



CITY OF CHICAGO
ECONOMIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT and AFFIDAVIT
Related to Contract/Amendment/Solicitation
EDS # 142620

SECTION I -- GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Legal name of the Disclosing Party submitting the EDS:

K2 Intelligence, LLC

Enter d/b/a if applicable:

The Disclosing Party submitting this EDS is:

the Applicant

B. Business address of the Disclosing Party:

321 N. Clark St
floor 5
Chicago, IL 60654
United States

C. Telephone:

917-281-3253

Fax:

D. Name of contact person:

Ms. Renee Lercher

F. Brief description of contract, transaction or other undertaking (referred to below as the "Matter") to which this EDS pertains:

EXPERT PROFESSIONAL INTEGRITY MONITORING SERVICES

Which City agency or department is requesting this EDS?

DEPT OF PROCUREMENT SERVICES

Specification Number

938807

Contract (PO) Number

129570

Revision Number

Release Number

User Department Project Number

SECTION II -- DISCLOSURE OF OWNERSHIP INTERESTS

A. NATURE OF THE DISCLOSING PARTY

1. Indicate the nature of the Disclosing Party:

Limited liability company

Is the Disclosing Party incorporated or organized in the State of Illinois?

No

State or foreign country of incorporation or organization:

Delaware

Registered to do business in the State of Illinois as a foreign entity?

Yes

B. DISCLOSING PARTY IS A LEGAL ENTITY:

1.a.2 Does the Disclosing Party have any officers?

Yes

1.a.4 List below the full names and titles of all executive officers of the entity.

Officer: Mr. Jeremy Kroll

Title: CEO

Role: Officer

Officer: Ms. Renee Lercher

Title: CFO

Role: Officer

Officer: Mr. Jules Kroll

Title: Chairman

Role: Officer

Officer: Ms. Leslie Regenbaum

Title: Corporate Secretary

Role: Officer

B. CERTIFICATION REGARDING CONTROLLING INTEREST

1.b.1 Are there any individuals who directly or indirectly control the day-to-day management of the Disclosing Party as a general partner, managing member, manager, or other capacity?

Yes

1.b.2 List all general partners, managing members, managers, and any others who directly or indirectly control the day-to-day management of the Disclosing Party. Don't include any legal entities in this answer- these will be named later:

Name: Mr. Jeremy Kroll

Title: CEO

Name: Mr. Jules Kroll

Title: Chairman

Name: Ms. Renee Lercher

Title: CFO

Name: Alan S Bernikow

Title: Director

1.b.3 Are there any legal entities that directly or indirectly control the day-to-day management of the Disclosing Party as a general partner, managing member, manager, or other capacity?

Yes

1.b.4 List all legal entities that function as general partners, managing members, managers, and any others who directly or indirectly control the day-to-day management of the Disclosing Party. Each legal entity listed below must submit an EDS on its own behalf.

Name: K2 Intelligence, Inc.

Title:

Business Address: 845 Third Avenue, FL 15
New York, NY 10022 United States

Name: K2 Intelligence Holdings, Inc.

Title:

Business Address: 845 Third Avenue, FL 15
New York, NY 10022 United States

Name: K2-FIN Holdings, Inc.

Title:

Business Address: 845 Third Avenue, FL 15
New York, NY 10022 United States

Name: American Home Assurance Compnay

Title:

Business Address: 175 Water Street
New York, NY 10038 United States

Name: Alan S Bernikow

Title:

Business Address: 207 Benedict Avenue
Staten Island, NY 10314 United States

Name: Jeremy M Kroll

Title:

Business Address: 845 West End Avenue
Apt 9EF
New York, NY 10025 United States

Name: Jules Kroll

Title:

Business Address: 20 Parsonage Point
Rye, NY 10580 United States

Name: K2 Global Partners, LLC
Title:
Business Address: 845 Third Avenue, FL 18
New York, NY 10022 United States

Name: AIG Property Casualty U.S., Inc.
Title:
Business Address: 175 Water Street
New York, NY 10038 United States

Name: AIG Property Casualty Inc.
Title:
Business Address: 175 Water Street
New York, NY 10038 United States

Name: American International Group, Inc.
Title:
Business Address: 175 Water Street
New York, NY 10038 United States

2. Ownership Information

Please provide ownership information concerning each person or entity that holds, or is anticipated to hold (see next paragraph), a direct or indirect beneficial interest in excess of 7.5% of the Applicant. Examples of such an interest include shares in a corporation, partnership interest in a partnership or joint venture, interest of a member or manager in a limited liability company, or interest of a beneficiary of a trust, estate, or other similar entity. Note: Each legal entity below may be required to submit an EDS on its own behalf.

Please disclose present owners below. Please disclose anticipated owners in an attachment submitted through the "Additional Info" tab. "Anticipated owner" means an individual or entity in existence at the time application for City action is made, which is not an applicant or owner at such time, but which the applicant expects to assume a legal status, within six months of the time the City action occurs, that would render such individual or entity an applicant or owner if they had held such legal status at the time application was made.

- K2 Intelligence, Inc. - 100.0% - EDS 142621
 - K2 Intelligence Holdings, Inc. - 100.0% - EDS 152183
 - K2-FIN Holdings, Inc. - 100.0% - EDS 152184
 - American Home Assurance Company - 8.7%
 - AIG Property Casualty U.S., Inc. - 100.0%
 - AIG Property Casualty Inc. - 100.0%
 - American International Group, Inc. - 100.0%
 - K2 Global Partners, LLC - 50.7% - EDS 152202
 - Jules Kroll - 63.0%
 - Jeremy M Kroll - 27.0%
 - Alan S Bernikow - 9.0%

Owner Details

Name	Business Address
AIG Property Casualty Inc.	175 Water Street New York, NY 10038 United States
AIG Property Casualty U.S., Inc.	175 Water Street New York, NY 10038 United States
Alan S Bernikow	207 Benedict Avenue Staten Island, NY 10314 United States
American Home Assurance Company	175 Water Street New York, NY 10038 United States
American International Group, Inc.	175 Water Street New York, NY 10038 United States
Jeremy M Kroll	845 West End Avenue Apt 9EF New York, NY 10025 United States
Jules Kroll	20 Parsonage Point Rye, NY 10580

	United States
K2 Global Partners, LLC	845 THIRD AVENUE
	FL15
	NEW YORK, NY 10022
	United States
K2 Intelligence Holdings, Inc.	845 Third Avenue
	FL 15
	NEW YORK, NY 10022
	United States
K2 Intelligence, Inc.	845 Third Avenue
	FL 15
	NEW YORK, NY 10022
	United States
K2-FIN Holdings, Inc.	845 Third Avenue, FL 15
	New York, NY 10022
	United States

SECTION III -- INCOME OR COMPENSATION TO, OR OWNERSHIP BY, CITY ELECTED OFFICIALS

A. Has the Disclosing Party provided any income or compensation to any City elected official during the 12-month period preceding the date of this EDS?

No

B. Does the Disclosing Party reasonably expect to provide any income or compensation to any City elected official during the 12-month period following the date of this EDS?

No

D. Does any City elected official or, to the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, any City elected official's spouse or domestic partner, have a financial interest (as defined in [Chapter 2-156 of the Municipal Code](#) ("MCC")) in the Disclosing Party?

No

SECTION IV -- DISCLOSURE OF SUBCONTRACTORS AND OTHER RETAINED PARTIES

The Disclosing Party must disclose the name and business address of each subcontractor, attorney, lobbyist (as defined in [MCC Chapter 2-156](#)), accountant, consultant and any other person or entity whom the Disclosing Party has retained or expects to retain in connection with the Matter, as well as the nature of the relationship, and the total amount of the fees paid or estimated to be paid. The Disclosing Party is not required to disclose employees who are paid solely through the Disclosing Party's regular payroll.

If the Disclosing Party is uncertain whether a disclosure is required under this Section, the Disclosing Party must either ask the City whether disclosure is required or make the disclosure.

1. Has the Disclosing Party retained or does it anticipate retaining any legal entities in connection with the Matter?

Yes

2. List below the names of all legal entities which are retained parties.

Name:	Ringold Financial Services
Anticipated/Retained:	Anticipated
Business Address:	850 South Wabash Suite 320 Chicago, IL 60605 United States
Relationship:	Subcontractor - MWDBE
Fees (\$\$ or %):	25%
Estimated/Paid:	Estimated

Name:	Daley & Georges, Ltd
Anticipated/Retained:	Anticipated
Business Address:	20 South Clark Street Suite 400 Chicago, IL 60603 United States
Relationship:	Subcontractor - MWDBE
Fees (\$\$ or %):	5%
Estimated/Paid:	Estimated

Name: Berkeley Research Group, LLC
Anticipated/Retained:
Business Address: 70 West Madison
Suite 5000
Chicago, IL 60602 United States
Relationship: Subcontractor - non MWDBE
Fees (\$\$ or %): 5%
Estimated/Paid: Estimated

3. Has the Disclosing Party retained or does it anticipate retaining any persons in connection with the Matter?

No

SECTION V -- CERTIFICATIONS

A. COURT-ORDERED CHILD SUPPORT COMPLIANCE

Under [MCC Section 2-92-415](#), substantial owners of business entities that contract with the City must remain in compliance with their child support obligations throughout the contract's term.

Has any person who directly or indirectly owns 10% or more of the Disclosing Party been declared in arrearage of any child support obligations by any Illinois court of competent jurisdiction?

No

B. FURTHER CERTIFICATIONS

1. [This certification applies only if the Matter is a contract being handled by the City's Department of Procurement Services.] In the 5-year period preceding the date of this EDS, neither the Disclosing Party nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) has engaged, in connection with the performance of any public contract, the services of an integrity monitor, independent private sector inspector general, or integrity compliance consultant (i.e. an individual or entity with legal, auditing, investigative, or other similar skills, designated by a public agency to help the agency monitor the activity of specified agency vendors as well as help the vendors reform their business practices so they can be considered for agency contracts in the future, or continue with a contract in progress).

I certify the above to be true

2. The Disclosing Party and its Affiliated Entities are not delinquent in the payment of any fine, fee, tax or other source of indebtedness owed to the City of Chicago, including, but not limited to, water and sewer charges, license fees, parking tickets, property taxes and sales taxes, nor is the Disclosing Party delinquent in the payment of any tax administered by the Illinois Department of Revenue.

I certify the above to be true

3. The Disclosing Party and, if the Disclosing Party is a legal entity, all of those persons or entities identified in Section II(B)(1) of this EDS:

- a. are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible or voluntarily excluded from any transactions by any federal, state or local unit of government;
- b. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, been convicted of a criminal offense, adjudged guilty, or had a civil judgment rendered against them in connection with: obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (federal, state or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; a violation of federal or state antitrust statutes; fraud; embezzlement; theft; forgery; bribery; falsification or destruction of records; making false statements; or receiving stolen property;
- c. are not presently indicted for, or criminally or civilly charged by, a governmental entity (federal, state or local) with committing any of the offenses set forth in subparagraph (b) above;
- d. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, had one or more public transactions (federal, state or local) terminated for cause or default; and
- e. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, been convicted, adjudged guilty, or found liable in a civil proceeding, or in any criminal or civil action, including actions concerning environmental violations, instituted by the City or by the federal government, any state, or any other unit of local government.

I certify the above to be true

4. The Disclosing Party understands and shall comply with the applicable requirements of MCC [Chapter 2-56 \(Inspector General\)](#) and [Chapter 2-156 \(Governmental Ethics\)](#).

