



Conference Call Presentation Second Quarter 2019

August 8, 2019

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This document and the remarks made orally may also contain certain non-GAAP financial measures. The reconciliation of such measures to the most comparable GAAP measures in accordance with Regulation G is included in the earnings release and Second Quarter 2019 Financial Supplement available in the Investor Information section of AIG’s corporate website, www.aig.com, as well as in the Appendix to this presentation.

Note: Amounts presented may not foot due to rounding.



Second Quarter 2019 Key Outcomes

Consolidated

2Q19 Adjusted After-Tax Income Attributable to AIG Common Shareholders (AATI) of \$1.3B (\$1.43/share)

- Adjusted Book Value Per Share of \$56.89, up approximately 4% from \$54.95 at year-end
- 2Q19 net investment income (NII) increased from 2Q18 largely due to favorable market performance and noteworthy income within the private equity portfolio

General Insurance

Delivered second consecutive quarter of calendar year and accident year underwriting profit as we continued to execute on our underwriting and reinsurance strategies and ongoing expense discipline

- 2Q19 accident year loss ratio, as adjusted, (AYLR) of 61.3% and accident year combined ratio, as adjusted, (AYCR) of 96.1%
- Net premiums written declined 3.7% on a foreign exchange constant basis from 2Q18 reflects underwriting discipline, partially offset by growth from the Validus & Glatfelter acquisitions
- GOE declined from 2Q18, reflecting continued expense discipline
- 2Q19 CAT losses of \$174M, net of reinsurance
- Rate increases continue to accelerate

Life and Retirement

Solid Adjusted Pre-Tax Income (APTI) benefited from our broad platform and favorable market performance

- Adjusted 2Q19 ROCE of 17.3% versus 15.0% a year ago; APTI favorably impacted by non-recurring items and market impacts
- 2Q19 premium and deposits growth in Individual Retirement and Life Insurance
- Positive net flows for Index Annuities, as well as Pension Risk Transfer transactions, driving higher levels of assets

Capital & Liquidity

Continued balance sheet strength and prudent capital management

- AIG Parent liquidity of \$6.0B at June 30, 2019. Insurance company distributions of \$1.4B in 2Q19
- Total debt & preferred stock to Total capital ratio of 27.4% down from 29.3% at year-end 2018

Consolidated Operating Financial Highlights

| (\$ in millions, except per common share amounts) | 2Q18 | 2Q19 | |
|--|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Adjusted Pre-tax Income (Loss): | | | |
| General Insurance | | | |
| North America | \$407 | \$718 | |
| International | 161 | 262 | |
| Total General Insurance | 568 | 980 | |
| Life and Retirement | | | |
| Individual Retirement | 462 | 588 | |
| Group Retirement | 250 | 293 | |
| Life Insurance | 175 | 86 | |
| Institutional Markets | 75 | 82 | |
| Total Life and Retirement | 962 | 1,049 | |
| Other Operations ¹ | (386) | (471) | |
| Total Core | 1,144 | 1,558 | |
| Legacy Portfolio | 134 | 119 | |
| Total adjusted pre-tax income | \$1,278 | \$1,677 | |
| Adjusted after-tax income attributable to AIG common shareholders | \$961 | \$1,272 | |
| Adjusted after-tax income per diluted share attributable to AIG common shareholders | \$1.05 | \$1.43 | |
| Net income attributable to AIG common shareholders | \$937 | \$1,102 | |
| Adjusted Return On Common Equity: | | | |
| Consolidated | 7.6% | 10.4% | |
| Core | 8.2% | 11.6% | |
| General Insurance | 5.6% | 10.3% | |
| Life and Retirement | 15.0% | 17.3% | |
| Legacy Portfolio | 4.6% | 5.2% | |
| Book Value Per Common Share (BVPS): | 12/31/2018 | 6/30/2019 | % Change |
| BVPS | \$65.04 | \$73.63 | 13.2% |
| BVPS, excluding AOCI | \$66.67 | \$67.90 | 1.8% |
| Adjusted BVPS ² | \$54.95 | \$56.89 | 3.5% |



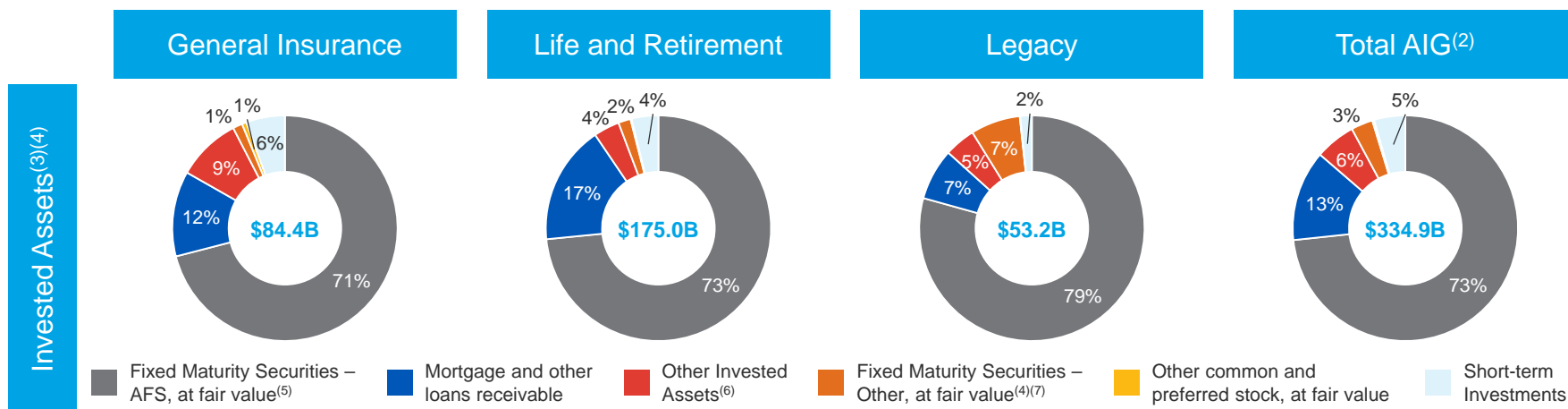
1) Includes consolidation, eliminations and other adjustments.

2) Book value per common share, ex. AOCI and DTA.

Investments

(\$ in millions, unless otherwise indicated)

| | First Half | | Second Quarter | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Net Investment Income | | | | |
| General Insurance | \$1,418 | \$1,922 | \$657 | \$833 |
| Life and Retirement | 4,041 | 4,312 | 1,995 | 2,270 |
| Legacy | 1,188 | 1,178 | 623 | 603 |
| Other Operations | (7) | 187 | (6) | 96 |
| Consolidations and Eliminations | (163) | (146) | (140) | (67) |
| Total Net Investment Income - APTI Basis⁽¹⁾ | \$6,477 | \$7,453 | \$3,129 | \$3,735 |
| Add: Changes in Fair Value of Securities Used to Hedge Guaranteed Living Benefits | (113) | 189 | (36) | 84 |
| Add: Changes in the Fair Value of Equity Securities | - | 57 | - | (22) |
| Subtract: Net Realized Capital Gains Related to Economic Hedges and Other | 38 | 75 | 28 | 52 |
| Net Investment Income per Consolidated Statements of Operations | \$6,326 | \$7,624 | \$3,065 | \$3,745 |



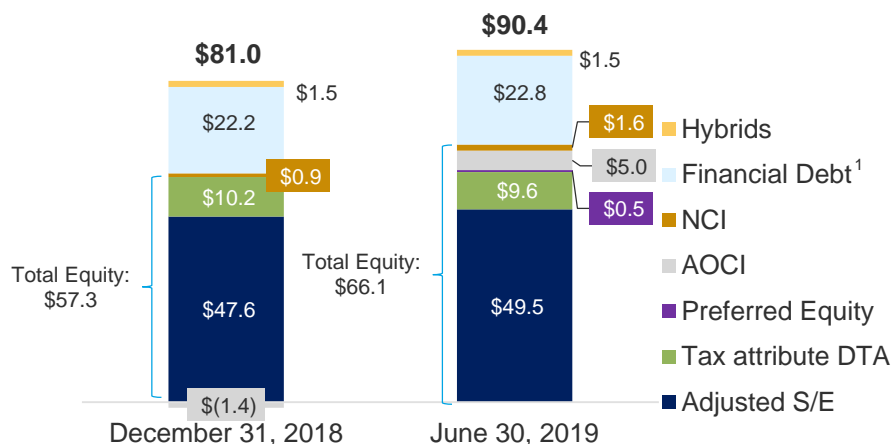
Source: AIG 2Q19 financial supplement.

(1) For 4Q18 and prior periods, our non-insurance subsidiaries recorded investment income in other income. Beginning 1Q19, investment income represents amounts recorded in net investment income by our insurance and non-insurance subsidiaries. (2) Includes Other Operations and consolidations and eliminations (not shown). (3) Based on carrying value as of June 30, 2019. (4) Includes the carrying value of securities used to hedge guaranteed living benefits. (5) As of June 30, 2019, our Fixed Maturity securities – AFS portfolio was approximately 80% fixed rate and 20% variable rate. (6) Other Invested Assets include hedge funds / private equity, real estate investments, long-term time deposits, private common stock and affordable housing partnerships. Hedge funds / private equity include investments accounted for under the equity method of accounting, where changes in our share of the net asset values are recorded through investment income or investments where we have elected the fair value option for which changes in the fair value are reported through investment income. (7) Fixed Maturity Securities – Other are securities for which we have elected the fair value option. Changes in the fair value of these securities are reported through net investment income, which can result in significant fluctuation in the total return. As of June 30, 2019, our Fixed Maturity securities – Other portfolio was approximately 41% fixed rate and 59% variable rate.



