Fixed Maturities - Credit Quality

The following table sets forth our public fixed maturity portfolios by NAIC rating as of the dates indicated.

($ in Thousands)

NAIC Designation (1)	Rating Agency Equivalent	As of June 30, 2003 Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	As of December 31, 2002 Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
1	Aaa, Aa, A	$ 263,062	$ 17,183	$ 63	$ 280,182	$ 200,153	$ 12,626	$ 35	$ 212,744
2	Baa	177,980	14,637	66	192,551	132,938	8,798	874	140,862
3	Ba	17,335	780	91	18,024	11,993	309	96	12,206
4	B	14,281	1,344	62	15,563	9,232	266	636	8,862
5	C and lower	1,773	568	29	2,312	2,330	82	450	1,962
6	In or near default	1,458	142	0	1,600	1,491	-	158	1,333
Public Fixed Maturities		$ 475,889	$ 34,654	$ 311	$ 510,232	$ 358,137	$ 22,081	$ 2,249	$ 377,969

(1) Includes, as of June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively, 15 securities with amortized cost of $4 million (fair value, $5 million) and 6

securities with amortized cost of $3 million (fair value, $3 million) that have been categorized based on expected NAIC designations pending receipt of SVO ratings.

Private Fixed Maturities - Credit Quality

The following table sets forth our private fixed maturity portfolios by NAIC rating as of the dates indicated.

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

		As of June 30, 2003				As of December 31, 2002			
		Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
(1) NAIC Designation	Rating Agency Equivalent	($ in Thousands)							
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
1	Aaa, Aa, A	$ 39,164	$ 1,731	$ 271	$ 40,624	$ 39,178	$ 1,341	$ 199	$ 40,320
2	Baa	85,680	7,249	42	92,887	89,806	6,823	10	96,619
3	Ba	7,251	2,017	0	9,268	25,270	588	338	25,520
4	B	659	65	0	724	1,518	-	28	1,490
5	C and lower	9,070	424	8	9,486	11,957	158	132	11,983
6	In or near default	177	40	-	217	-	-	-	-
Private Fixed Maturities		$ 142,001	$ 11,526	$ 321	$ 153,206	$ 167,729	$ 8,910	$ 707	$ 175,932

</TABLE>

(1) Includes, as of June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively, 4 securities with amortized cost of $6 million (fair value, $6 million) and 10 securities with amortized cost of $21 million (fair value, $22 million) that have been categorized based on expected NAIC designations pending receipt of SVO ratings.

Unrealized Losses from Fixed Maturity Securities

The following table sets forth the amortized cost and gross unrealized losses of fixed maturity securities where the estimated fair value had declined and remained below amortized cost by 20% or more for the following timeframes:

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	As of June 30, 2003		As of December 31, 2002	
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Losses	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Losses
	($ in thousands)			
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Less than six months	$ -	$ -	$ 2,969	$ 990
Greater than six months but less than nine months	-	-	706	260
Greater than nine months	-	-	-	-
Total	$ -	$ -	$ 3,675	$ 1,250

</TABLE>

Gross unrealized losses of fixed maturity securities where estimated fair value has been 20% or more below amortized cost was $0 million as of June 30, 2003 and $1.3 million as of December 31, 2002. The gross unrealized losses as of December 31, 2002 were concentrated in the utilities, manufacturing, and retail and wholesale sectors.

Impairments of Fixed Maturity Securities

Our credit and portfolio management processes help ensure prudent controls over valuation and management of the private portfolio. We have separate pricing and authorization processes to establish "checks and balances" for new investments. We apply consistent standards of credit analysis and due diligence for all transactions, whether they originate through our own in-house origination staff or through agents. Our regional offices closely monitor the portfolios in their regions. We set all valuation standards centrally, and we assess the fair value of all investments quarterly.

We maintain separate monitoring processes for public and private fixed maturities and create watch lists to highlight securities which require special scrutiny and management. Our public fixed maturity asset managers formally review all public fixed maturity holdings on a monthly basis and more frequently when necessary to identify potential credit deterioration whether due to ratings downgrades, unexpected price variances, and/or industry specific concerns. We classify public fixed maturity securities of issuers that have defaulted as securities not in good standing and all other public watch list assets as closely monitored.