I certify the above to be true

5. Neither the Disclosing Party, nor any [Contractor](#), nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) of either the Disclosing Party or any [Contractor](#), nor any [Agents](#) have, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, or, with respect to a [Contractor](#), an [Affiliated Entity](#), or an [Affiliated Entity](#) of a [Contractor](#) during the 5 years before the date of such [Contractor's](#) or [Affiliated Entity's](#) contract or engagement in connection with the Matter:

- a. bribed or attempted to bribe, or been convicted or adjudged guilty of bribery or attempting to bribe, a public officer or employee of the City, the State of Illinois, or

- any agency of the federal government or of any state or local government in the United States of America, in that officer's or employee's official capacity;
- b. agreed or colluded with other bidders or prospective bidders, or been a party to any such agreement, or been convicted or adjudged guilty of agreement or collusion among bidders or prospective bidders, in restraint of freedom of competition by agreement to bid a fixed price or otherwise; or
 - c. made an admission of such conduct described in subparagraph (a) or (b) above that is a matter of record, but have not been prosecuted for such conduct; or
 - d. violated the provisions referenced in [MCC Subsection 2-92-320\(a\)\(4\)\(Contracts Requiring a Base Wage\)](#); [\(a\)\(5\)\(Debarment Regulations\)](#); or [\(a\)\(6\)\(Minimum Wage Ordinance\)](#).

I certify the above to be true

6. Neither the Disclosing Party, nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) or [Contractor](#), or any of their employees, officials, [agents](#) or partners, is barred from contracting with any unit of state or local government as a result of engaging in or being convicted of

- bid-rigging in violation of [720 ILCS 5/33E-3](#);
- bid-rotating in violation of [720 ILCS 5/33E-4](#); or
- any similar offense of any state or of the United States of America that contains the same elements as the offense of bid-rigging or bid-rotating.

I certify the above to be true

7. Neither the Disclosing Party nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) is listed on a Sanctions List maintained by the United States Department of Commerce, State, or Treasury, or any successor federal agency.

I certify the above to be true

8. [FOR APPLICANT ONLY]

- i. Neither the Applicant nor any "controlling person" [[see MCC Chapter 1-23, Article I](#) for applicability and defined terms] of the Applicant is currently indicted or charged with, or has admitted guilt of, or has ever been convicted of, or placed under supervision for, any criminal offense involving actual, attempted, or conspiracy to commit bribery, theft, fraud, forgery, perjury, dishonesty or deceit against an officer or employee of the City or any "sister agency" ; and
- ii. the Applicant understands and acknowledges that compliance with Article I is a continuing requirement for doing business with the City.

NOTE: If [MCC Chapter 1-23, Article I](#) applies to the Applicant, that Article's permanent compliance timeframe supersedes 5-year compliance timeframes in this Section V.

I certify the above to be true

9. [FOR APPLICANT ONLY] The Applicant and its Affiliated Entities will not use, nor permit their subcontractors to use, any facility listed as having an active exclusion by the U.S. EPA on the [federal System for Award Management](#) ("SAM")

I certify the above to be true

10. [FOR APPLICANT ONLY] The Applicant will obtain from any contractors/ subcontractors hired or to be hired in connection with the Matter certifications equal in form and substance to those in Certifications (2) and (9) above and will not, without the prior written consent of the City, use any such contractor/subcontractor that does not provide such certifications or that the Applicant has reason to believe has not provided or cannot provide truthful certifications.

I certify the above to be true

11. To the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, the following is a complete list of all current employees of the Disclosing Party who were, at any time during the 12-month period preceding the date of this EDS, an employee, or elected or appointed official, of the City of Chicago.

None

12. To the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, the following is a complete list of all gifts that the Disclosing Party has given or caused to be given, at any time during the 12-month period preceding the execution date of this EDS, to an employee, or elected or appointed official, of the City of Chicago. For purposes of this statement, a "gift" does not include: (i) anything made generally available to City employees or to the general public, or (ii) food or drink provided in the course of official City business and having a retail value of less than \$25 per recipient, or (iii) a political contribution otherwise duly reported as required by law.

None

C. CERTIFICATION OF STATUS AS FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

The Disclosing Party certifies, as defined in [MCC Section 2-32-455\(b\)](#), the Disclosing Party

is not a "financial institution"

D. CERTIFICATION REGARDING FINANCIAL INTEREST IN CITY BUSINESS

Any words or terms defined in [MCC Chapter 2-156](#) have the same meanings if used in this Part D.

1. In accordance with [MCC Section 2-156-110](#): To the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, does any official or employee of the City have a

financial interest in his or her own name or in the name of any other person or entity in the Matter?

No

E. CERTIFICATION REGARDING SLAVERY ERA BUSINESS

If the Disclosing Party cannot make this verification, the Disclosing Party must disclose all required information in the space provided below or in an attachment in the "Additional Info" tab. Failure to comply with these disclosure requirements may make any contract entered into with the City in connection with the Matter voidable by the City.

The Disclosing Party verifies that the Disclosing Party has searched any and all records of the Disclosing Party and any and all predecessor entities regarding records of investments or profits from slavery or slaveholder insurance policies during the slavery era (including insurance policies issued to slaveholders that provided coverage for damage to or injury or death of their slaves), and the Disclosing Party has found no such records.

I can make the above verification

SECTION VI -- CERTIFICATIONS FOR FEDERALLY FUNDED MATTERS

Is the Matter federally funded? For the purposes of this Section VI, tax credits allocated by the City and proceeds of debt obligations of the City are not federal funding.

No

SECTION VII - FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CERTIFICATION

The Disclosing Party understands and agrees that:

- A. The certifications, disclosures, and acknowledgments contained in this EDS will become part of any contract or other agreement between the Applicant and the City in connection with the Matter, whether procurement, City assistance, or other City action, and are material inducements to the City's execution of any contract or taking other action with respect to the Matter. The Disclosing Party understands that it must comply with all statutes, ordinances, and regulations on which this EDS is based.
- B. The City's Governmental Ethics Ordinance, [MCC Chapter 2-156](#), imposes certain duties and obligations on persons or entities seeking City contracts, work, business, or transactions. The full text of this ordinance and a training program is available on line at www.cityofchicago.org/Ethics, and may also be obtained from

the City's Board of Ethics, 740 N. Sedgwick St., Suite 500, Chicago, IL 60610, (312) 744-9660. The Disclosing Party must comply fully with this ordinance.

I acknowledge and consent to the above

The Disclosing Party understands and agrees that:

- C. If the City determines that any information provided in this EDS is false, incomplete or inaccurate, any contract or other agreement in connection with which it is submitted may be rescinded or be void or voidable, and the City may pursue any remedies under the contract or agreement (if not rescinded or void), at law, or in equity, including terminating the Disclosing Party's participation in the Matter and/or declining to allow the Disclosing Party to participate in other City transactions. Remedies at law for a false statement of material fact may include incarceration and an award to the City of treble damages.
- D. It is the City's policy to make this document available to the public on its Internet site and/or upon request. Some or all of the information provided in, and appended to, this EDS may be made publicly available on the Internet, in response to a Freedom of Information Act request, or otherwise. By completing and signing this EDS, the Disclosing Party waives and releases any possible rights or claims which it may have against the City in connection with the public release of information contained in this EDS and also authorizes the City to verify the accuracy of any information submitted in this EDS.
- E. The information provided in this EDS must be kept current. In the event of changes, the Disclosing Party must supplement this EDS up to the time the City takes action on the Matter. If the Matter is a contract being handled by the City's Department of Procurement Services, the Disclosing Party must update this EDS as the contract requires. NOTE: With respect to Matters subject to MCC Article I of [Chapter 1-23](#) (imposing PERMANENT INELIGIBILITY for certain specified offenses), the information provided herein regarding eligibility must be kept current for a longer period, as required by [MCC Chapter 1-23](#) and [Section 2-154-020](#).

I acknowledge and consent to the above

APPENDIX A - FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH ELECTED CITY OFFICIALS AND DEPARTMENT HEADS

This Appendix is to be completed only by (a) the Applicant, and (b) any legal entity which has a direct ownership interest in the Applicant exceeding 7.5%. It is not to be completed by any legal entity which has only an indirect ownership interest in the Applicant.

Under [MCC Section 2-154-015](#), the Disclosing Party must disclose whether such Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof

currently has a "familial relationship" with any elected city official or department head. A "familial relationship" exists if, as of the date this EDS is signed, the Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof is related to the mayor, any alderman, the city clerk, the city treasurer or any city department head as spouse or domestic partner or as any of the following, whether by blood or adoption: parent, child, brother or sister, aunt or uncle, niece or nephew, grandparent, grandchild, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, stepfather or stepmother, stepson or stepdaughter, stepbrother or stepsister or half-brother or half-sister.

"Applicable Party" means (1) all corporate officers of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a corporation; all partners of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a general partnership; all general partners and limited partners of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a limited partnership; all managers, managing members and members of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a limited liability company; (2) all principal officers of the Disclosing Party; and (3) any person having more than a 7.5% ownership interest in the Disclosing Party. "Principal officers" means the president, chief operating officer, executive director, chief financial officer, treasurer or secretary of a legal entity or any person exercising similar authority.

Does the Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof currently have a "familial relationship" with an elected city official or department head?

No

APPENDIX B - BUILDING CODE SCOFFLAW/PROBLEM LANDLORD CERTIFICATION

This Appendix is to be completed only by (a) the Applicant, and (b) any legal entity which has a direct ownership interest in the Applicant exceeding 7.5% (an "Owner"). It is not to be completed by any legal entity which has only an indirect ownership interest in the Applicant.

Pursuant to [MCC Section 2-154-010](#), is the Applicant or any Owner identified as a building code scofflaw or problem landlord pursuant to [MCC Section 2-92-416??](#)

No

APPENDIX C-PROHIBITION ON WAGE & SALARY HISTORY SCREENING

This Appendix is to be completed only by an Applicant that is completing this EDS as a "contractor" as defined in [MCC Section 2-92-385](#). That section, which should be consulted (www.amlegal.com), generally covers a party to any agreement pursuant to which they: (i) receive City of Chicago funds in consideration for services, work or

goods provided (including for legal or other professional services), or (ii) pay the City money for a license, grant or concession allowing them to conduct a business on City premises.

On behalf of an Applicant that is a contractor pursuant to [MCC Section 2-92-385](#), I hereby certify that the Applicant is in compliance with [MCC Section 2-92-385\(b\)\(1\)](#) and (2), which prohibit: (i) screening job applicants based on their wage or salary history, or (ii) seeking job applicants' wage or salary history from current or former employers. I also certify that the Applicant has adopted a policy that includes those prohibitions.

This certification shall serve as the affidavit required by [MCC Section 2-92-385\(c\)\(1\)](#).

Yes

ADDITIONAL INFO

Please add any additional explanatory information here. If explanation is longer than 1000 characters, you may add an attachment below. Please note that your EDS, including all attachments, becomes available for public viewing upon contract award. Your attachments will be viewable "as is" without manual redaction by the City. You are responsible for redacting any non-public information from your documents before uploading.

List of vendor attachments uploaded by City staff

None.

List of attachments uploaded by vendor

AIG Documents: 2019 10-K

AIG Documents: 1Q 2020 10-Q

AIG Documents: 2Q 2020 10-Q

AIG Documents: Secretary's Certificate.

CERTIFICATION

Under penalty of perjury, the person signing below: (1) warrants that he/she is authorized to execute this EDS, and all applicable appendices, on behalf of the Disclosing Party, and (2) warrants that all certifications and statements contained in this EDS, and all applicable appendices, are true, accurate and complete as of the date furnished to the City. Submission of this form constitutes making the oath associated with notarization.