Strong Capital Position

Capital Structure (\$B)



Risk Based Capital (RBC) Ratios²

| Year-end | Life and Retirement Companies | General Insurance Companies |
|----------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2017 | 480% (CAL) | 409% (ACL) |
| 2018 | 389% (CAL) | 394% (ACL) |

Credit Ratings³

| | S&P | Moody's | Fitch | A.M. Best |
|----------------------------------|------|---------|-------|-----------|
| AIG – Senior Debt | BBB+ | Baa1 | BBB+ | NR |
| General Insurance – FSR | A+ | A2 | A | A |
| Life and Retirement – FSR | A+ | A2 | A+ | A |

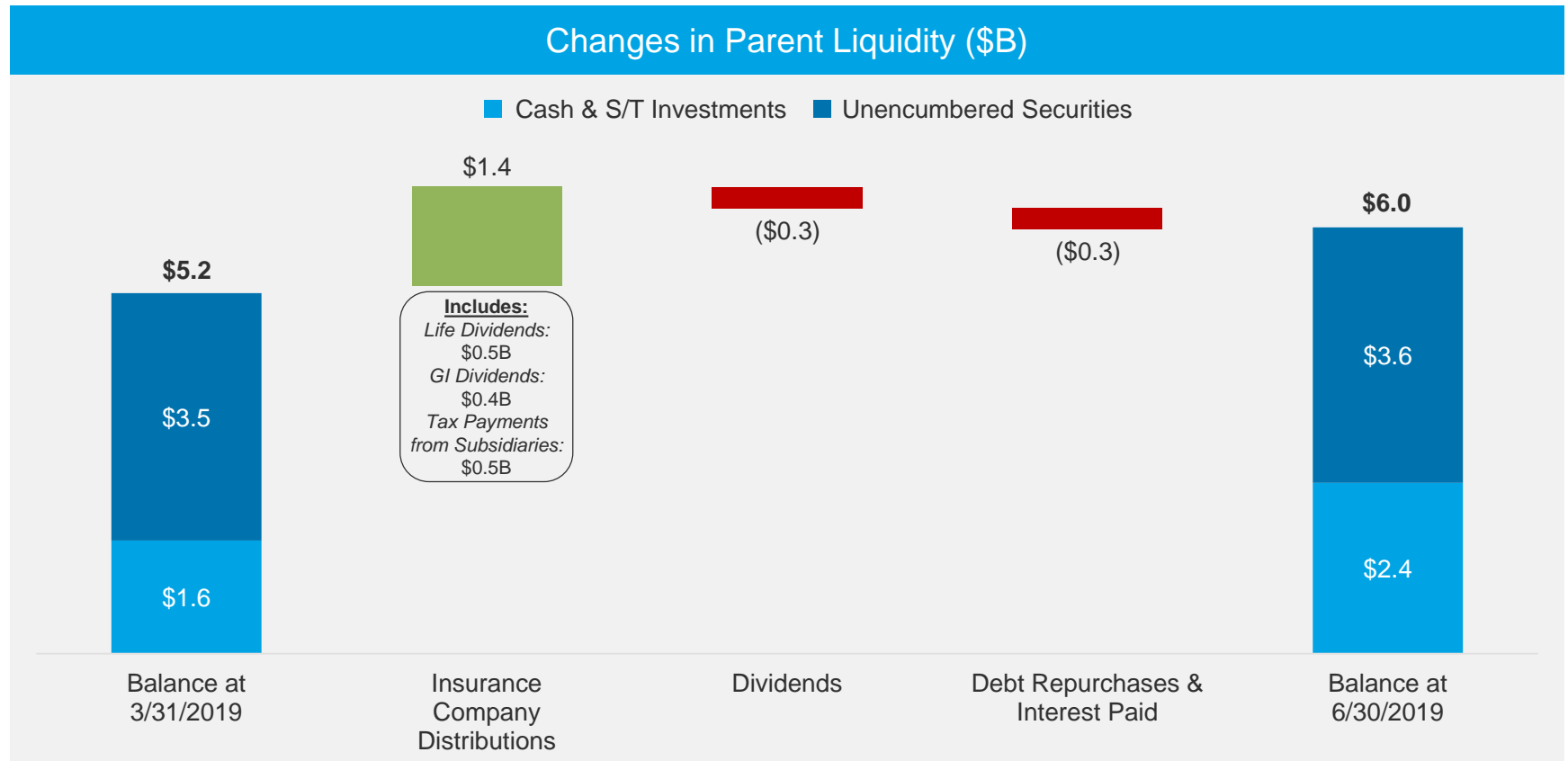
| Ratios: | Dec. 31, 2018 | June 30, 2019 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Hybrids / Total capital | 1.9% | 1.7% |
| Financial debt / Total capital | 27.4% | 25.2% |
| Total Hybrids & Financial debt / Total capital | 29.3% | 26.9% |
| Preferred stock / Total capital | - | 0.5% |
| Total debt and preferred stock / Total capital | 29.3% | 27.4% |

1) Includes AIG notes, bonds, loans and mortgages payable, AIG Life Holdings, Inc. (AIGLH) notes and bonds payable and junior subordinated debt, and Validus notes and bonds payable.

2) The inclusion of RBC measures is intended solely for the information of investors and is not intended for the purpose of ranking any insurance company or for use in connection with any marketing, advertising or promotional activities. ACL is defined as Authorized Control Level and CAL is defined as Company Action Level. RBC ratio for Domestic Life and Retirement companies excludes holding company, AGC Life Insurance Company. 2018 RBC ratio for Life and Retirement reflects the impact of tax reform.

3) As of the date of this presentation, S&P, Moody's, and A.M. Best have Stable outlooks; Fitch has Negative outlooks, with the exception of Life and Retirement, which is Stable. For General Insurance companies FSR and Life and Retirement companies FSR, ratings only reflect those of the core insurance companies.

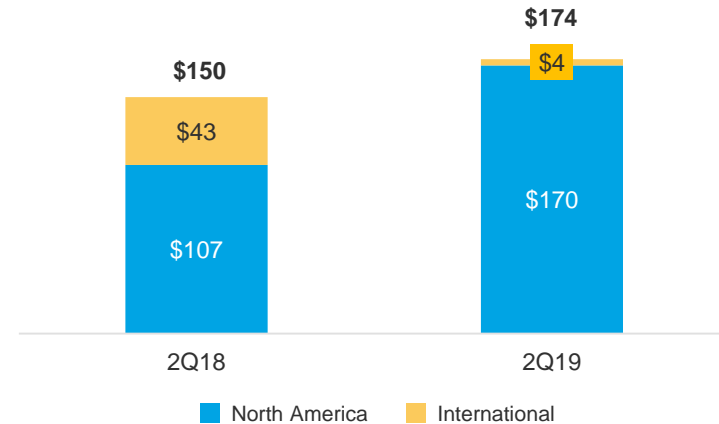
Parent Liquidity



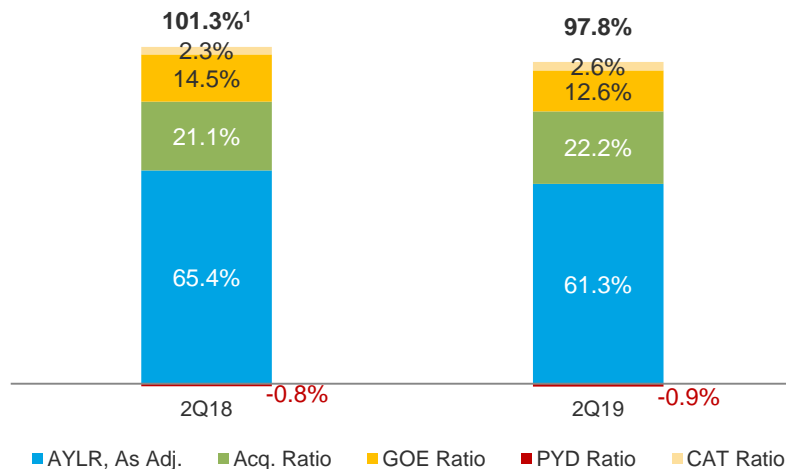
General Insurance – Select Metrics

| (\$ in millions) | 2Q18 | 2Q19 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Net premiums written | \$6,977 | \$6,581 |
| Net premiums earned | \$6,570 | \$6,694 |
| Loss and loss adjustment expense | 4,317 | 4,215 |
| Acquisition expenses | 1,389 | 1,488 |
| General operating expenses | 953 | 844 |
| Underwriting income (loss) | (\$89) | \$147 |
| Net investment income | \$657 | \$833 |
| Adjusted pre-tax income | \$568 | \$980 |

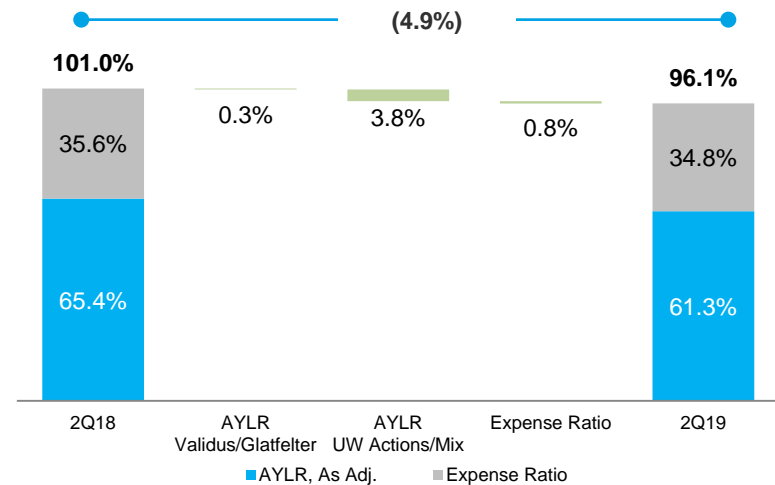
Catastrophe Losses, Net of Reinsurance (\$M)



Calendar Year Combined Ratios



Accident Year Combined Ratios (excl. CATs/AALs) walk



1) Calendar year combined ratio includes an adjustment to net premiums earned in 2Q18 for multi-year policies related to earlier accident years.