Our private fixed maturity asset managers conduct specific servicing tests on each investment on an ongoing basis to determine whether the investment is in compliance or should be placed on the watch list or assigned an early warning classification. We assign early warning classifications to those issuers that have failed a servicing test or experienced a minor covenant default, and

we continue to monitor them for improvement or deterioration. In certain situations, the Company benefits from negotiated rate increases or fees resulting from a covenant breach. We assign closely monitored status to those investments that have been recently restructured or for which restructuring is a possibility due to substantial credit deterioration or material covenant defaults. We classify as not in good standing securities of issuers that are in more severe conditions, for example, bankruptcy or payment default.

We classify our fixed maturity securities as available for sale. As a result we record unrealized gains and losses to the extent that amortized cost is different from estimated fair value. All available for sale securities with unrealized losses are subject to our review to identify other-than-temporary impairments in value. In evaluating whether a decline in value is other-than-temporary, we consider several factors including, but not limited to, the following:

1) whether the decline is substantial;
2) the duration (generally greater than six months);
3) the reasons for the decline in value (credit event or interest rate related);
4) our ability and intent to hold our investment for a period of time to allow for a recovery of value; and
5) the financial condition of and near-term prospects of the issuer.

When we determine that there is an other-than-temporary impairment, we record a writedown to estimated fair value which reduces the cost basis. The new cost basis of an impaired security is not adjusted for subsequent increases in estimated fair value. Estimated fair values for fixed maturities, other than private placement securities are based on quoted market prices or prices obtained from independent pricing services. Estimated fair values for private placement fixed maturities are determined primarily by using a discounted cash flow model which considers the current market spreads between the U.S. Treasury yield curve and corporate bond yield curve, adjusted for type of issue, its current credit quality and its remaining average life. The estimated fair value of certain non-performing private placement fixed maturities is based on amounts estimated by management.

Impairments of fixed maturity securities totaled $2.0 million for the first six months of 2003 and $1.7 million for the first six months of 2002.

3. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources and Uses of Liquidity

Our principal cash flow sources are premiums and fund deposits, investment and fee income and investment maturities and sales. These cash inflows may be supplemented by financing activities either directly through asset-based financing or through borrowing from an affiliated company, Prudential Funding, LLC. We actively use our balance sheet capacity for financing activities on a secured basis through securities lending and repurchase transactions to earn additional spread income.

Cash outflow requirements principally relate to benefits, claims, and payments to contract holders as well as amounts paid to policyholders and contract holders in connection with surrenders, withdrawals, and net policy loan activity. Uses of cash also include commissions, general and administrative expenses, and purchase of investments. We regularly monitor our liquidity requirements associated with our policyholder and contract holder obligations so that we manage cash inflows to match anticipated cash outflow requirements. We utilize a cash flow projection system and regularly perform asset/liability duration matching in the management of our asset and liability portfolios.

We believe that cash flows from operating and investing activities of our insurance and annuity products operations are adequate to satisfy liquidity requirements of these operations based on our current liability structure and considering a variety of reasonably foreseeable stress scenarios. The continued adequacy of this liquidity will depend upon factors including future securities market conditions, changes in interest rate levels and policyholder perceptions of our financial strength, which could lead to reduced cash inflows or increased cash outflows. As of June 30, 2003 and December 31, 2002 we had cash and short-term investments of approximately $163.9 million and $91.6 million, respectively, and fixed maturity investments classified as "available for sale" with fair values of $663.4 million and $553.9 million at those dates, respectively.

Financing Activities

Our financing principally consists of an affiliated revolving line of credit with Prudential Funding, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Prudential Insurance, and asset-based or secured forms of financing. The total capacity to borrow for the Company and its parent, Pruco Life, is $800 million, which includes both the asset-based financing and borrowings from Prudential Funding, LLC. There was no outstanding debt relating to the Prudential Funding LLC credit facility as of June 30, 2003 or December 31, 2002. The secured financing arrangements include transactions such as securities lending and repurchase agreements, which we generally use to finance portfolios of liquid securities and earn additional spread income.