/s/ 10/23/2020

Ms. Renee Lercher

Vice President Revenue Accounting
K2 Intelligence, LLC

This is a printed copy of the Economic Disclosure Statement, the original of which is filed electronically with the City of Chicago. Any alterations must be made electronically, alterations on this printed copy are void and of no effect.

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

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-8787



American International Group, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

13-2592361

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

175 Water Street, New York, New York

(Address of principal executive offices)

10038

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (212) 770-7000

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Common Stock, Par Value \$2.50 Per Share	AIG	New York Stock Exchange
Warrants (expiring January 19, 2021)	AIG WS	New York Stock Exchange
5.75% Series A-2 Junior Subordinated Debentures	AIG 67BP	New York Stock Exchange
4.875% Series A-3 Junior Subordinated Debentures	AIG 67EU	New York Stock Exchange
Stock Purchase Rights		New York Stock Exchange
Depository Shares Each Representing a 1/1,000th Interest in a Share of Series A 5.85% Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock	AIG PRA	New York Stock Exchange

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer ☒

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐

Smaller reporting company ☐

Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and nonvoting common equity held by nonaffiliates of the registrant (based on the closing price of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter) was approximately \$46,348,000,000.

As of February 10, 2020, there were outstanding 873,422,023 shares of Common Stock, \$2.50 par value per share, of the registrant.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Document of the Registrant

Form 10-K Reference Locations

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement for the 2020 Annual Meeting of Shareholders

Part II, Item 5 and Part III, Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, INC.
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
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Part I

ITEM 1 | Business



American International Group, Inc. (AIG)

is a leading global insurance organization. Building on our long history, we provide a wide range of property casualty insurance, life insurance, retirement solutions, and other financial services to customers in more than 80 countries and jurisdictions. These diverse offerings include products and services that help businesses and individuals protect their assets, manage risks and provide for retirement security. AIG common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

The impact of the steps that we took in 2018 and 2019 is evident in 2019's financial performance. The improvement in General Insurance yielded full-year underwriting profitability and Life and Retirement continued to deliver solid returns despite narrowing credit spreads and the ongoing low interest rate environment. We plan to build on this momentum in 2020 to deliver strong financial results and further AIG's position as a leading global insurance company.

In this Annual Report, unless otherwise mentioned or unless the context indicates otherwise, we use the terms "AIG," the "Company," "we," "us" and "our" to refer to American International Group, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its consolidated subsidiaries. We use the term "AIG Parent" to refer solely to American International Group, Inc., and not to any of its consolidated subsidiaries.



Maximizing Industry Leadership and Global Footprint

About AIG

World Class Insurance Franchises

that are among the leaders in their geographies and segmentations, providing differentiated service and expertise.

Breadth of Loyal Customers

including millions of clients and policyholders ranging from multi-national Fortune 500 companies to individuals throughout the world.

Broad and Long-Standing Distribution Relationships

with brokers, agents, advisors, banks and other distributors across all lines of business.

Highly-Engaged Global Workforce

of approximately 46,000 employees in more than 80 countries and jurisdictions.

Balance Sheet Quality and Strength

as demonstrated by over \$65 billion in shareholders' equity and AIG Parent liquidity sources of \$12.1 billion as of December 31, 2019.



Creating Value Through Profitable Growth and Instilling a Culture of Underwriting and Operational Excellence

2020 Priorities

- **Business Mix & Targeted Growth** – Build on strategic portfolio improvement and product diversity by investing in attractive growth opportunities in our best-performing businesses or new areas, and optimizing our global footprint
- **Underwriting Excellence** – Maintain discipline in risk selection by continuing to use recently implemented underwriting framework and guidelines to enhance the existing portfolio
- **Leadership, Culture and Talent** – Continue to attract and develop world-class employees while furthering our commitment to diversity and inclusion
- **AIG 200** – Execute multi-year efficiency initiatives to support underwriting excellence, modernize our operating infrastructure, enhance user and customer experiences and become a more unified company
- **Capital Management** – Generate and redeploy capital for the best long-term value creation for shareholders
- **Effective Risk Management** – Continue to manage risk and volatility for the company by maintaining discipline in underwriting, optimizing reinsurance and closing the sale of our legacy portfolio

2019 Highlights

General Insurance Achieved Calendar Year Underwriting Profitability

2019 Calendar Year Combined Ratio of 99.6 compared to 111.4 in 2018 and 2019 Accident Year Combined Ratio, As Adjusted of 96.0 compared to 99.7 in 2018*

Underwriting profitability delivered through continued underwriting actions taken to strengthen our portfolio and to maintain pricing, reinsurance and expense discipline

Life and Retirement Continued to Deliver Solid Returns

Full-Year 2019 Adjusted Pre-tax Income of \$3.5 billion compared to \$3.2 billion in 2018

Results reflected ongoing strategy to leverage our broad product portfolio and diverse distribution network to satisfy customer needs

Efficient Management of Legacy Portfolio

On November 25, 2019, we announced an agreement to sell a controlling financial interest in Fortitude Group Holdings, LLC (Fortitude Holdings), the reinsurer of the majority of AIG's Legacy Portfolio, which we anticipate closing in mid-2020, subject to regulatory approvals**

Growth in Net Investment Income

Full-Year 2019 Consolidated Net Investment Income of \$14.6 billion compared to \$12.5 billion in 2018

* Non-GAAP measure – for reconciliation of Non-GAAP to GAAP measure see Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A).

** For further discussion on the Fortitude Holdings transaction see Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

AIG's Operating Structure

Our Core businesses include General Insurance, Life and Retirement and Other Operations. General Insurance consists of two operating segments – North America and International. Life and Retirement consists of four operating segments – Individual Retirement, Group Retirement, Life Insurance and Institutional Markets. Blackboard U.S. Holdings, Inc. (Blackboard), AIG's technology-driven subsidiary, is reported within Other Operations. We also report a Legacy Portfolio consisting of our run-off insurance lines and legacy investments that we consider non-core. Effective February 2018, our Bermuda-domiciled composite reinsurer, Fortitude Reinsurance Company Ltd (Fortitude Re) is included in our Legacy Portfolio. In November 2019, we announced the sale of a controlling financial interest in Fortitude Holdings, the holding company for Fortitude Re. There can be no guarantee that we will receive the required regulatory approvals or that closing conditions will be satisfied in order to consummate the November 2019 transaction.

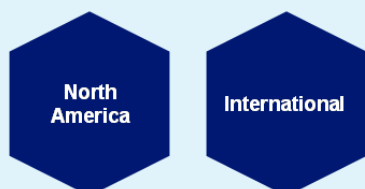
Consistent with how we manage our business, our General Insurance North America operating segment primarily includes insurance businesses in the United States, Canada and Bermuda. Our General Insurance International operating segment includes regional insurance businesses in Japan, the United Kingdom, Europe, Asia Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean, Middle East and Africa, and China. General Insurance results are presented before consideration of internal reinsurance agreements.

For further discussion on our business segments see Item 7. MD&A and Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Business Segments

General Insurance

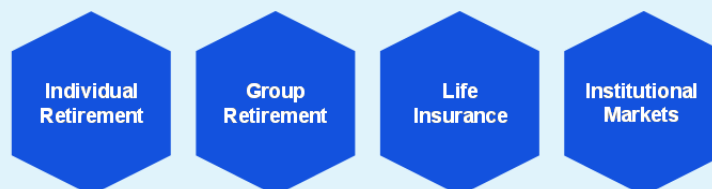
General Insurance is a leading provider of insurance products and services for commercial and personal insurance customers. It includes one of the world's most far-reaching property casualty networks. General Insurance offers a broad range of products to customers through a diversified, multichannel distribution network. Customers value General Insurance's strong capital position, extensive risk management and claims experience and its ability to be a market leader in critical lines of the insurance business.



General Insurance includes the following major operating companies: National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. (National Union); American Home Assurance Company (American Home); Lexington Insurance Company (Lexington); AIG General Insurance Company, Ltd. (AIG Sonpo); AIG Asia Pacific Insurance, Pte, Ltd.; AIG Europe S.A.; American International Group UK Ltd.; Validus Reinsurance, Ltd.; Talbot Holdings Ltd.; Western World Insurance Group, Inc. and Glatfelter Insurance Group (Glatfelter).

Life and Retirement

Life and Retirement is a unique franchise that brings together a broad portfolio of life insurance, retirement and institutional products offered through an extensive, multichannel distribution network. It holds long-standing, leading market positions in many of the markets it serves in the U.S. With its strong capital position, customer-focused service, breadth of product expertise and deep distribution relationships across multiple channels, Life and Retirement is well positioned to serve growing market needs.



Life and Retirement includes the following major operating companies: American General Life Insurance Company (American General Life); The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company (VALIC); The United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York (U.S. Life); Laya Healthcare Limited and AIG Life Limited.

Other Operations

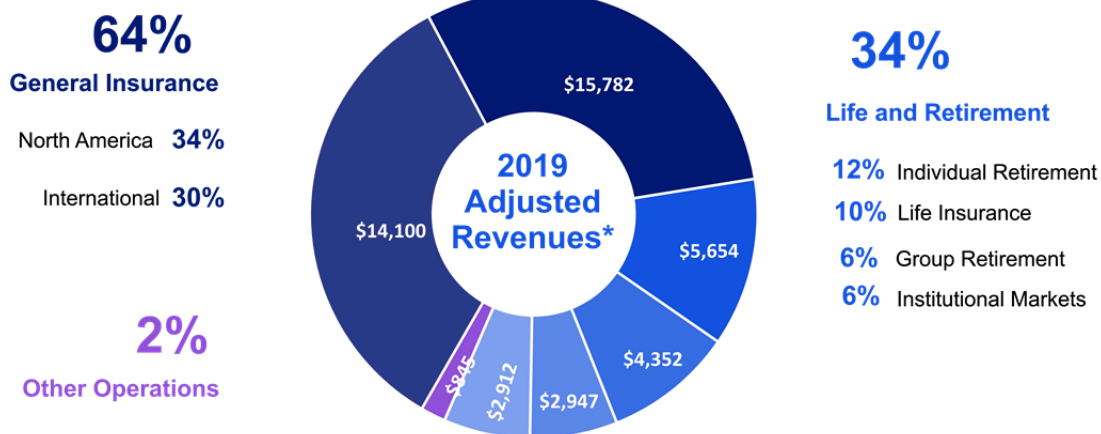
Other Operations consists of businesses and items not attributed to our General Insurance and Life and Retirement segments or our Legacy Portfolio. It includes AIG Parent; Blackboard; deferred tax assets related to tax attributes; corporate expenses and intercompany eliminations.

Legacy Portfolio

Legacy Portfolio includes Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines, Legacy General Insurance Run-Off Lines, and Legacy Investments. Effective February 2018, Fortitude Re, our Bermuda-domiciled composite reinsurer, is included in our Legacy Portfolio. On November 25, 2019, we announced an agreement to sell a controlling financial interest in Fortitude Group Holdings, LLC (Fortitude Holdings), the reinsurer of the majority of AIG's Legacy Portfolio, which we anticipate closing in mid-2020, subject to regulatory approvals.

Diversified Mix of Businesses

(dollars in millions)



* Our Total revenues were \$49.7 billion in 2019. The graph above represents Adjusted revenues excluding revenues from our Legacy Portfolio operations of \$3.0 billion. For reconciliation of Adjusted revenues to Total revenues see Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Geographic Concentration

In 2019, 5.6 percent of our property casualty direct premiums were written in the state of California, and 15.3 percent and 6.9 percent were written in Japan and the United Kingdom, respectively. No other state or foreign jurisdiction accounted for more than five percent of our property casualty direct premiums.

For further information on our business segments see Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

How We Generate Revenues and Profitability

We earn revenues primarily from insurance premiums, policy fees and income from investments.