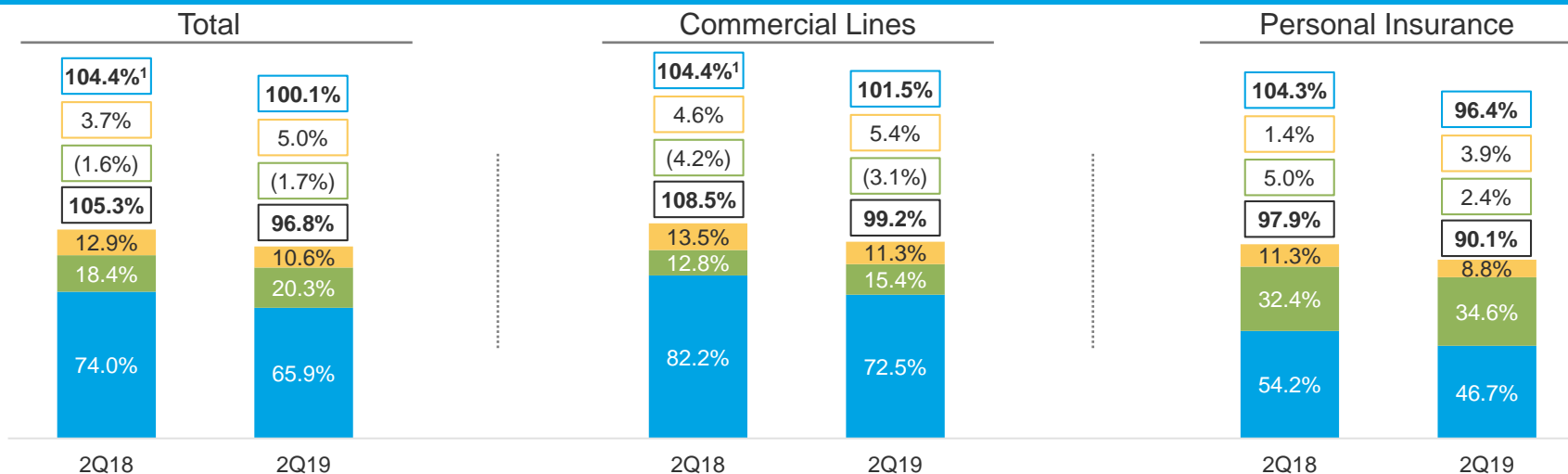
General Insurance – North America

| (\$ in millions) | 2Q18 | 2Q19 |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Net premiums written | \$3,236 | \$3,307 |
| Commercial Lines | 2,321 | 2,364 |
| Personal Insurance | 915 | 943 |
| Net premiums earned | \$2,892 | \$3,302 |
| Commercial Lines | 2,069 | 2,457 |
| Personal Insurance | 823 | 845 |
| Underwriting loss | (\$127) | (\$5) |
| Commercial Lines | (91) | (36) |
| Personal Insurance | (36) | 31 |
| Net investment income | \$534 | \$723 |
| Adjusted pre-tax income | \$407 | \$718 |

Key Takeaways:

- NPW growth driven by strategic acquisitions partially offset by underwriting and reinsurance actions
- AYLR, as adjusted, improvement due to business mix changes including the Validus and Glatfelter acquisitions, improved new business and renewal terms, lower net severity of losses in Personal Insurance, and reinsurance
- Acquisition ratio increased driven by changes in business mix
- GOE declined, driven by continued expense discipline

Combined Ratios



■ Calendar Year Combined Ratio
 ■ CAT Ratio
 ■ PYD Ratio
 ■ AYCR, As adjusted
 ■ GOE Ratio
 ■ Acquisition Ratio
 ■ AYLR, As adjusted

1) Calendar year combined ratio includes an adjustment to net premiums earned in 2Q18 for multi-year policies related to earlier accident years.



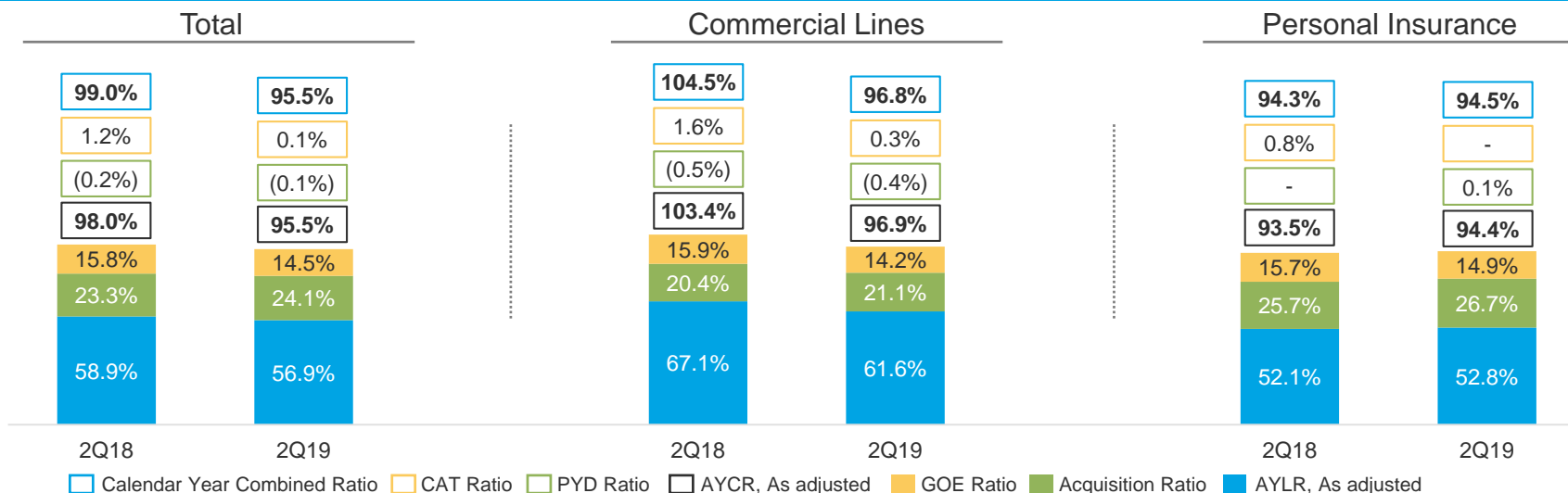
General Insurance – International

| (\$ in millions) | 2Q18 | 2Q19 |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Net premiums written | \$3,741 | \$3,274 |
| Commercial Lines | 1,590 | 1,516 |
| Personal Insurance | 2,151 | 1,758 |
| Net premiums earned | \$3,678 | \$3,392 |
| Commercial Lines | 1,668 | 1,574 |
| Personal Insurance | 2,010 | 1,818 |
| Underwriting income | \$38 | \$152 |
| Commercial Lines | (76) | 51 |
| Personal Insurance | 114 | 101 |
| Net investment income | \$123 | \$110 |
| Adjusted pre-tax income | \$161 | \$262 |

Key Takeaways:

- NPW decreased primarily due to underwriting actions taken to strengthen the portfolio and to maintain pricing discipline, partially offset by the Validus acquisition
- AYLR, as adjusted, improvement due to change in mix of business and lower net severity of losses in Commercial Property
- Acquisition ratio increase driven by changes in business mix
- GOE declined, driven by continued expense discipline

Combined Ratios



Reserves

| (\$ in millions) Unfavorable (Favorable) | 2Q18 | 2Q19 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| General Insurance | | |
| North America | | |
| Commercial Lines | (\$95) | (\$81) |
| Personal Insurance | 41 | 20 |
| Total North America | (\$54) | (\$61) |
| International | | |
| Commercial Lines | (8) | (6) |
| Personal Insurance | 1 | 1 |
| Total International | (7) | (5) |
| Total General Insurance | (61) | (66) |
| Legacy Portfolio | (2) | 3 |
| Total prior year loss reserve development, net | (\$63) | (\$63) |
| (Additional) return premium related to prior year development on loss sensitive business | \$11 | \$9 |