	June 30, 2003	December 31, 2002
	($ in millions)	
Borrowings:		
General obligations	$ -	$ -
Total asset-based financing	88	57
Total borrowings and asset-based financings	$ 88	$ 57

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

In order to ensure that the information we must disclose in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported on a timely basis, the Company's management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, have reviewed and evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e), as of June 30, 2003. Based on such evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of June 30, 2003, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in timely alerting them to material information relating to us required to be included in our periodic SEC filings. There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2003, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company is subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of its businesses, including class actions. Pending legal and regulatory actions include proceedings relating to aspects of the businesses and operations that are specific to the Company and that are typical of the businesses in which the Company operates. Class action and individual lawsuits involve a variety of issues and/or allegations, which include sales practices, underwriting practices, claims payment and procedures, premium charges, policy servicing and breach of fiduciary duties to customers. We are also subject to litigation arising out of our general business activities, such as our investments and third party contracts. In certain of these matters, the plaintiffs are seeking large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive or exemplary damages.

The Company's litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and given the complexity and scope, the outcomes cannot be predicted. It is possible that the results of operations or the cash flow of the Company in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by an ultimate unfavorable resolution of pending litigation and regulatory matters. Management believes, however, that the ultimate outcome of all pending litigation and regulatory matters should not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits

3(i)(a) The Articles of Incorporation (as amended through March 11, 1983) of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey are incorporated by reference to Post-effective Amendment No. 26 to the Registration Statement on Form S-6 of Pruco Life of New Jersey Variable Appreciable Account as filed April 28, 1997, Registration No. 2-89780.

3(i)(b) Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation dated February 12, 1998 is incorporated by reference to Post-Effective Amendment No. 12 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1, of Pruco Life of New Jersey Variable Contract Real Property Account as filed on April 16, 1999, Registration No. 33-20018.

3(ii) By-Laws of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey (as amended through May 5, 1997) are incorporated by reference to Form 10-Q as filed by the Company on August 15, 1997.

4(a) Market-Value Adjustment Annuity Contract (Discovery Select variable annuity) is incorporated by reference to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Form N-4, Registration No. 333-18053, filed December 18, 1996, on behalf of the Pruco Life of New Jersey Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account.

4(b) Market-Value Adjustment Annuity Contract (Strategic Partners Select variable annuity) is incorporated by reference to the Company's registration statement on Form S-3, Registration No. 333-62246, filed April 14, 2003.

4(c) Market-Value Adjustment Annuity Contract (Strategic Partners Horizon annuity) is incorporated by reference to the Company's Form S-3, Registration No. 333-100713, filed March 26, 2003.

4(d) Market-Value Adjustment Annuity Contract Endorsement (Strategic Partners Annuity One variable annuity) is incorporated by reference to the Company's registration statement on Form S-3, Registration No. 333-103473, filed April 23, 2003.

31.1 Section 302 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer

31.2 Section 302 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer

32.1 Section 906 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer

32.2 Section 906 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

Current Report on Form 8-K, May 14, 2003, attaching (i) and (ii) the certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, required pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

SIGNATURES

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

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Andrew J. Mako
Andrew J. Mako
President

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Andrew J. Mako Andrew J. Mako	President (Authorized Signatory)	August 14, 2003
/s/ William J. Eckert, IV William J. Eckert, IV	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	August 14, 2003

Exhibit 31.1

I, Andrew J. Mako certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey;

2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and we have:

a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

c) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 14, 2003

/s/ Andrew J. Mako

Andrew J. Mako
Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

I, William J. Eckert, IV, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey;

2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

1. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and we have:

a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

c) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 14, 2003.

/s/ William J. Eckert

William J. Eckert, IV
Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 32.1

CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, I, Andrew J. Mako, Chief Executive Officer of PRUCO Life Insurance Company of New Jersey (the "Company"), hereby certify that the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2003 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: August 14, 2003

/s/ Andrew J. Mako

Name: Andrew J. Mako
Title: Chief Executive Officer

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.

Exhibit 32.2

CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, I, William J. Eckert IV, Chief Financial Officer of PRUCO Life Insurance Company of New Jersey (the "Company"), hereby certify that the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2003 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: August 14, 2003

/s/ William J. Eckert, IV

Name: William J. Eckert, IV
Title: Chief Financial Officer

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.