Our expenses consist of policyholder benefits and losses incurred, interest credited to policyholders, commissions and other costs of selling and servicing our products, interest expense and general operating expenses.

Our profitability is dependent on our ability to properly price and manage risk on insurance and annuity products, to manage our portfolio of investments effectively and to control costs through expense discipline.

Investment Activities of Our Insurance Operations

Our insurance companies generally receive premiums and deposits well in advance of paying covered claims or benefits. In the intervening periods, we invest these premiums and deposits to generate net investment income that, along with the invested funds, is available to pay claims or benefits. As a result, we generate significant revenues from insurance investment activities.

The practice for managing the investments of the insurance companies places primary emphasis on meeting the specific needs of each business unit. The investment objectives are generation of investment income, preservation of capital, liquidity management and growth of surplus to support the insurance products. The majority of assets backing our insurance liabilities consist of fixed maturity securities issued by corporations, municipalities and other governmental agencies, as well as structured securities collateralized by, among other assets, residential and commercial real estate and commercial mortgage loans.

For additional discussion of investment strategies see Item 7. MD&A — Investments.

Loss Reserve Development Process

The liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses (loss reserves) represents the accumulation of estimates for unpaid claims, including estimates for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) for our General Insurance companies, including the related expenses of settling those losses.

The process of establishing loss reserves is complex and imprecise because it must take into consideration many variables that are subject to the outcome of future events. As a result, informed subjective estimates and judgments about our ultimate exposure to losses are an integral component of our loss reserving process. Because reserve estimates are subject to the outcome of future events, changes in prior year estimates are unavoidable in the insurance industry. These changes are sometimes referred to as “prior year loss development” or “reserve development.”

For further discussion on loss reserves and of prior year loss development see Item 7. MD&A — Critical Accounting Estimates — Insurance Liabilities — Loss Reserves, Item 7. MD&A — Insurance Reserves — Loss Reserves, and Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our Employees

We believe that a major strength of AIG is the dedication, commitment and loyalty of our colleagues. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, we had approximately 46,000 and 49,600 employees, respectively. We believe that our relations with our colleagues are good.

Regulation

OVERVIEW

Our operations around the world are subject to regulation by many different types of regulatory authorities, including insurance, securities, derivatives, investment advisory and thrift regulators in the United States and abroad. The insurance and financial services industries generally have been subject to heightened regulatory scrutiny and supervision since the financial crisis.

Our insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries are subject to regulation and supervision by the states and other jurisdictions in which they do business. We expect that the domestic and international regulations applicable to us and our regulated entities will continue to evolve for the foreseeable future.

U.S. REGULATION

Dodd-Frank

On July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank), which brought about the most extensive changes to financial regulation in the United States in many years, was signed into law. On July 8, 2013, the Financial Stability Oversight Council (Council) made a determination that material financial distress at AIG could pose a threat to U.S. financial stability. On September 29, 2017, the Council rescinded its determination that material financial distress at AIG could pose a threat to U.S. financial stability and as a result, AIG is no longer designated as a nonbank systemically important financial institution (nonbank SIFI). With the rescission of its designation as a nonbank SIFI, AIG is no longer subject to the consolidated supervision of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB) or subject to the enhanced prudential standards set forth in Dodd-Frank and its implementing regulations. Although the Council has rescinded its designation of AIG as a nonbank SIFI, certain provisions of Dodd-Frank remain relevant to insurance groups generally.

- The Council has authority to determine, subject to certain statutory and regulatory standards, that any nonbank financial company be designated as a nonbank SIFI subject to supervision by the FRB and enhanced prudential standards. The Council may also recommend that state insurance regulators or other regulators apply new or heightened standards and safeguards for activities or practices that nonbank financial services companies, including insurers, engage in.
- Title II of Dodd-Frank (Orderly Liquidation Authority) provides that a financial company whose largest United States subsidiary is an insurer may be subject to a special orderly liquidation process outside the Bankruptcy Code. That process is to be administered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation upon a determination that the company is: (i) in default or in danger of default, (ii) would have serious adverse effects on U.S. financial stability were it to fail and be resolved, (iii) is not likely to attract private sector alternatives to default and (iv) is not suitable for resolution under the Bankruptcy Code. Dodd-Frank authorizes possible assessments to cover the costs of any special resolution of a financial company conducted under Title II. U.S. insurance subsidiaries of any such financial company, however, would be subject to rehabilitation and liquidation proceedings under state insurance law.
- Title VII of Dodd-Frank provides for significantly increased regulation of and restrictions on derivatives markets and transactions that have affected and, as additional regulations come into effect, could affect various activities of insurance and other financial services companies, including (i) regulatory reporting for swaps and security-based swaps, (ii) mandated clearing through central counterparties and execution through regulated swap execution facilities for certain swaps and security-based swaps and (iii) margin and collateral requirements. Although the Commodities Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), which oversees and regulates the U.S. swap, commodities and futures markets, has finalized most of its requirements, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has yet to finalize the majority of rules comprising its security-based swap regulatory regime. Increased regulation of and restrictions on derivatives markets and transactions could increase the cost of our trading and hedging activities, reduce liquidity and reduce the availability of customized hedging solutions and derivatives.
- Dodd-Frank mandated a study to determine whether stable value contracts should be included in the definition of "swap." If that study concludes that stable value contracts are swaps, Dodd-Frank authorizes certain federal regulators to determine whether an exemption from the definition of a swap for stable value contracts is appropriate and in the public interest. Certain of our affiliates participate in the stable value contract business. We cannot predict what regulations might emanate from the aforementioned study or be promulgated applicable to this business in the future.

- Title V of Dodd-Frank authorizes the United States to enter into covered agreements with foreign governments or regulatory entities regarding the business of insurance and reinsurance. On September 22, 2017, the U.S. and the European Union (EU) entered into such an agreement, and on December 18, 2018, the U.S. signed a covered agreement with the United Kingdom (UK) in anticipation of the UK's withdrawal of its membership in the EU, commonly referred to as Brexit. *For additional information, see — International Regulation.*
- Dodd-Frank established the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (BCFP), an independent agency within the FRB, to regulate certain non-insurance consumer financial products and services offered primarily for personal, family or household purposes. Insurance products and services are not within the BCFP's general jurisdiction. Broker-dealers and investment advisers are not subject to the BCFP's jurisdiction when acting in their registered capacity.
- Dodd-Frank established the Federal Insurance Office (FIO) to serve as the central insurance authority in the federal government. While not serving a regulatory function, FIO performs certain duties related to the business of insurance. FIO serves as a non-voting member of the Council, has authority to collect information on the insurance industry and recommend prudential standards, monitors market access issues, represents the United States in international insurance forums, has authority to determine, after consulting with the relevant State and the United States Trade Representative, if certain regulations are preempted by covered agreements, and assists the Secretary of the Treasury in administering the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program under the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002.

On February 3, 2017, the President of the United States signed an Executive Order that directed the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with federal financial regulators, to assess all laws, rules and policies that regulate the U.S. financial system, including requirements put into place under Dodd-Frank since 2010, and to recommend necessary changes to make sure they conform to certain core principles. Treasury divided its review into four parts and published four reports: Banks and Credit Unions (June 12, 2017), Capital Markets (October 6, 2017), Asset Management and Insurance (October 26, 2017) and Nonbank Financials, Fintech and Innovation (July 31, 2018). In its report on insurance regulation, Treasury identified several areas for improvement at the federal and state levels and defined the role it intends for federal agencies. Among the points made in the report:

- Treasury expressed support for an activities-based approach to regulating systemic risk in the insurance industry rather than designating individual entities;
- Treasury recommended continued U.S. engagement in international standard-setting forums and charged FIO with coordinating the efforts of the federal government, state regulators, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC), and other stakeholders on the issues within its scope, such as covered agreements, matters related to the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program, and standard-setting at the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS), including discussions regarding capital and liquidity requirements;
- Treasury expressed support for robust liquidity risk management programs for insurers and encouraged regulators to continue work on addressing potential liquidity risk in the insurance sector; and
- Treasury supported the Department of Labor (the DOL) in delaying full implementation of the final fiduciary rule issued by the DOL in April 2016 (the DOL Fiduciary Rule) until relevant issues are further evaluated and addressed by the DOL, SEC, and state insurance regulators working together. The DOL Fiduciary Rule was subsequently vacated by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. *For additional information regarding legislative and regulatory developments surrounding a standard of care for the sale of investment products and services, see U.S. Regulation – ERISA and – Standard of Care Developments below.*

In addition, on April 21, 2017 the President of the United States directed the Secretary of the Treasury to evaluate and provide recommendations regarding the Council's processes for designating nonbank SIFIs. The Treasury published a report pursuant to this directive on November 17, 2017, recommending that the Council prioritize an activities-based approach to regulating systemic risk rather than designating individual entities, and recommending that the Council increase the analytical rigor of its designation analyses, enhance engagement with relevant regulators and transparency to the public, and provide a clear off-ramp to designated nonbank SIFIs. On December 4, 2019, the Council finalized amendments to its guidance on nonbank financial company designations. The new guidance prioritizes an activities-based approach to monitoring and addressing potential systemic risk, and indicates that the Council will pursue entity specific SIFI designations only if a potential risk or threat cannot be adequately addressed through an activities-based approach. The guidance became effective on January 29, 2020. We will monitor developments resulting from these changes.

Insurance Regulation

Certain states and other jurisdictions require registration and periodic reporting by (re)insurance companies that are licensed in such jurisdictions and are controlled by other entities. Applicable legislation typically requires periodic disclosure concerning the entity that controls the registered insurer and the other companies in the holding company system and prior approval of intercompany transactions and transfers of assets, including in some instances payment of dividends by the (re)insurance subsidiary, within the holding company system. This legislation also requires any person or entity desiring to purchase more than a specified percentage (commonly 10 percent) of our outstanding voting securities to obtain regulatory approval prior to such purchase. Our subsidiaries are registered under such legislation in those jurisdictions that have such requirements.

Our U.S. (re)insurance subsidiaries are subject to regulation and supervision by the states and other jurisdictions in which they do business. The method of such regulation varies but generally has its source in statutes that delegate regulatory and supervisory powers to a state insurance official. The regulation and supervision relate primarily to the financial condition of the insurers and their corporate conduct and market conduct activities. This includes approval of policy forms and rates, the standards of solvency that must be met and maintained, including with respect to risk-based capital, the standards on transactions between (re)insurance company subsidiaries and their affiliates, including restrictions and limitations on the amount of dividends or other distributions payable by (re)insurance company subsidiaries to their parent companies, the licensing of insurers and their agents, restrictions on the size of risks that may be insured under a single policy, deposits of securities for the benefit of policyholders, requirements for acceptability of reinsurers, periodic examinations of the affairs of (re)insurance companies, the form and content of reports of financial condition required to be filed, reserves for unearned premiums, losses and other purposes and enterprise risk management and corporate governance requirements. Our (re)insurance subsidiaries are also subject to requirements on investments, which prescribe the kind, quality and concentration of investments they can make. In general, such regulation is for the protection of policyholders rather than the creditors or equity owners of these companies.

U.S. states have state insurance guaranty associations in which insurers doing business in the state are required by law to be members. Member insurers may be assessed by the associations for certain obligations of insolvent insurance companies to policyholders and claimants. Typically, states assess member insurers in amounts related to the member's proportionate share of the relevant type of business written by all members in the state. The protection afforded by a state's guaranty association to policyholders of insolvent insurers varies from state to state.