2Q19 Key Takeaways

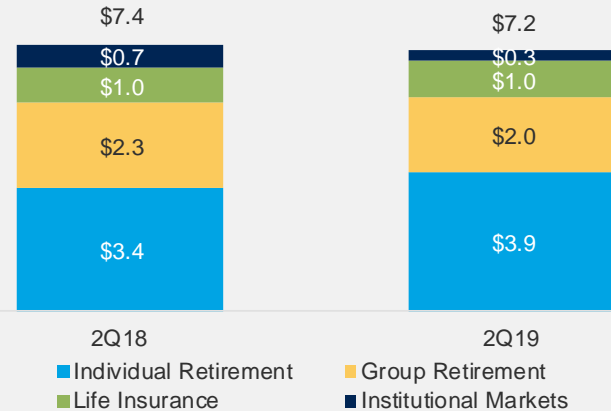
- AIG's net favorable PYD of \$63M in 2Q19 is net of \$126M of favorable PYD for which we have ceded the risk under the NICO reinsurance agreements
- 2Q19 includes \$58M of amortization of the deferred gain related to the NICO adverse development reinsurance agreement

Life and Retirement – Select Metrics

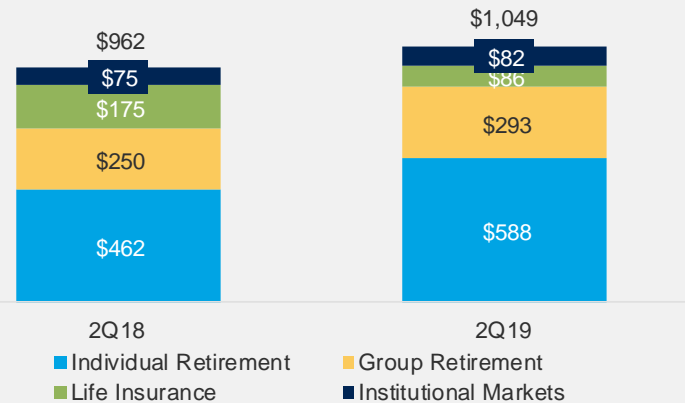
Adjusted Return on Common Equity



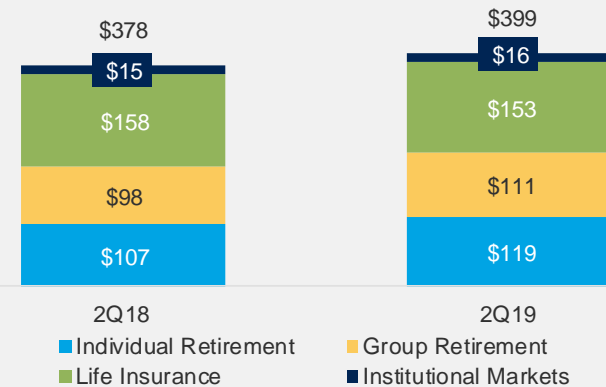
Premiums and Deposits (\$B)



Adjusted Pre-Tax Income (\$M)



General Operating Expenses (\$M)



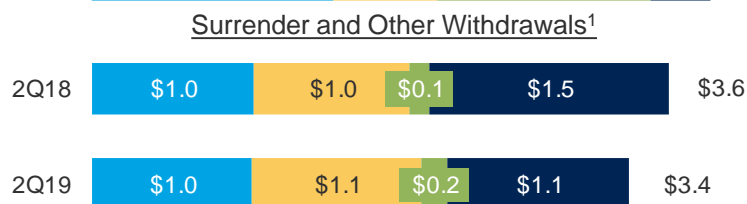
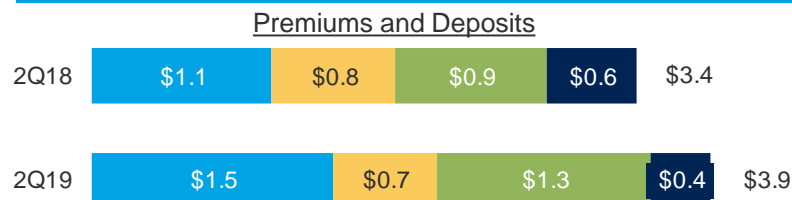
Life and Retirement – Individual Retirement

| (\$ in millions) | 2Q18 | 2Q19 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Premiums and deposits | \$ 3,422 | \$ 3,865 |
| Premiums | 16 | 16 |
| Policy fees | 202 | 205 |
| Net investment income | 975 | 1,094 |
| Advisory fee and other income | 173 | 151 |
| Total adjusted revenues | 1,366 | 1,466 |
| Benefits, losses and expenses | 904 | 878 |
| Adjusted pre-tax income | \$ 462 | \$ 588 |

Key Takeaways

- Adjusted pre-tax income increased largely due to strong private equity returns and higher yield enhancements resulting from lower interest rates
- Positive net flows excluding Retail Mutual Funds primarily driven by strong Fixed and Index Annuity sales when compared to 2Q18
- Assets under administration increased due to strong equity market performance during the first half of 2019 combined with higher annuity deposits
- 2Q18 included \$47 million of unfavorable actuarial adjustments

Net Flows (\$B)



Net Flows

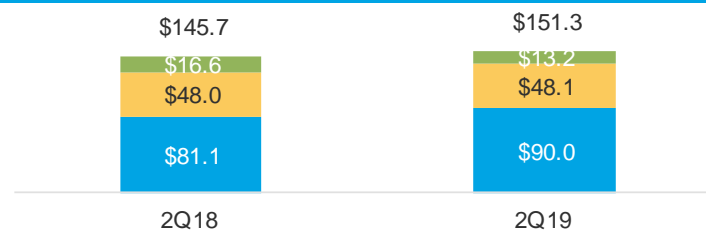
2Q18 (\$1.0) 2Q19 (\$0.3)

■ Fixed Annuities ■ Variable Annuities ■ Index Annuities ■ Retail Mutual Funds



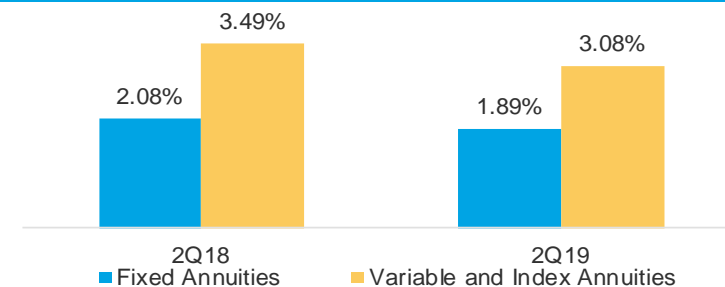
1) Excludes death and other contract benefits

Assets Under Administration (\$B)



■ General Accounts ■ Separate Accounts ■ Retail Mutual Funds

Base Net Investment Spread



Life and Retirement – Group Retirement

| (\$ in millions) | 2Q18 | 2Q19 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Premiums and deposits | \$ 2,345 | \$ 2,047 |
| Premiums | 15 | 5 |
| Policy fees | 112 | 106 |
| Net investment income | 542 | 618 |
| Advisory fee and other income | 61 | 61 |
| Total adjusted revenues | 730 | 790 |
| Benefits, losses and expenses | 480 | 497 |
| Adjusted pre-tax income | \$ 250 | \$ 293 |

Key Takeaways

- New business declined as 2Q18 included two large plan acquisitions offset by higher individual product sales
- Adjusted pre-tax income increased largely due to strong private equity returns
- Net flows improved year-over-year primarily due to lower group surrenders
- Assets under administration increased due to strong equity market performance during the first half of 2019
- Base net investment spread is flat when compared to prior year

Net Flows (\$B)

Premiums and Deposits



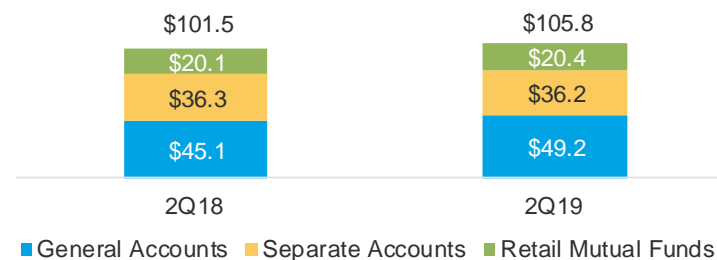
Surrender and Other Withdrawals¹



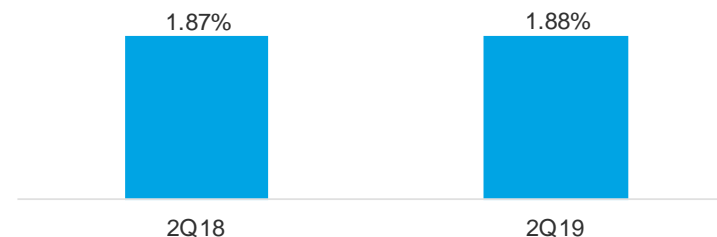
Net Flows



Assets Under Administration (\$B)