In the U.S., the NAIC is a standard-setting and regulatory support organization created and governed by the chief insurance regulators from the 50 states, the District of Columbia and five U.S. territories. The NAIC itself is not a regulator, but, with assistance from the NAIC, state insurance regulators establish standards and best practices, conduct peer review and coordinate regulatory oversight. Every state has adopted, in substantial part, the Risk-Based Capital (RBC) Model Law promulgated by the NAIC or a substantially similar law, which allows states to act upon the results of RBC calculations, and provides four incremental levels of regulatory action regarding insurers whose RBC calculations fall below specific thresholds. Those levels of action range from the requirement to submit a plan describing how an insurer would regain a specified RBC ratio to a mandatory regulatory takeover of the company. The RBC formula is designed to measure the adequacy of an insurer's statutory surplus in relation to the risks inherent in its business and computes a risk-adjusted surplus level by applying discrete factors to various asset, premium, reserve and other financial statement items. These factors are developed to be risk-sensitive so that higher factors are applied to items exposed to greater risk. The statutory surplus of each of our U.S. based (re)insurance companies exceeded RBC minimum required levels as of December 31, 2019.

If any of our (re)insurance entities fell below prescribed levels of statutory surplus, it would be our intention to provide appropriate capital or other types of support to that entity. *For additional information, see Item 7. MD&A – Liquidity and Capital Resources – Liquidity and Capital Resources of AIG Parent and Subsidiaries – Insurance Companies.*

The NAIC's Model Regulation "Valuation of Life Insurance Policies" (Regulation XXX) requires insurers to establish additional statutory reserves for term life insurance policies with long-term premium guarantees and universal life policies with secondary guarantees (ULSGs). NAIC Actuarial Guideline 38 (Guideline AXXX) clarifies the application of Regulation XXX as to these guarantees, including certain ULSGs. In December 2012, the NAIC approved a new Valuation Manual (VM) containing a principle-based approach to life insurance company reserves. Principle-based reserving (PBR) is designed to tailor the reserving process to more closely reflect the risks of specific products, rather than the factor-based approach typically employed historically. The VM became effective on January 1, 2017, after revisions to the NAIC's model Standard Valuation Law were enacted by the requisite number of states, representing the required premium volume. Variable Annuity (VA) reserving requirements are contained in subsection 21 of the VM (VM-21), and replace the previous Actuarial Guideline XLVIII (AG 43) requirements, which also employed a principle-based approach. Substantial revisions to VM-21 have been adopted effective January 1, 2020, with options for early adoption or phased-in adoption. We have not elected either of these adoptions, and instead have applied VM-21 in full, effective January 1, 2020, to both new and existing VA business. VM-21 is also referred to as "VA PBR". Subsection 20 of the Valuation Manual (VM-20) applies to individual life insurance reserves, most notably term insurance and universal life with secondary

guarantees (ULSG). VM-20 is also referred to as “Life PBR”, and replaces Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX for new life insurance business issued after January 1, 2017. As permitted by applicable regulations, we deferred implementation of Life PBR until January 1, 2020, and have implemented it as of such date with respect to relevant policies issued on or after January 1, 2020. *See Item 1A. Risk Factors and Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for risk and additional information related to these statutory reserving requirements.*

The NAIC’s Insurance Holding Company System Regulatory Act (the Model Holding Company Act) and the Insurance Holding Company System Model Regulation include (i) provisions authorizing NAIC commissioners to act as global group-wide supervisors for internationally active insurance groups and participate in international supervisory colleges, and (ii) the requirement that the ultimate controlling person of a U.S. insurer file an annual enterprise risk report with its lead state regulator identifying risks likely to have a material adverse effect upon the financial condition or liquidity of its licensed insurers or the insurance holding company system as a whole. All of the states where AIG has domestic insurers have enacted a version of the revised Model Holding Company Act, including the enterprise risk reporting requirement.

The NAIC’s Risk Management and Own Risk and Solvency Assessment Model Act (ORSA) requires that insurers maintain a risk management framework and conduct an internal own risk and solvency assessment of the insurer’s material risks in normal and stressed environments. All of the states where AIG has domestic insurers have enacted a version of ORSA.

ERISA

We provide products and services to certain employee benefit plans that are subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (ERISA), and/or the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Internal Revenue Code). Plans subject to ERISA include certain pension and profit sharing plans and welfare plans, including health, life and disability plans. As a result, our activities are subject to the restrictions imposed by ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code, including the requirement under ERISA that fiduciaries must perform their duties solely in the interests of ERISA plan participants and beneficiaries, and that fiduciaries may not cause a covered plan to engage in certain prohibited transactions. The applicable provisions of ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code are subject to enforcement by the DOL, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

Standard of Care Developments

In our Life and Retirement business, we and our distributors are subject to laws and regulations regarding the standard of care applicable to sales of our products and the provision of advice to our customers. In recent years, many of these laws and regulations have been revised or reexamined while others have been newly adopted. We continue to closely follow these legislative and regulatory activities. Changes in standard of care requirements or new standards issued by governmental authorities, such as the DOL, the SEC, the NAIC or state regulators and/or legislators, may affect our businesses, results of operations and financial condition.

DOL Fiduciary Rule

In June 2018, a Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals decision became effective vacating the DOL Fiduciary Rule that redefined who would be considered a “fiduciary” for purposes of transactions with ERISA qualified plans, related plan participants and Individual Retirement Accounts. Before it was vacated, the uncertainty in the annuity market around the impact and implementation of the DOL Fiduciary Rule had negatively impacted industry sales of annuity products, including those offered by Individual Retirement. The DOL has indicated that it plans to issue a revised fiduciary rule package to replace the DOL Fiduciary Rule vacated by the Fifth Circuit. At this time, we cannot predict whether or when the DOL will promulgate any new fiduciary regulation, the scope or substance of such regulation, the impact such regulation may have on our businesses and operations, or how such regulation may work in conjunction with other similarly proposed and/or enacted laws and regulations.

SEC Best Interest Regulation

In June 2019, the SEC adopted a package of final rulemakings and interpretations, which include Regulation Best Interest (Regulation BI) and the creation of a new disclosure tool called Form CRS Relationship Summary (Form CRS). Regulation BI establishes new rules regarding the standard of care a broker must meet when making a recommendation to a retail customer in connection with the sale of a security or other covered recommendation. Form CRS requires enhanced disclosure by broker-dealers and investment advisors regarding client relationships and certain conflicts of interest issues. The compliance date for Regulation BI and Form CRS is June 30, 2020.

At the same time, the SEC issued two interpretations under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. The first addressed the standard of conduct applicable to SEC-registered investment advisors, including details regarding the fiduciary duty owed to clients, required disclosures and the advisor’s continuous monitoring obligations. The second interpretation clarified when investment advice would be considered “solely incidental” to brokerage activity for purposes of the broker-dealer exclusion from SEC investment advisor registration. These two SEC interpretations became final upon publication. The SEC has recently issued FAQs on certain aspects of

Regulation BI and Form CRS, and we expect that it will continue to provide guidance regarding these final rules and will further clarify its interpretations through the issuance of additional FAQs and other publications. We continue to evaluate the full impact of this package of final rulemakings and interpretations on us and our customers, distribution partners and financial advisors, while preparing for compliance with them. We will implement and enhance processes and procedures, where needed, to comply with the final rules and interpretations.

State Developments

The NAIC has been working on revisions to the Suitability in Annuity Transactions Model Regulation (#275), related to the standard of care that would be applicable in a sale or recommendation of an annuity. The proposed revisions were adopted by NAIC's Life Insurance and Annuities (A) Committee at the end of December 2019, with final approval expected by the NAIC Executive/Plenary Committee. Amendments to this NAIC model regulation could ultimately form the basis of amendments to state insurance law suitability rules applicable to our business.

In addition, certain state regulators and legislatures have already adopted, or are considering adoption of, best interest standards. For example, in July 2018, the NYDFS adopted a best interest standard of care regulation applicable to annuity and life transactions through issuance of the First Amendment to Insurance Regulation 187 – Suitability and Best Interests in Life Insurance and Annuity Transactions (Regulation 187). The compliance date for Regulation 187 was August 1, 2019 for annuity products and was February 1, 2020 for life products. As amended, Regulation 187 requires producers to act in their client's best interest when making point-of-sale and in-force recommendations, and provide in writing the basis for the recommendation, as well as the facts and analysis to support the recommendation. The amended regulation also imposes additional duties on life insurance companies in relation to these transactions, such as requiring insurers to establish and maintain procedures designed to prevent financial exploitation and abuse. We are implementing and enhancing processes and procedures, where needed, to comply with this regulation. Other states, such as Nevada, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, have also proposed standard of care regulations applicable to insurance producers, agents, financial advisors, investment advisers, broker-dealers and/or insurance companies. The proposed standards vary in scope, applicability and timing of implementation. We are closely monitoring these developments and evaluating their potential impacts on our products and services, our customers, distribution partners and financial advisors, and the life and retirement industry overall in the U.S.

Securities, Investment Adviser, Broker-Dealer and Investment Company Regulation

Our investment products and services are subject to applicable federal and state securities, fiduciary, including ERISA, and other laws and regulations. The SEC, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA), CFTC, state securities commissions, state insurance departments and the DOL are the principal U.S. regulators of these operations.

Our variable life insurance, variable annuity and mutual fund products are "securities" within the meaning of federal securities laws and may be required to be registered under the Securities Act. They are subject to regulation by the SEC and FINRA, and as "securities", these products are also subject to filing and certain other requirements under federal securities laws unless an exemption applies. As a result, some of our subsidiaries and their activities in offering and selling these products are subject to extensive regulation by the SEC and FINRA.

Our mutual funds, and in certain states our variable life insurance and variable annuity products, are also "securities" within the meaning of state securities laws. As securities, unless an exemption applies, these products are subject to filing and certain other requirements under applicable state securities laws, and sales activities with respect to these products generally are also subject to state securities regulations. Such regulations may affect investment advice, sales and related activities for these products.

In addition to being registered under the Securities Act, which regulates disclosure regarding investment products, some of the separate account, mutual fund and other pooled investment products offered by our businesses are registered as investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Some of these products may also be qualified for sale in various states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Our separate account investment products are also subject to applicable state insurance regulation. We also have several subsidiaries that are registered as broker-dealers under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act"), as amended, and/or as investment advisers under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, and their activities are subject to federal and state regulation. For example, the Investment Company Act and the Investment Advisers Act impose substantive regulation on the structure and governance of the investment products and services offered by these subsidiaries, while the offer and sale of our investment products by certain of our registered broker-dealer subsidiaries may be subject to, among other regulations, the SEC's best interest regulation and the evolving standard of care laws and regulations referenced above. Further, our licensed sales professionals appointed with our broker-dealer and/or investment adviser subsidiaries and our other employees, insofar as they sell products that are securities, including wholesale and retail activity, are subject to the Exchange Act and to examination requirements and regulation by the SEC, FINRA and state securities commissioners. Regulation and examination requirements also extend to our subsidiaries that employ or control those individuals.

Privacy, Data Protection and Cybersecurity

We are subject to U.S. laws and regulations that require financial institutions and other businesses to protect personal and other sensitive information and provide notice of their practices relating to the collection, disclosure and other processing of personal information. We also are subject to U.S. laws and regulations requiring notification to affected individuals and regulators of security breaches. Below we highlight a few, key, recently-enacted regulations.

Effective March 1, 2017, the NYDFS promulgated a cybersecurity regulation requiring covered financial services institutions to implement a cybersecurity program designed to protect information systems. The regulation imposes specific technical safeguards as well as governance, risk assessment, monitoring and testing, third-party service provider incident response and reporting and other requirements. The regulation sets forth transitional periods for compliance with different sections of the regulation through March 1, 2019. AIG companies covered by the regulation annually file certifications of compliance with the then-in-effect requirements. Requirements under the NYDFS' cybersecurity regulation are similar in many, but not all, respects to those under the NAIC Model Law.