Base Net Investment Spread



1) Excludes death and other contract benefits

Life and Retirement – Life Insurance

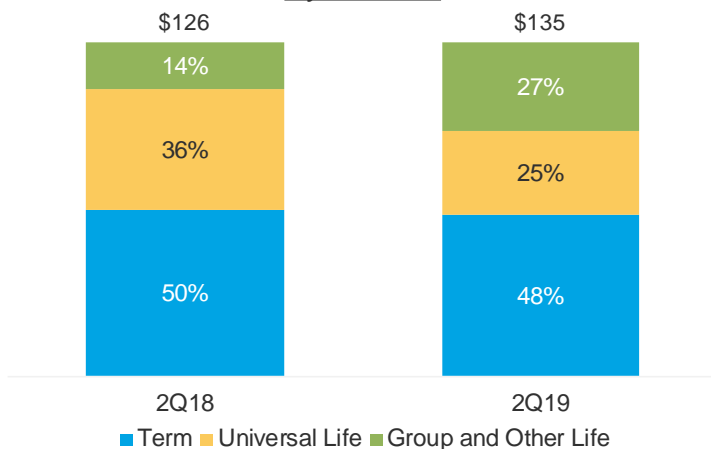
| (\$ in millions) | 2Q18 | 2Q19 |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Premiums and deposits | \$ 980 | \$ 1,032 |
| Premiums | 418 | 425 |
| Policy fees | 377 | 381 |
| Net investment income | 282 | 335 |
| Advisory fee and other income ¹ | 15 | 13 |
| Total adjusted revenues | 1,092 | 1,154 |
| Benefits, losses and expenses | 917 | 1,068 |
| Adjusted pre-tax income | \$ 175 | \$ 86 |

Key Takeaways

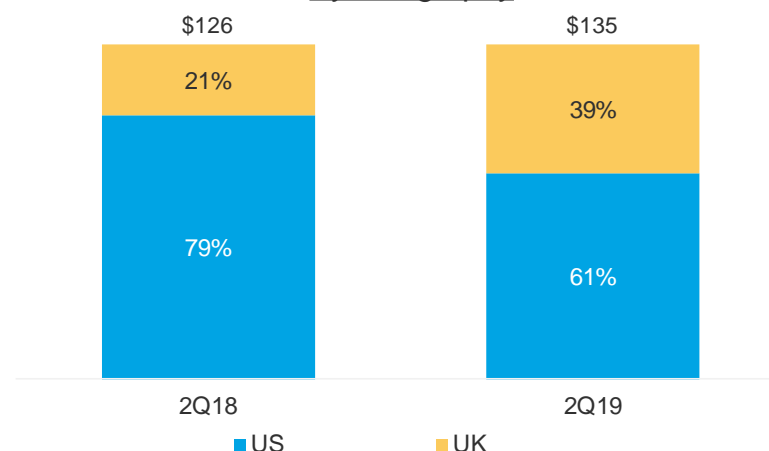
- Continued premiums and deposits growth includes strong international life sales
- Higher base investment income on a growing asset base and strong private equity and yield enhancement results offset by an allowance for reinsurance recoveries
- Mortality experience favorable to pricing assumptions and prior year
- 2Q18 included a \$98 million benefit from actuarial adjustments

New Business Sales (\$M)

By Product



By Geography



1) Other income primarily related to commission and profit sharing revenues received by Laya Healthcare from the distribution of insurance products.

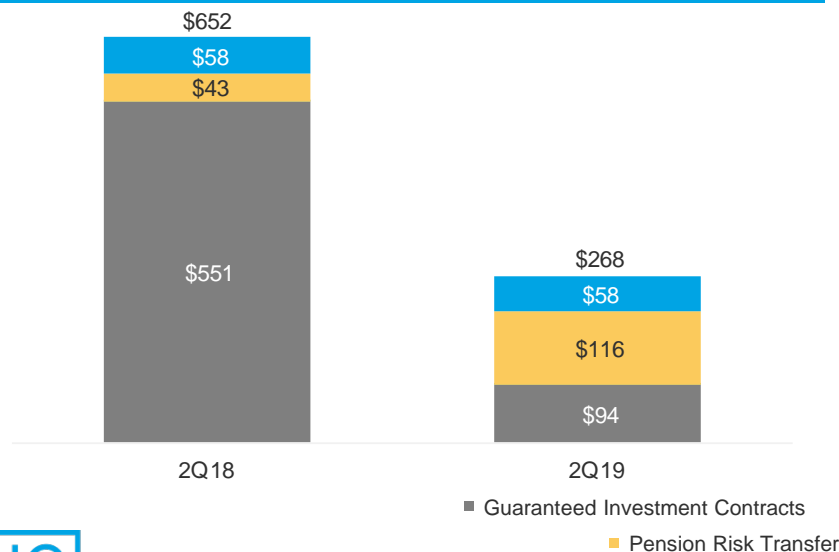
Life and Retirement – Institutional Markets

| (\$ in millions) | 2Q18 | 2Q19 |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Premiums and deposits | \$ 652 | \$ 268 |
| Premiums | 41 | 152 |
| Policy fees | 40 | 43 |
| Net investment income | 196 | 223 |
| Advisory fee and other income | 0 | 0 |
| Total adjusted revenues | 277 | 418 |
| Benefits, losses and expenses | 202 | 336 |
| Adjusted pre-tax income | \$ 75 | \$ 82 |

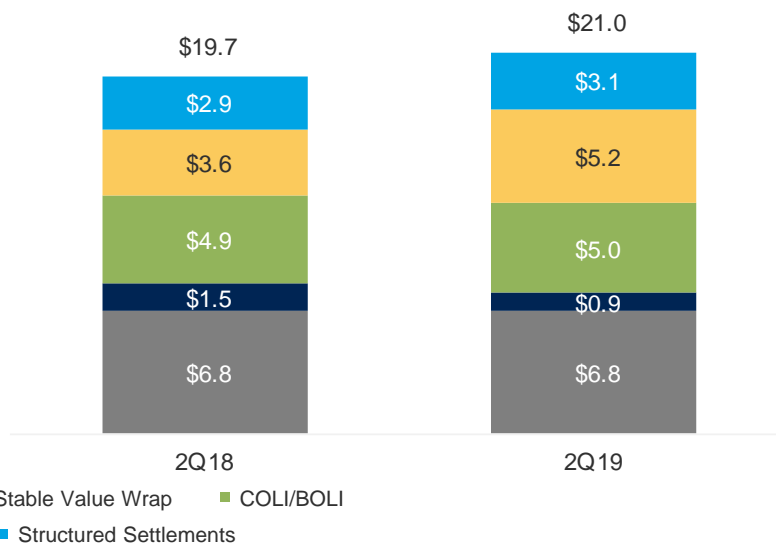
Key Takeaways

- Premiums and deposits are lower as 2Q18 included a large Guaranteed Investment Contract issuance, offset by slightly higher Pension Risk Transfer sales
- Adjusted pre-tax income increased as a result of higher net investment income on a growing asset base, strong private equity returns, and favorable mortality

Premiums and Deposits (\$M)



GAAP Reserves by Line of Business (\$B)



Legacy

| (\$ in millions) | 2Q18 | 2Q19 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| General Insurance run-off lines | 44 | 43 |
| Life and Retirement run-off lines | 58 | 38 |
| Legacy Investments | 32 | 38 |
| Adjusted pre-tax income | \$134 | \$119 |

Key Takeaways

- Life and Retirement run-off lines adjusted pre-tax income decreased primarily due to an increase in structured settlements reserves and lower premiums.
- Legacy Investments adjusted pre-tax income increased due to the decline in general operating expenses partially offset by the continued decrease in net assets of the portfolio.

Appendix

Glossary of Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Non-GAAP Reconciliations

Glossary of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Glossary of Non-GAAP

Throughout this presentation, we present our financial condition and results of operations in the way we believe will be most meaningful and representative of our business results. Some of the measurements we use are “Non-GAAP financial measures” under Securities and Exchange Commission rules and regulations. GAAP is the acronym for generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. The non-GAAP financial measures we present may not be comparable to similarly-named measures reported by other companies. The reconciliations of such measures to the most comparable GAAP measures in accordance with Regulation G are included within the relevant tables or in the Second Quarter 2019 Financial Supplement available in the Investor Information section of AIG’s website, www.aig.com.

We may use certain non-GAAP operating performance measures as forward-looking financial targets or projections. These financial targets or projections are provided based on management’s estimates. The most directly comparable GAAP financial targets or projections would be heavily dependent upon results that are beyond management’s control and the outcome of these items could be significantly different than management’s estimates. Therefore, we do not provide quantitative reconciliations for these financial targets or projections as we cannot predict with accuracy future actual events (e.g., catastrophe losses) and impacts from changes in macro-economic market conditions, including the interest rate environment (e.g. estimate for DIB & GCM returns, net reserve discount change and returns on alternative investments).