In October 2017, the NAIC adopted the Insurance Data Security Model Law (NAIC Model Law), which would require insurers, insurance producers and other entities required to be licensed under state insurance laws to develop and maintain a written information security program, conduct risk assessments, oversee the data security practices of third-party service providers and other related requirements. Legislation based on the NAIC Model Law has been enacted in eight states and may be enacted in other states.

In 2018, California enacted the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA), with an effective date of January 1, 2020. The CCPA contains a number of new requirements regarding the personal information of California consumers as defined by the statute, including new individual rights and mandatory disclosures regarding consumers' personal information. The statute also establishes a private right of action in some cases if consumers' personal information is subject to a data breach as a result of a business' failure to implement and maintain reasonable security practices.

For information on privacy, data protection and cybersecurity regulation in the EU and other international jurisdictions, see International Regulation – Privacy, Data Protection and Cybersecurity.

Thrift Regulator

AIG Federal Savings Bank, our trust-only federal thrift subsidiary, is supervised and regulated by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATION

Insurance and Financial Services Regulation

A substantial portion of our business is conducted in foreign countries. The degree of regulation and supervision in foreign jurisdictions varies. Generally, our subsidiaries operating in foreign jurisdictions must satisfy local regulatory requirements; licenses issued by foreign authorities to our subsidiaries are subject to modification or revocation by such authorities, and therefore these subsidiaries could be prevented from conducting business in certain of the jurisdictions where they currently operate.

Certain jurisdictions require registration and periodic reporting by (re)insurance companies that are licensed in such jurisdictions and are controlled by other entities. Applicable legislation typically requires periodic disclosure concerning the entity that controls the registered insurer and the other companies in the holding company system and prior approval of intercompany transactions and transfers of assets, including in some instances payment of dividends by the (re)insurance subsidiary within the holding company system. Our subsidiaries are registered under such legislation in those jurisdictions that have such requirements.

In addition to these licensing and other requirements, our foreign operations are also regulated in various jurisdictions with respect to currency, policy language and terms, advertising, amount and type of security deposits, amount and type of reserves, amount and type of capital to be held, amount and type of local investment and the share of profits to be returned to policyholders on participating policies. Our foreign operations are subject to local tax laws and regulations as well. Some foreign countries regulate rates on various types of policies. Certain countries have established reinsurance institutions, wholly or partially owned by the local government, to which admitted insurers are obligated to cede a portion of their business on terms that may not always allow foreign insurers, including our subsidiaries, full compensation. In some countries, regulations governing constitution of technical reserves and remittance balances may hinder remittance of profits and repatriation of assets.

Legislation in the EU could also affect our international (re)insurance operations. The EU issues Directives and Regulations on a wide range of topics that impact financial services. Insurance companies operating in the EU are subject to the Solvency II framework. The Prudential Regulation Authority, the United Kingdom's (UK's) prudential regulator, is the lead prudential supervisor for our new UK entity, American International Group UK Limited (AIG UK). The UK's Financial Conduct Authority has oversight of AIG UK for

consumer protection and competition matters. For example, we are subject to the UK's Senior Managers and Certification Regime ("SMCR"), legislation that is intended to reduce harm to consumers and strengthen market integrity by making senior individuals more accountable for their conduct and competence. The SMCR comprises 3 elements: the Senior Managers Regime, which requires that firms appoint an individual with responsibility for each senior management function and subjects such individuals to regulatory pre-approval; the Certification Regime, which requires firms to certify (on an on-going basis) the fitness and propriety of certain employees who could harm the firm, its customers or the market; and the Conduct Rules, which are high-level standards of behavior expected of those working in financial services.

The Luxembourg insurance regulator, the Commissariat aux Assurances is the insurance regulator for AIG Europe SA, which serves our European Economic Area (EEA) and Swiss policyholders. For information on the UK's pending withdrawal of its membership in the EU, see —Brexit. In addition, financial companies that operate in the EU are subject to a range of regulations enforced by the national regulators in each member state in which that firm operates. The EU has also established a set of regulatory requirements under the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR) that include, among other things, risk mitigation, risk management, regulatory reporting and clearing requirements. Solvency II governs the insurance industry's solvency framework, including minimum capital and solvency requirements, governance requirements, risk management and public reporting standards. In accordance with Solvency II, the European Commission is required to make a determination as to whether a supervisory regime outside of the EU is "equivalent."

On September 22, 2017, the U.S. Treasury Department and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, on behalf of the U.S., and the EU signed the bilateral Covered Agreement, which is intended to address issues regarding the application of Solvency II requirements to U.S.-based insurance groups as well as other (re)insurance regulatory issues. Certain aspects of the agreement remain subject to an implementation timetable in the U.S. and the EU, which may delay or even prevent the agreement from being fully implemented. In particular, the U.S. states have been given a period of five years to comply with the agreement's reinsurance collateral provisions. After 42 months, FIO must begin evaluating a potential preemption determination with respect to any state law not in compliance with the aim of assuring full compliance within the five-year timeframe. The agreement may be terminated (following mandatory consultation) by notice from one party to the other effective in 180 days, or at such time as the parties may agree.

Under the agreement, AIG will be supervised at the worldwide group level only by its relevant U.S. insurance supervisors, and will not have to satisfy EU Solvency II group capital, reporting and governance requirements for its worldwide group. The agreement, however, would permit the imposition of EU Solvency II group capital requirements if, after five years from the signing of the agreement, a U.S. insurer is not subject to a group capital assessment by its applicable state regulator. The NAIC is in the process of developing a group capital calculation that, if adopted by the states within the five-year time period, is expected to satisfy this condition. The agreement further provides that if the summary risk reports submitted to the supervisory authority of a host jurisdiction expose any serious threat to policyholder protection or financial stability in such host state, the host supervisor may request further information from the insurance group and/or impose preventive or corrective measures with respect to the (re)insurer in its jurisdiction. The agreement also seeks to impose equal treatment of U.S. and EU-based reinsurers that meet certain qualifications. In the U.S., once fully implemented, the agreement requires U.S. states to lift reinsurance collateral requirements on qualifying EU-based reinsurers and provide them equal treatment with U.S. reinsurers or be subject to federal preemption. While this provision does not preclude AIG from continuing to request collateral from an EU reinsurer that is party to a bilateral reinsurance transaction, it is unclear how much collateral AIG will be able to obtain from EU reinsurers going forward.

On December 18, 2018, the U.S. Treasury Department and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative signed the Bilateral Agreement between the U.S. and the UK on Prudential Measures Regarding Insurance and Reinsurance. The terms of the agreement are substantially similar to the U.S.-EU Covered Agreement. The agreement has been entered into in order to maintain regulatory certainty and market continuity as the UK prepares to leave the EU. The agreement is still subject to U.S. and UK internal requirements and procedures, including a 90 day Congressional notification period in the U.S. In addition, the agreement notes with respect to the date of entry into force that the UK must take into account its obligations arising in respect of any agreement between the EU and the UK pursuant to Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union, which sets out the process under which an EU member state may withdraw from the EU.

The Bermuda Monetary Authority (the BMA) regulates AIG's operating (re)insurance subsidiaries in Bermuda. The Insurance Act 1978 and its related regulations, as enforced by the BMA, impose a variety of requirements and restrictions on our Bermuda operating (re)insurance subsidiaries including: the filing of annual statutory financial returns; the filing of annual GAAP financial statements for commercial (re)insurers; compliance with minimum enhanced capital requirements; compliance with the BMA's Insurance Code of Conduct; compliance with minimum solvency margins and liquidity ratios (the latter for general business (re)insurers); limitations on dividends and distributions; preparation of an annual Financial Condition Report for commercial (re)insurers providing details of measures governing the business operations, corporate governance framework, solvency and financial performance; and restrictions on certain changes in control of regulated (re)insurers.

The Registrar of Companies (the ROC) regulates the compliance by AIG's entities in Bermuda which carry on a Relevant Activity, as defined in Bermuda's Economic Substance Act 2018 and related Economic Substance Regulations 2018 (as amended, the ES Laws). The purpose of the ES Laws are to ensure that Bermuda does not facilitate the use of structures which attract profits but which do not reflect real economic activity that is being undertaken in Bermuda. The ROC imposes the filing of an annual declaration form demonstrating compliance with the requirements of the ES Laws by entities which carry on a Relevant Activity.

The Japan Financial Services Agency (JFSA) regulates AIG's operating insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries in Japan. The JFSA has extensive authority under the Insurance Business Act and related regulations to oversee company licensing, sales practices, business conduct, investments, reserves and solvency, among other items. Our Japanese insurance and reinsurance operations are required to maintain a minimum solvency margin ratio (SMR), which is a measure of capital adequacy. The failure to maintain an appropriate SMR, or comply with other similar indicators of financial health, could result in the JFSA imposing corrective actions on our operations.

Privacy, Data Protection and Cybersecurity

The EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) took effect in May 2018. The GDPR aims to introduce consistent data protection rules across the EU, and its scope extends to entities established within the EEA (i.e., EU member states plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway) and also extends to certain entities not established in the EEA (in certain instances, if they solicit or target individuals in the EU to offer goods or services to EEA data subjects or monitor personal behavior of EEA data subjects (e.g., in an online context)).

We have sought to address these new requirements regarding the processing of personal data about individuals, including mandatory security breach reporting, new and strengthened individual rights, evidenced data controller accountability for compliance with the GDPR principles (including fairness and transparency), maintenance of data processing activity records and the implementation of "privacy by design", including through the completion of mandatory Data Protection Impact Assessments in connection with higher risk data processing activities. Sanctions for non-compliance with the GDPR are more onerous than the previous regulatory regime with the potential for fines of up to 4 percent of global revenue for the most serious infringements.

We also are subject to other international laws and regulations that require financial institutions and other businesses to protect personal and other sensitive information and provide notice of their practices relating to the collection, disclosure and other processing of personal information, and to international laws and regulations requiring notification to affected individuals and regulators of security breaches. In addition, we must comply with laws and regulations regarding the cross-border transfer of information.

For additional information on U.S. privacy, data protection and cybersecurity regulation, see U.S. Regulation – Privacy, Data Protection and Cybersecurity.

FSB and IAIS

The Financial Stability Board (FSB) consists of representatives of national financial authorities of the G20 countries. The FSB itself is not a regulator but is focused primarily on promoting international financial stability. It does so by coordinating the work of national financial authorities and international standard-setting bodies as well as developing and promoting the implementation of regulatory, supervisory and other financial policies. The FSB has issued a series of frameworks and recommendations to address such issues as systemic financial risk, financial group supervision, capital and solvency standards, corporate governance including compensation, and a number of related issues associated with responses to the financial crisis.

The IAIS represents insurance regulators and supervisors of more than 200 jurisdictions (including regions and states) in nearly 140 countries and seeks to promote globally consistent insurance industry supervision. The IAIS itself is not a regulator, but one of its activities is to develop insurance regulatory standards for use by local authorities across the globe. The FSB has charged the IAIS with developing a framework for measuring and mitigating systemic risks posed by the insurance sector, and the IAIS has developed standards relative to many of the areas of focus of the FSB, which go beyond the IAIS' basic Insurance Core Principles. The IAIS has adopted ComFrame, a Common Framework for the Supervision of Internationally Active Insurance Groups (IAIGs). ComFrame sets out qualitative and quantitative standards tailored to the international activity and size of IAIGs. These standards assist supervisors in collectively addressing an IAIG's activities and risks, identifying and avoiding supervisory gaps and coordinating supervisory activities, particularly between the group-wide supervisor and other involved supervisors. ComFrame provides standards for group supervision, governance and internal controls, enterprise risk management, and recovery and resolution planning. As part of ComFrame, the IAIS is developing a risk-based global insurance capital standard (ICS) applicable to IAIGs, with the purpose of creating a common language for supervisory discussions of group solvency of IAIGs. We currently meet the criteria set forth to identify an IAIG.

The IAIS has adopted ICS version 2.0 for a five year monitoring phase, an initial phase commencing January 2020, during which ICS version 2.0 will be used for confidential reporting to group-wide supervisors and discussion in supervisory colleges, but will not trigger supervisory action. The purpose of the monitoring period is to monitor the performance of the ICS over a period of time, and not to assess the capital adequacy of IAIGs. During the monitoring period, the IAIS will collect and consider feedback from supervisors, stakeholder engagement, a public consultation, and the results of an economic impact assessment, all of which could result in changes to ICS Version 2.0.

At the conclusion of the five year monitoring period, the IAIS has agreed to a second phase of implementation, whereby the ICS will be applied as a group-wide prescribed capital requirement, defined as a solvency control level above which the supervisor does not intervene on capital adequacy grounds.

Confidential reporting of ICS version 2.0 will include reporting by IAIGs of a reference ICS, a consolidated group-wide measure based on a standard method for determining capital requirements and a market adjusted valuation of assets and liabilities. In recognition that the United States and other interested jurisdictions are developing an Aggregation Method (AM) to a group capital calculation, the IAIS is aiding in the development of the AM, including the collection of data from interested jurisdictions. Although the AM is not part of ICS version 2.0, the IAIS aims to be in a position by the end of the monitoring phase to assess whether the AM provides substantially the same outcome as the ICS, in which case it will be considered an outcome-equivalent approach to the ICS. The IAIS has begun work on developing criteria to assess whether the AM provides comparable outcomes to the ICS, including a project plan focused on delivery by the end of the monitoring period.

The IAIS has adopted a Holistic Framework for the assessment and mitigation of systemic risk in the insurance sector, for implementation from the beginning of 2020. The Holistic Framework recognizes that systemic risk can emanate from specific activities and exposures arising from either sector-wide trends or concentrations in individual insurers. The Holistic Framework consists of:

- an enhanced set of supervisory policy measures for macroprudential purposes (including supervisory requirements applied to insurers targeting liquidity risk, macroeconomic exposure, and counterparty exposure; enhanced macroprudential supervision; crisis management and planning; and supervisory powers of intervention),
- an annual IAIS global monitoring exercise to assess trends and to detect the potential build-up of systemic risks (including an assessment of the possible concentration of systemic risks at individual insurers),
- mechanisms for collective IAIS discussion and assessment, including coordinated supervisory responses when needed, and
- an IAIS assessment of the consistency of implementation across jurisdictions.

In light of the IAIS adoption of the Holistic Framework, the FSB has decided to continue as of the beginning of 2020 its suspension of the identification of global systemically important insurers (G-SII). In November 2022, based on the initial years of implementation of the Holistic Framework, the FSB will review the need to either discontinue or re-establish an annual identification of G-SIIs.

The standards issued by the FSB and/or the IAIS are not binding on the United States or other jurisdictions around the world unless and until the appropriate local governmental bodies or regulators adopt laws and regulations implementing such standards. At this time, as these standards have been adopted only recently and in some cases remain under development, it is not known how the IAIS' frameworks and/or standards might be implemented in the United States and other jurisdictions around the world, or how they might ultimately apply to us.

Brexit

On June 23, 2016, the UK held a referendum in which a majority voted for the UK to withdraw its membership in the EU, commonly referred to as Brexit. The UK left the EU on January 31, 2020. Under the negotiated withdrawal agreement, there is an 11 month "transition period" during which EU rules will continue to apply in the UK and negotiations will continue to determine the future relationship between the UK and EU.

AIG has significant operations and employees in the UK and other EU member states. Prior to December 1, 2018, our General Insurance business operated through AIG Europe Limited (AEL), a UK-incorporated insurer with branches across the EEA. These branches operated through the EU concept of Freedom of Establishment, which allows an insurer in any member state to establish branch operations in any other member state but with a single capital pool and a single prudential regulator (which in this case was the UK's Prudential Regulation Authority as AEL was UK-authorized). In addition, the various establishments of AEL were able to sell insurance products across borders into other member states under the EU principle of Freedom of Services. In the event that the UK left the EU without a withdrawal agreement in place, or in the event that an eventual agreement did not preserve access to these EU freedoms for UK insurers, AEL would have been severely constrained in its ability to utilize and benefit from such freedoms. UK government policy has not been to pursue continued UK membership of the EU single market and so it is unlikely that AEL's structure would have remained efficient beyond the transitional period.

As a result, in order to adapt to and be prepared ahead of Brexit, on December 1, 2018, we completed a reorganization of our operations and legal entity structure in the UK and the EU through the establishment of a new European subsidiary in Luxembourg, AIG Europe S.A. (AESA), which has branches across the EEA and Switzerland, and a new UK subsidiary, AIG UK. Business written by AEL's branches in the remaining EEA countries was transferred to AESA, along with business previously written on a Freedom of Services basis from AEL's UK operations. The remaining business written by AEL's UK operations was transferred to AIG UK and AEL was merged into AESA, allowing AIG to operate in both the EEA and UK on a standalone basis.

This reorganization addresses the uncertainty for UK insurers generated by Brexit because it ensures that even in the event that no agreement is reached between the UK and EU in this sector, AIG will be able to continue to service and pay claims on existing policies, and write new and renewal business where the insured risk is located in the remaining EEA countries. AIG continues to monitor, adapt to and prepare for other risks that may arise if the UK and EU are unable to agree provisions governing relevant aspects of their future relationship during the transition period including, for example, the effect on the wider UK and EU economies and on investments, legislative changes, updates to policy wording that may become necessary and through to other specific areas such as the issuance of additional documentation to motorists it insures who travel cross border.

Derivatives

Regulation of and restrictions on derivatives markets and transactions have been proposed or adopted outside the United States. For instance, the EU has also established a set of new regulatory requirements for EU derivatives activities under EMIR. These requirements include, among other things, various risk mitigation, risk management, margin posting, regulatory reporting and, for certain categories of derivatives, clearing requirements. Aside from certain margin obligations, these requirements are now in force. There remains the possibility of increased administrative costs with respect to our EU derivatives activities and overlapping or inconsistent regulation depending on the ultimate application of cross-border regulatory requirements between and among U.S. and non-U.S. jurisdictions.

Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID) II

The Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID II) and Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation took effect in Europe on January 3, 2018. MiFID II and the related regulations are intended to create transparency in market trading by, for example, imposing trade and transaction reporting and other requirements. AIG Asset Management (Europe) Limited has and continues to implement new policies, procedures and reporting protocols required to ensure compliance with this legislation and its related rules.

Available Information about AIG

Our corporate website is www.aig.com. We make available free of charge, through the Investor Information section of our corporate website, the following reports (and related amendments as filed with the SEC) as soon as reasonably practicable after such materials are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC:

- Annual Reports on Form 10-K
- Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q
- Current Reports on Form 8-K
- Proxy Statements on Schedule 14A, as well as other filings with the SEC

Also available on our corporate website:

- *Charters for Board Committees:* Audit, Nominating and Corporate Governance, Compensation and Management Resources, Risk and Capital, and Technology Committees
- *Corporate Governance Guidelines (which include Director Independence Standards)*
- *Director, Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officer Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (we will post on our website any amendment or waiver to this Code within the time period required by the SEC)*
- *Employee Code of Conduct*
- *Related-Party Transactions Approval Policy*

Except for the documents specifically incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K, information contained on our website or that can be accessed through our website is not incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Reference to our website is made as an inactive textual reference.

ITEM 1A | Risk Factors

Investing in AIG involves risk. In deciding whether to invest in AIG, you should carefully consider the following risk factors. Any of these risk factors could have a significant or material adverse effect on our businesses, results of operations, financial condition or liquidity. They could also cause significant fluctuations and volatility in the trading price of our securities. Readers should not consider any descriptions of these factors to be a complete set of all potential risks that could affect AIG. These factors should be considered carefully together with the other information contained in this report and the other reports and materials filed by us with the SEC. Further, many of these risks are interrelated and could occur under similar business and economic conditions, and the occurrence of certain of them may in turn cause the emergence or exacerbate the effect of others. Such a combination could materially increase the severity of the impact of these risks on our businesses, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity above and beyond a risk's singular impact.

MARKET CONDITIONS

Deterioration of economic conditions, geopolitical tensions or weakening in global capital markets may materially affect our businesses, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. Our businesses are highly dependent on global economic and market conditions. Weaknesses in economic conditions and the capital markets or market volatility have in the past led, and may in the future lead to, among other consequences, a poor operating environment, erosion of consumer and investor confidence, reduced business volumes, deteriorating liquidity and declines in asset valuations. Adverse economic conditions may result from global economic and political developments, including plateauing business activity and inflationary pressures in developed economies, uncertainty surrounding China's ability to successfully maintain growth as well as ongoing trade disputes between the U.S. and China, the effects of Brexit (as defined below) on business investment, hiring, migration and labor supply and intensifying trade protectionism including through tariffs, subsidies and other government actions. These and other market, economic, and political factors could have a material adverse effect on our businesses, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity in many ways, including (i) lower levels of consumer and commercial business activities that could decrease revenues and profitability and decrease value in goodwill, deferred tax assets and other long-term assets, (ii) widening of credit spreads and higher than expected defaults that could reduce investment asset valuations, increase credit losses across numerous asset classes, and increase statutory capital requirements, (iii) increased market volatility and uncertainty that could decrease liquidity and increase borrowing costs, and (iv) disruption to our business operations in countries experiencing geopolitical tensions as well as increased costs associated with meeting customer needs in such regions. Other ways in which we have in the past been, and could in the future be, negatively affected by economic conditions include, but are not limited to: increases in policy surrenders and cancellations; write-offs of deferred policy acquisition costs; increases in liability for future policy benefits due to loss recognition on certain long-duration insurance and reinsurance contracts; and increases in expenses associated with third-party reinsurance, or decreased ability to obtain reinsurance at acceptable terms.

Sustained low, declining or negative interest rates, or rapidly increasing interest rates, may materially and adversely affect our profitability. Interest rates have been declining globally, including in the United States. Sustained low interest rates can negatively affect the performance of our investments and reduce the level of investment income earned on our investment portfolios. We experience lower investment income as well as accept lower sales of new Life and Retirement insurance products and policies when a low or declining U.S. interest rate environment persists, and/or interest rates turn or, in certain circumstances remain negative across various global economies. Due to practical and capital markets limitations, we may not be able to fully mitigate our interest rate risk by matching exposure of our assets relative to our liabilities. Continued low levels of interest rates could also impair our ability to earn the returns assumed in the pricing and the reserving for our products at the time they were sold and issued. In addition, changes in interest rates may be correlated with inflation trends, which would impact our loss trends.

On the other hand, in periods of rapidly increasing interest rates, we may not be able to replace, in a timely manner, the investments in our general account with higher yielding investments needed to fund the higher crediting rates necessary to keep interest rate sensitive products competitive. Therefore, we may have to accept a lower investment spread and, thus, lower profitability or face a decline in sales and greater loss of existing contracts and related assets. In addition, policy loans, surrenders and withdrawals tend to increase as policyholders seek investments with higher perceived returns as interest rates rise. This process may result in significant cash outflows requiring that we sell investments at a time when the prices of those investments are adversely affected by the increase in interest rates, which could result in realized investment losses. An increase in interest rates could also have a material adverse effect on the value of our investment portfolio, for example, by decreasing the estimated fair values of the fixed income securities that constitute a substantial portion of our investment portfolio. This in turn could adversely affect our ability to realize our deferred tax assets.