- **Book Value per Common Share, Excluding Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI) and Book Value per Common Share, Excluding AOCI and Deferred Tax Assets (DTA) (Adjusted Book Value per Common Share)** are used to show the amount of our net worth on a per-common share basis. We believe these measures are useful to investors because they eliminate items that can fluctuate significantly from period to period, including changes in fair value of our available for sale securities portfolio, foreign currency translation adjustments and U.S. tax attribute deferred tax assets. These measures also eliminate the asymmetrical impact resulting from changes in fair value of our available for sale securities portfolio wherein there is largely no offsetting impact for certain related insurance liabilities. We exclude deferred tax assets representing U.S. tax attributes related to net operating loss carryforwards and foreign tax credits as they have not yet been utilized. Amounts for interim periods are estimates based on projections of full-year attribute utilization. As net operating loss carryforwards and foreign tax credits are utilized, the portion of the DTA utilized is included in these book value per common share metrics. Book value per common share, excluding AOCI, is derived by dividing Total AIG Common Shareholders’ equity, excluding AOCI, by total common shares outstanding. Adjusted Book Value per Common Share is derived by dividing Total AIG common shareholders’ equity, excluding AOCI and DTA (**Adjusted Common Shareholders’ Equity**), by total common shares outstanding.
- **AIG Return on Common Equity (ROCE) – Adjusted After-tax Income Excluding AOCI and DTA (Adjusted Return on Common Equity)** is used to show the rate of return on common shareholders’ equity. We believe this measure is useful to investors because it eliminates items that can fluctuate significantly from period to period, including changes in fair value of our available for sale securities portfolio, foreign currency translation adjustments and U.S. tax attribute deferred tax assets. This measure also eliminates the asymmetrical impact resulting from changes in fair value of our available for sale securities portfolio wherein there is largely no offsetting impact for certain related insurance liabilities. We exclude deferred tax assets representing U.S. tax attributes related to net operating loss carryforwards and foreign tax credits as they have not yet been utilized. Amounts for interim periods are estimates based on projections of full-year attribute utilization. As net operating loss carryforwards and foreign tax credits are utilized, the portion of the DTA utilized is included in Adjusted Return on Common Equity. Adjusted Return on Common Equity is derived by dividing actual or annualized adjusted after-tax income attributable to AIG common shareholders by average Adjusted Common Shareholders’ Equity.
- **Core, General Insurance, Life and Retirement and Legacy Adjusted Attributed Common Equity** is an attribution of total AIG Adjusted Common Shareholders’ Equity to these segments based on our internal capital model, which incorporates the segments’ respective risk profiles. Adjusted attributed common equity represents our best estimates based on current facts and circumstances and will change over time.
- **Core, General Insurance, Life and Retirement and Legacy Return on Common Equity – Adjusted After-tax Income (Adjusted Return on Attributed Common Equity)** is used to show the rate of return on Adjusted Attributed Common Equity. Adjusted Return on Attributed Common Equity is derived by dividing actual or annualized Adjusted After-tax Income by Average Adjusted Attributed Common Equity.
- **Adjusted After-tax Income Attributable to Core, General Insurance, Life and Retirement and Legacy** is derived by subtracting attributed interest expense, income tax expense and attributed dividends on preferred stock from APTI. Attributed debt and the related interest expense and dividends on preferred stock are calculated based on our internal capital model. Tax expense or benefit is calculated based on an internal attribution methodology that considers among other things the taxing jurisdiction in which the segments conduct business, as well as the deductibility of expenses in those jurisdictions.
- **Adjusted Revenues** exclude Net realized capital gains (losses), income from non-operating litigation settlements (included in Other income for GAAP purposes) and changes in fair value of securities used to hedge guaranteed living benefits (included in Net investment income for GAAP purposes). Adjusted revenues is a GAAP measure for our operating segments.

Glossary of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Glossary of Non-GAAP

We use the following operating performance measures because we believe they enhance the understanding of the underlying profitability of continuing operations and trends of our business segments. We believe they also allow for more meaningful comparisons with our insurance competitors. When we use these measures, reconciliations to the most comparable GAAP measure are provided on a consolidated basis.

- **Adjusted Pre-tax Income (APTI)** is derived by excluding the items set forth below from income from continuing operations before income tax. This definition is consistent across our segments. These items generally fall into one or more of the following broad categories: legacy matters having no relevance to our current businesses or operating performance; adjustments to enhance transparency to the underlying economics of transactions; and measures that we believe to be common to the industry. APTI is a GAAP measure for our segments. Excluded items include the following:
 - changes in fair value of securities used to hedge guaranteed living benefits;
 - changes in benefit reserves and deferred policy acquisition costs (DAC), value of business acquired (VOBA), and sales inducement assets (SIA) related to net realized capital gains and losses;
 - changes in the fair value of equity securities;
 - loss (gain) on extinguishment of debt;
 - all net realized capital gains and losses except earned income (periodic settlements and changes in settlement accruals) on derivative instruments used for non-qualifying (economic) hedging or for asset replication. Earned income on such economic hedges is reclassified from net realized capital gains and losses to specific APTI line items based on the economic risk being hedged (e.g. net investment income and interest credited to policyholder account balances);
 - income or loss from discontinued operations;
 - net loss reserve discount benefit (charge);
 - pension expense related to a one-time lump sum payment to former employees;
 - income and loss from divested businesses;
 - non-operating litigation reserves and settlements;
 - restructuring and other costs related to initiatives designed to reduce operating expenses, improve efficiency and simplify our organization;
 - the portion of favorable or unfavorable prior year reserve development for which we have ceded the risk under retroactive reinsurance agreements and related changes in amortization of the deferred gain;
 - integration and transaction costs associated with acquired businesses;
 - losses from the impairment of goodwill; and
 - non-recurring external costs associated with the implementation of non-ordinary course legal or regulatory changes or changes to accounting principles.
- **Adjusted After-tax Income attributable to AIG Common Shareholders (AATI)** is derived by excluding the tax effected adjusted pre-tax income (APTI) adjustments described above, dividends on preferred stock, and the following tax items from net income attributable to AIG:
 - deferred income tax valuation allowance releases and charges;
 - changes in uncertain tax positions and other tax items related to legacy matters having no relevance to our current businesses or operating performance; and
 - net tax charge related to the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (Tax Act);and by excluding the net realized capital gains (losses) from noncontrolling interests.
- **Ratios:** We, along with most property and casualty insurance companies, use the loss ratio, the expense ratio and the combined ratio as measures of underwriting performance. These ratios are relative measurements that describe, for every \$100 of net premiums earned, the amount of losses and loss adjustment expenses (which for General Insurance excludes net loss reserve discount), and the amount of other underwriting expenses that would be incurred. A combined ratio of less than 100 indicates underwriting income and a combined ratio of over 100 indicates an underwriting loss. Our ratios are calculated using the relevant segment information calculated under GAAP, and thus may not be comparable to similar ratios calculated for regulatory reporting purposes. The underwriting environment varies across countries and products, as does the degree of litigation activity, all of which affect such ratios. In addition, investment returns, local taxes, cost of capital, regulation, product type and competition can have an effect on pricing and consequently on profitability as reflected in underwriting income and associated ratios.

Glossary of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Glossary of Non-GAAP

- **Accident year loss and combined ratios, as adjusted:** both the accident year loss and combined ratios, as adjusted, exclude catastrophe losses and related reinstatement premiums, prior year development, net of premium adjustments, and the impact of reserve discounting. Natural and man-made catastrophe losses are generally weather or seismic events having a net impact on AIG in excess of \$10 million each and also include certain man-made events, such as terrorism and civil disorders that exceed the \$10 million threshold. We believe that as adjusted ratios are meaningful measures of our underwriting results on an ongoing basis as they exclude catastrophes and the impact of reserve discounting which are outside of management's control. We also exclude prior year development to provide transparency related to current accident year results.

Underwriting ratios are computed as follows:

- a) Loss ratio = Loss and loss adjustment expenses incurred ÷ Net premiums earned (NPE)
 - b) Acquisition ratio = Total acquisition expenses ÷ NPE
 - c) General operating expense ratio = General operating expenses ÷ NPE
 - d) Expense ratio = Acquisition ratio + General operating expense ratio
 - e) Combined ratio = Loss ratio + Expense ratio
 - f) Accident year loss ratio, as adjusted (AYLR) = [Loss and loss adjustment expenses incurred – CATs – PYD] ÷ [NPE +/- Reinstatement premiums related to catastrophes (CYRIPs) +/- RIPs related to prior year catastrophes (PYRIPs) + (Additional) returned premium related to PYD on loss sensitive business ((AP)RP) + Adjustment for ceded premiums under reinsurance contracts related to prior accident years]
 - g) Accident year combined ratio, as adjusted = AYLR + Expense ratio
 - h) Catastrophe losses (CATs) and reinstatement premiums = [Loss and loss adjustment expenses incurred – (CATs)] ÷ [NPE +/- CYRIPs] – Loss ratio
 - i) Prior year development net of (additional) return premium related to PYD on loss sensitive business = [Loss and loss adjustment expenses incurred – CATs – PYD] ÷ [NPE +/- CYRIPs +/- PYRIPs + (AP)RP] – Loss ratio – CAT ratio
- **Premiums and deposits:** includes direct and assumed amounts received and earned on traditional life insurance policies, group benefit policies and life-contingent payout annuities, as well as deposits received on universal life, investment-type annuity contracts, Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) funding agreements and mutual funds.

Results from discontinued operations are excluded from all of these measures.

Non-GAAP Reconciliations

Adjusted Pre-tax and After-tax Income - Consolidated

(in millions)

Pre-tax income from continuing operations

Adjustments to arrive at Adjusted pre-tax income

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| Changes in fair value of securities used to hedge guaranteed living benefits | 36 | (75) |
| Changes in benefit reserves and DAC, VOBA and SIA related to net realized capital gains (losses) | (1) | 73 |
| Changes in the fair value of equity securities | - | 22 |
| Loss on extinguishment of debt | 5 | 15 |
| Net realized capital (gains) losses (a) | (155) | (351) |
| (Income) loss from divested businesses | (25) | 1 |
| Non-operating litigation reserves and settlements | 12 | - |
| Unfavorable (favorable) prior year development and related amortization changes ceded under retroactive reinsurance agreements | (32) | (125) |
| Net loss reserve discount (benefit) charge | (14) | 212 |
| Integration and transaction costs associated with acquired businesses | - | 6 |
| Restructuring and other costs | 200 | 60 |
| Professional fees related to regulatory or accounting changes | - | 2 |

Adjusted pre-tax income

After-tax net income, including noncontrolling interests

Noncontrolling interests (income) loss

Net income attributable to AIG

Dividends on preferred stock

Net income attributable to AIG common shareholders

Adjustments to arrive at Adjusted after-tax income (amounts net of tax, at U.S. statutory tax rate for each respective period, except where noted):

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Changes in uncertain tax positions and other tax adjustments | 3 | 27 |
| Deferred income tax valuation allowance charges | 7 | 7 |
| Changes in fair value of securities used to hedge guaranteed living benefits | 28 | (59) |
| Changes in benefit reserves and DAC, VOBA and SIA related to net realized capital gains (losses) | (1) | 57 |
| Changes in the fair value of equity securities | - | 17 |
| Loss on extinguishment of debt | 4 | 11 |
| Net realized capital (gains) losses (a)(b) | (126) | (265) |
| (Income) loss from discontinued operations and divested businesses (b) | (20) | 2 |
| Non-operating litigation reserves and settlements | 10 | 1 |
| Unfavorable (favorable) prior year development and related amortization changes ceded under retroactive reinsurance agreements | (25) | (98) |
| Net loss reserve discount (benefit) charge | (11) | 167 |
| Integration and transaction costs associated with acquired businesses | - | 5 |
| Restructuring and other costs | 157 | 47 |
| Professional fees related to regulatory or accounting changes | - | 2 |
| Noncontrolling interests primarily related to net realized capital gains (losses) of Fortitude Holdings' standalone results (c) | (2) | 249 |

Adjusted after-tax income attributable to AIG common shareholders

Weighted average diluted shares outstanding

Income per common share attributable to AIG common shareholders (diluted)

Adjusted after-tax income per common share attributable to AIG common shareholders(diluted)

| | Quarterly | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------|
| | 2Q18 | 2Q19 |
| \$ | 1,252 | \$ 1,837 |
| | 36 | (75) |
| | (1) | 73 |
| | - | 22 |
| | 5 | 15 |
| | (155) | (351) |
| | (25) | 1 |
| | 12 | - |
| | (32) | (125) |
| | (14) | 212 |
| | - | 6 |
| | 200 | 60 |
| | - | 2 |
| \$ | 1,278 | \$ 1,677 |
| \$ | 931 | \$ 1,390 |
| | 6 | (281) |
| \$ | 937 | \$ 1,109 |
| | - | 7 |
| \$ | 937 | \$ 1,102 |
| | 3 | 27 |
| | 7 | 7 |
| | 28 | (59) |
| | (1) | 57 |
| | - | 17 |
| | 4 | 11 |
| | (126) | (265) |
| | (20) | 2 |
| | 10 | 1 |
| | (25) | (98) |
| | (11) | 167 |
| | - | 5 |
| | 157 | 47 |
| | - | 2 |
| | (2) | 249 |
| \$ | 961 | \$ 1,272 |
| | 916.6 | 888.3 |
| \$ | 1.02 | \$ 1.24 |
| | 1.05 | 1.43 |

(a) Includes all net realized capital gains and losses except earned income (periodic settlements and changes in settlement accruals) on derivative instruments used for non-qualifying (economic) hedging or for asset replication.

(b) Includes the impact of non-U.S. tax rates which differ from the applicable U.S. statutory tax rate and tax only adjustments.

(c) Noncontrolling interests is primarily due to the 19.9 percent investment in Fortitude Holdings by an affiliate of The Carlyle Group L.P. (Carlyle), which occurred in the fourth quarter of 2018. Carlyle is allocated 19.9 percent of Fortitude Holdings' standalone financial results. Fortitude Holdings' results are mostly eliminated in AIG's consolidated income from continuing operations given that its results arise from intercompany transactions.

Noncontrolling interests is calculated based on the standalone financial results of Fortitude Holdings. The most significant component of Fortitude Holdings' standalone results concerns gains related to the change in fair value of embedded derivatives, which moved materially in the quarter due to lower rates and tightening credit spreads, and which are recorded in net realized capital gains and losses of Fortitude Holdings. In accordance with AIG's adjusted after-tax income definition, realized capital gains and losses are excluded from noncontrolling interests.



Non-GAAP Reconciliations

Book Value Per Common Share and Return on Common Equity

(in millions, except per common share data)

Book Value Per Common Share

| |
|---|
| Total AIG shareholders' equity |
| Less: Preferred equity |
| Total AIG common shareholders' equity (a) |
| Less: Accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) |
| Total AIG common shareholders' equity, excluding AOCI (b) |
| Less: Deferred tax assets (DTA)* |
| Total adjusted common shareholders' equity (c) |
| Total common shares outstanding (d) |
| Book value per common share (a÷d) |
| Book value per common share, excluding AOCI (b÷d) |
| Adjusted book value per common share (c÷d) |

| | 4Q18 | 1Q19 | 2Q19 |
|----|---------|-----------|-----------|
| \$ | 56,361 | \$ 60,787 | \$ 64,539 |
| | - | 485 | 485 |
| | 56,361 | 60,302 | 64,054 |
| | (1,413) | 2,128 | 4,991 |
| | 57,774 | 58,174 | 59,063 |
| | 10,153 | 9,926 | 9,577 |
| | 47,621 | 48,248 | 49,486 |
| | 866.6 | 869.7 | 869.9 |
| \$ | 65.04 | \$ 69.33 | \$ 73.63 |
| | 66.67 | 66.89 | 67.90 |
| | 54.95 | 55.47 | 56.89 |

(in millions)

Return On Common Equity (ROCE) Computations

| |
|--|
| Actual or Annualized net income attributable to AIG common shareholders (a) |
| Actual or Annualized adjusted after-tax income attributable to AIG common shareholders (b) |
| Average AIG Common Shareholders' equity (c) |
| Less: Average AOCI |
| Less: Average DTA |
| Average adjusted common shareholders' equity (d) |
| ROCE (a÷c) |
| Adjusted return on common equity (b÷d) |

| Quarterly | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 2Q18 | 2Q19 |
| \$ 3,748 | \$ 4,408 |
| \$ 3,844 | \$ 5,088 |
| \$ 61,989 | \$ 62,178 |
| 1,225 | 3,560 |
| 10,034 | 9,752 |
| \$ 50,730 | \$ 48,866 |
| 6.0% | 7.1% |
| 7.6% | 10.4% |

* Represents deferred tax assets only related to U.S. net operating loss and foreign tax credit carryforwards on a U.S. GAAP basis and excludes other balance sheet deferred tax assets and liabilities.



Non-GAAP Reconciliations

Return on Common Equity

General Insurance

(in millions)

| | Quarterly | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | 2Q18 | 2Q19 |
| Adjusted pre-tax income | \$ 568 | \$ 980 |
| Interest expense on attributed financial debt | 137 | 147 |
| Adjusted pre-tax income including attributed interest expense | 431 | 833 |
| Income tax expense | 97 | 184 |
| Adjusted after-tax income | \$ 334 | \$ 649 |
| Dividends declared on preferred stock | - | 4 |
| Adjusted after-tax income attributable to common shareholders (a) | \$ 334 | \$ 645 |
| Ending adjusted attributed common equity | \$ 24,146 | \$ 25,282 |
| Average adjusted attributed common equity (b) | 24,017 | 25,054 |
| Adjusted return on attributed common equity (a÷b) | 5.6 % | 10.3 % |

Core

(in millions)

| | Quarterly | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | 2Q18 | 2Q19 |
| Adjusted pre-tax income | \$ 1,144 | \$ 1,558 |
| Interest expense on attributed financial debt | - | - |
| Adjusted pre-tax income including attributed interest expenses: | 1,144 | 1,558 |
| Income tax expense | 294 | 340 |
| Adjusted after-tax income | \$ 850 | \$ 1,218 |
| Dividends declared on preferred stock | - | 7 |
| Adjusted after-tax income attributable to common shareholders (a) | \$ 850 | \$ 1,211 |
| Ending adjusted attributed common equity | \$ 41,836 | \$ 42,694 |
| Average adjusted attributed common equity (b) | 41,474 | 41,746 |
| Adjusted return on attributed common equity (a÷b) | 8.2 % | 11.6 % |

Life and Retirement

(in millions)

| | Quarterly | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | 2Q18 | 2Q19 |
| Adjusted pre-tax income | \$ 962 | \$ 1,049 |
| Interest expense on attributed financial debt | 30 | 44 |
| Adjusted pre-tax income including attributed interest expense | 932 | 1,005 |
| Income tax expense | 186 | 201 |
| Adjusted after-tax income | \$ 746 | \$ 804 |
| Dividends declared on preferred stock | - | 3 |
| Adjusted after-tax income attributable to common shareholders (a) | \$ 746 | \$ 801 |
| Ending adjusted attributed common equity | \$ 19,972 | \$ 18,820 |
| Average adjusted attributed common equity (b) | 19,952 | 18,550 |
| Adjusted return on attributed common equity (a÷b) | 15.0 % | 17.3 % |

Legacy

(in millions)

| | Quarterly | |
|--|-----------|----------|
| | 2Q18 | 2Q19 |
| Adjusted pre-tax income | \$ 134 | \$ 119 |
| Interest expense on attributed financial debt | - | - |
| Adjusted pre-tax income including attributed interest expense | 134 | 119 |
| Income tax expense | 27 | 26 |
| Adjusted after-tax income attributable to common shareholders (a) | \$ 107 | \$ 93 |
| Ending adjusted attributed common equity | \$ 9,267 | \$ 6,792 |
| Average adjusted attributed common equity (b) | 9,257 | 7,121 |
| Adjusted return on attributed common equity (a÷b) | 4.6 % | 5.2 % |



Non-GAAP Reconciliations

Accident Year Loss Ratio, as adjusted, and Accident Year Combined Ratio, as adjusted

General Insurance

| | Quarterly | |
|---|-----------|-------|
| | 2Q18 | 2Q19 |
| Loss ratio | 65.7 | 63.0 |
| Catastrophe losses and reinstatement premiums | (2.3) | (2.6) |
| Prior year development | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Adjustments for ceded premium under reinsurance contracts and other | 1.2 | - |
| Accident year loss ratio, as adjusted | 65.4 | 61.3 |
| Acquisition ratio | 21.1 | 22.2 |
| General operating expense ratio | 14.5 | 12.6 |
| Expense ratio | 35.6 | 34.8 |
| Combined ratio | 101.3 | 97.8 |
| Accident year combined ratio, as adjusted | 101.0 | 96.1 |

General Insurance - North America

| | Quarterly | |
|---|-----------|-------|
| | 2Q18 | 2Q19 |
| Loss ratio | 73.1 | 69.2 |
| Catastrophe losses and reinstatement premiums | (3.7) | (5.0) |
| Prior year development | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Adjustments for ceded premium under reinsurance contracts and other | 3.0 | - |
| Accident year loss ratio, as adjusted | 74.0 | 65.9 |
| Acquisition ratio | 18.4 | 20.3 |
| General operating expense ratio | 12.9 | 10.6 |
| Expense ratio | 31.3 | 30.9 |
| Combined ratio | 104.4 | 100.1 |
| Accident year combined ratio, as adjusted | 105.3 | 96.8 |

General Insurance - North America - Commercial Lines

| | Quarterly | |
|---|-----------|-------|
| | 2Q18 | 2Q19 |
| Loss ratio | 78.1 | 74.8 |
| Catastrophe losses and reinstatement premiums | (4.6) | (5.4) |
| Prior year development | 4.2 | 3.1 |
| Adjustments for ceded premium under reinsurance contracts and other | 4.5 | - |
| Accident year loss ratio, as adjusted | 82.2 | 72.5 |
| Acquisition ratio | 12.8 | 15.4 |
| General operating expense ratio | 13.5 | 11.3 |
| Expense ratio | 26.3 | 26.7 |
| Combined ratio | 104.4 | 101.5 |
| Accident year combined ratio, as adjusted | 108.5 | 99.2 |

General Insurance - North America - Personal Insurance

| | Quarterly | |
|---|-----------|-------|
| | 2Q18 | 2Q19 |
| Loss ratio | 60.6 | 53.0 |
| Catastrophe losses and reinstatement premiums | (1.4) | (3.9) |
| Prior year development | (5.0) | (2.4) |
| Accident year loss ratio, as adjusted | 54.2 | 46.7 |
| Acquisition ratio | 32.4 | 34.6 |
| General operating expense ratio | 11.3 | 8.8 |
| Expense ratio | 43.7 | 43.4 |
| Combined ratio | 104.3 | 96.4 |
| Accident year combined ratio, as adjusted | 97.9 | 90.1 |



Non-GAAP Reconciliations

Accident Year Loss Ratio, as adjusted, and Accident Year Combined Ratio, as adjusted

General Insurance - International

| | Quarterly | |
|---|-----------|-------|
| | 2Q18 | 2Q19 |
| Loss ratio | 59.9 | 56.9 |
| Catastrophe losses and reinstatement premiums | (1.2) | (0.1) |
| Prior year development | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Accident year loss ratio, as adjusted | 58.9 | 56.9 |
| Acquisition ratio | 23.3 | 24.1 |
| General operating expense ratio | 15.8 | 14.5 |
| Expense ratio | 39.1 | 38.6 |
| Combined ratio | 99.0 | 95.5 |
| Accident year combined ratio, as adjusted | 98.0 | 95.5 |

General Insurance - International - Commercial Lines

| | Quarterly | |
|---|-----------|-------|
| | 2Q18 | 2Q19 |
| Loss ratio | 68.2 | 61.5 |
| Catastrophe losses and reinstatement premiums | (1.6) | (0.3) |
| Prior year development | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Accident year loss ratio, as adjusted | 67.1 | 61.6 |
| Acquisition ratio | 20.4 | 21.1 |
| General operating expense ratio | 15.9 | 14.2 |
| Expense ratio | 36.3 | 35.3 |
| Combined ratio | 104.5 | 96.8 |
| Accident year combined ratio, as adjusted | 103.4 | 96.9 |

General Insurance - International - Personal Insurance

| | Quarterly | |
|---|-----------|-------|
| | 2Q18 | 2Q19 |
| Loss ratio | 52.9 | 52.9 |
| Catastrophe losses and reinstatement premiums | (0.8) | - |
| Prior year development | - | (0.1) |
| Accident year loss ratio, as adjusted | 52.1 | 52.8 |
| Acquisition ratio | 25.7 | 26.7 |
| General operating expense ratio | 15.7 | 14.9 |
| Expense ratio | 41.4 | 41.6 |
| Combined ratio | 94.3 | 94.5 |
| Accident year combined ratio, as adjusted | 93.5 | 94.4 |

Non-GAAP Reconciliations

Net Premiums Written – Change in Constant Dollar

| | General Insurance | International |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------|
| | 2Q19 | 2Q19 |
| Foreign exchange effect on worldwide premiums: | | |
| Change in net premiums written | | |
| Increase (decrease) in original currency | (3.7) % | (8.2) % |
| Foreign exchange effect | (2.0) | (4.3) |
| Increase (decrease) as reported in U.S. dollars | (5.7) % | (12.5) % |

| | Quarterly | | Percentage Change in | |
|---|------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 2Q18 | 2Q19 | U.S. dollars | Original Currency |
| General Insurance | | | | |
| (in millions) | | | | |
| Net premiums written | \$ 6,977 | \$ 6,581 | (5.7) % | (3.7) % |
| Validus and Glatfelter | n/a | (751) | n/a | (11.0) |
| Net premiums written, excluding Validus and Glatfelter | | 5,830 | | (14.7) % |

General Operating Expenses, excluding Validus and Glatfelter

| | Quarterly | |
|--|------------------|---------------|
| | 2Q18 | 2Q19 |
| General Insurance | | |
| (in millions) | | |
| General operating expenses | \$ 953 | \$ 844 |
| Validus and Glatfelter | - | (82) |
| FX impact | (24) | - |
| General operating expenses (excluding Validus and Glatfelter and FX impact) | \$ 929 | \$ 762 |

Non-GAAP Reconciliations

Premiums

(in millions)

| | Quarterly | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 2Q18 | 2Q19 |
| Individual Retirement: | | |
| Premiums | \$ 16 | \$ 16 |
| Deposits | 3,408 | 3,852 |
| Other | (2) | (3) |
| Premiums and deposits | \$ 3,422 | \$ 3,865 |
| Individual Retirement (Fixed Annuities): | | |
| Premiums | \$ 17 | \$ 16 |
| Deposits | 1,112 | 1,489 |
| Other | (4) | (3) |
| Premiums and deposits | \$ 1,125 | \$ 1,502 |
| Individual Retirement (Variable Annuities): | | |
| Premiums | \$ (1) | \$ - |
| Deposits | 771 | 656 |
| Other | 1 | - |
| Premiums and deposits | \$ 771 | \$ 656 |
| Individual Retirement (Index Annuities): | | |
| Premiums | \$ - | \$ - |
| Deposits | 957 | 1,342 |
| Other | - | - |
| Premiums and deposits | \$ 957 | \$ 1,342 |
| Individual Retirement (Retail Mutual Funds): | | |
| Premiums | \$ - | \$ - |
| Deposits | 570 | 365 |
| Other | - | - |
| Premiums and deposits | \$ 570 | \$ 365 |
| Group Retirement: | | |
| Premiums | \$ 15 | \$ 5 |
| Deposits | 2,330 | 2,042 |
| Other | - | - |
| Premiums and deposits | \$ 2,345 | \$ 2,047 |
| Life Insurance: | | |
| Premiums | \$ 418 | \$ 425 |
| Deposits | 410 | 413 |
| Other | 152 | 194 |
| Premiums and deposits | \$ 980 | \$ 1,032 |
| Institutional Markets: | | |
| Premiums | \$ 41 | \$ 152 |
| Deposits | 565 | 108 |
| Other | 46 | 8 |
| Premiums and deposits | \$ 652 | \$ 268 |
| Total Life and Retirement: | | |
| Premiums | \$ 490 | \$ 598 |
| Deposits | 6,713 | 6,415 |
| Other | 196 | 199 |
| Premiums and deposits | \$ 7,399 | \$ 7,212 |