RESERVES AND EXPOSURES

The amount and timing of insurance and reinsurance liability claims are difficult to predict and such claims may exceed the related reserves established for losses and loss expenses. We regularly review the adequacy of the established loss reserves and conduct extensive analyses of our reserves during the year. Our loss reserves, however, may develop adversely and materially impact our businesses, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

For General Insurance, estimation of ultimate net losses, loss expenses and loss reserves is a complex process, particularly for long-tail liability lines of business. These lines include, but are not limited to, general liability, commercial automobile liability, environmental, workers' compensation, excess casualty and crisis management coverages, insurance and risk management programs for large corporate customers and other customized structured insurance products, as well as excess and umbrella liability, errors and omissions, products liability, programs and specialty. There is also greater uncertainty in establishing reserves with respect to new business, particularly new business that is generated with respect to more recently introduced product lines. In these cases, there is less historical experience or knowledge and less data upon which the actuaries can rely. Estimating reserves is further complicated by unexpected claims or unintended coverages that emerge due to changing conditions. These emerging issues may increase the size or number of claims beyond our underwriting intent and may not become apparent for many years after a policy is issued.

While we use a number of analytical reserve development techniques to project future loss development, reserves have been and may continue to be significantly affected by changes in loss cost trends or loss development factors that were relied upon in setting the reserves. For example, in 2018 and 2017, we recorded net adverse prior year development of \$366 million and \$999 million, respectively, in adjusted pre-tax income (loss), to strengthen our General Insurance loss reserves, reflecting adverse development in classes of business with long reporting tails, primarily in Casualty and Financial Lines. Whereas, in 2019, we recorded favorable net development of \$294 million, including \$442 million in U.S. Workers' Compensation. These changes in loss cost trends or loss development factors could be due to changes in actual versus expected claims and losses, difficulties in predicting changes, such as changes in inflation, unemployment duration, or other social or economic factors affecting claims, including judicial and legislative approaches, and changes in the tort environment. Any deviation in loss cost trends or in loss development factors might not be identified for an extended period of time after we record the initial loss reserve estimates for any accident year or number of years.

For Life and Retirement, experience may develop adversely such that additional reserves must be established. Adverse experience could arise out of a severe short-term event such as a pandemic or changes to policyholder behavior during stressed economic periods, or due to misestimation of long-term assumptions such as mortality, mortality improvement, interest rate and fixed expense assumptions. While mortality approximations are relatively stable due to the large amount of historical data available, assumptions in respect of other variables, such as policyholder behavior can be more difficult to estimate and may have a significant impact on reserves. Life and Retirement reserves and assumptions are reviewed regularly and we regularly carry out loss recognition and cash flow testing.

For a further discussion of our loss reserves see Item 7. MD&A — Critical Accounting Estimates — Insurance Liabilities — Loss Reserves and Insurance Reserves — Loss Reserves and Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Reinsurance may not be available or affordable and may not be adequate to protect us against losses. Our subsidiaries are major purchasers of third-party reinsurance and we use reinsurance as part of our overall risk management strategy. Our reinsurance business also purchases retrocessional reinsurance, which allows a reinsurer to cede to another company all or part of the reinsurance obligations originally assumed by the reinsurer. While reinsurance does not discharge our subsidiaries from their obligation to pay claims for losses insured or reinsured under our policies, it does make the reinsurer liable to the subsidiaries for the reinsured portion of the risk. For this reason, reinsurance is an important tool to manage transaction and insurance line risk retention and to mitigate losses from catastrophes. Market conditions beyond our control may impact the availability and cost of reinsurance or retrocessional reinsurance and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. For example, reinsurance may be more difficult or costly to obtain after a year with a large number of major catastrophes. We may, at certain times, be forced to incur additional costs for reinsurance or may be unable to obtain sufficient reinsurance on acceptable terms. In the latter case, we would have to accept an increase in exposure to risk, reduce the amount of business written by our subsidiaries or seek alternatives in line with our risk limits or a combination thereof.

Additionally, we are exposed to credit risk with respect to our subsidiaries' reinsurers to the extent the reinsurance receivable is not secured, or is inadequately secured, by collateral or does not benefit from other credit enhancements. We also bear the risk that a reinsurer is, or may be, unwilling to pay amounts we have recorded as reinsurance recoverables for any reason, including that (i) the terms of the reinsurance contract do not reflect the intent of the parties to the contract or there is a disagreement between the parties as to their intent, (ii) the terms of the contract cannot be legally enforced, (iii) the terms of the contract are interpreted by a court or arbitration panel differently than expected, (iv) the reinsurance transaction performs differently than we anticipated due to a flawed design of the reinsurance structure, terms or conditions, or (v) a change in laws and regulations, or in the interpretation of the laws

and regulations, materially impacts a reinsurance transaction. The insolvency of one or more of our reinsurers, or the inability or unwillingness of such reinsurers to make timely payments under the terms of our contracts or payments in an amount equal to our reinsurance recoverable, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and liquidity.

Additionally, the use of reinsurance placed in the capital markets may not provide the same levels of protection as traditional reinsurance transactions. Any disruption, volatility and uncertainty in these markets, such as following a major catastrophic event, may limit our ability to access such markets on terms favorable to us or at all. Also, to the extent that we intend to use structures based on an industry loss index or other non-indemnity trigger rather than on actual losses incurred by us, we could be subject to residual risk.

We currently have limited reinsurance coverage for terrorist attacks. Further, the availability of private sector reinsurance for terrorism is limited. We rely heavily on the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program (TRIPRA), which provides U.S. government risk assistance to the insurance industry to manage the exposure to terrorism incidents in the U.S. TRIPRA was reauthorized in December 2019 for a further seven years. Under TRIPRA, once our losses for certain acts of terrorism exceed a deductible equal to 20 percent of our direct commercial property and casualty insurance premiums for covered lines for the prior calendar year, the federal government will reimburse us for 80 percent of losses in excess of our deductible, up to a total industry program limit of \$100 billion. TRIPRA does not cover losses in certain lines of business such as personal property and personal casualty. We also rely on the government sponsored and government arranged terrorism reinsurance programs, including pools, in force in applicable non-U.S. jurisdictions.

For additional information on our reinsurance recoverable, see Item 7. MD&A — Enterprise Risk Management — Insurance Risks — Reinsurance Activities — Reinsurance Recoverable.

Our consolidated results of operations, liquidity, financial condition and ratings are subject to the effects of natural and man-made catastrophic events. Events such as hurricanes, windstorms, flooding, earthquakes, wildfires, solar storms, war or other military action, acts of terrorism, explosions and fires, cyber-crimes, product defects, pandemic and other highly contagious diseases, mass torts and other catastrophes have adversely affected our business in the past and could do so in the future. For example, we incurred pre-tax catastrophe losses of \$1.3 billion in 2019, which included losses from typhoons in Japan, Hurricane Dorian, a tornado in Dallas and wildfires in California, and pre-tax catastrophe losses of \$2.9 billion in 2018, which included losses from Hurricanes Florence and Michael, typhoons and earthquakes in Japan and mudslides and wildfires in California.

Catastrophic events, and any relevant regulations, could expose us to:

- widespread claim costs associated with property, workers' compensation, accident and health, business interruption and mortality and morbidity claims;
- loss resulting from a decline in the value of our invested assets;
- limitations on our ability to recover deferred tax assets;
- loss resulting from actual policy experience that is adverse compared to the assumptions made in product pricing;
- declines in value and/or losses with respect to companies and other entities whose securities we hold and counterparties we transact business with and have credit exposure to, including reinsurers, and declines in the value of investments; and
- significant disruptions to our physical infrastructure, systems and operations.

Natural and man-made catastrophic events are generally unpredictable. Our exposure to catastrophe-related loss depends on various factors, including the frequency and severity of the catastrophes, the rate of inflation and the value and geographic or other concentrations of insured companies and individuals. Vendor models and proprietary assumptions and processes that we use to manage catastrophe exposure may prove to be ineffective due to incorrect assumptions or estimates. For example, modeling for terrorism and cyber events may be more difficult and less reliable.

In addition, legislative and regulatory initiatives and court decisions following major catastrophes (both natural and man-made) could require us to pay the insured beyond the provisions of the original insurance policy and may prohibit the application of a deductible, resulting in inflated and unanticipated catastrophe claims; or impose other restrictions after the occurrence of a major catastrophe, which would reduce our ability to mitigate exposure.

For further details on potential catastrophic events, including a sensitivity analysis of our exposure to certain catastrophes, see Item 7. MD&A — Enterprise Risk Management — Insurance Risks.

For a discussion regarding the effects of climate change to our business, see "Climate change may adversely affect our business and financial condition" below.

Climate change may adversely affect our business and financial condition. AIG supports the scientific consensus that climate change is a reality of increasing global concern. Climate change, indicated by higher concentrations of greenhouse gases, a warming atmosphere and ocean, diminished snow and ice, and sea level rise, appears to have contributed to unpredictability, increase in the frequency and severity of natural disasters and the creation of uncertainty as to future trends and exposures. As such, climate change potentially poses serious financial implications for the insurance industry in areas such as underwriting, claims and investments.

Climate change exposes us to physical risks which may challenge our ability to effectively underwrite, model and price catastrophe risk particularly if the frequency and severity of catastrophic events such as pandemics, hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, wildfires and windstorms and other natural disasters continue to increase. For example, losses resulting from actual policy experience may be adverse as compared to the assumptions made in product pricing and our ability to mitigate our exposure may be reduced.

Climate change-related risks may also adversely impact the value of the securities that we hold or lead to increased credit risk of other counterparties we transact business with, including reinsurers. In addition, our reputation or corporate brand could be negatively impacted as a result of changing customer or societal perceptions of organizations that we either insure or invest in due to their actions (or lack thereof) with respect to climate change. We cannot predict the long-term impacts of climate change on our business and results of operations.

Concentration of our insurance, reinsurance and other risk exposures may have adverse effects. We are exposed to risks as a result of concentrations in our insurance and reinsurance policies, investments, derivatives and other obligations that we undertake for customers and counterparties. We manage these concentration risks by monitoring the accumulation of our exposures to factors such as exposure type and size, industry, geographic region, counterparty and other factors. We also seek to use third-party reinsurance, hedging and other arrangements to limit or offset exposures that exceed the retention and risk appetite limits we define as part of our Risk Appetite Statement. In certain circumstances, however, these risk management arrangements may not be available on acceptable terms or may prove to be ineffective for certain exposures. Our risk exposures under insurance and reinsurance policies, derivatives and other obligations are, from time to time, compounded by risk exposure assumed in our investment business. Also, our exposure for certain single risk coverages and other coverages may be so large that adverse experience compared to our expectations may have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations or result in additional statutory capital requirements for our subsidiaries.

Also see Item 7. MD&A – Business Segment Operations – General Insurance – Business Strategy and – Outlook – Industry and Economic Factors.

Interest rate fluctuations, increased lapses and surrenders, declining investment returns and other events may require our subsidiaries to accelerate the amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs (DAC) and record additional liabilities for future policy benefits. We incur significant costs in connection with acquiring new and renewal insurance business. DAC represents deferred costs that are incremental and directly related to the successful acquisition of new business or renewal of existing business. The recovery of these costs is generally dependent upon the future profitability of the related business, but DAC amortization varies based on the type of contract. For long-duration traditional business, DAC is generally amortized in proportion to premium revenue and varies with lapse experience. Actual lapses in excess of expectations can result in an acceleration of DAC amortization, and therefore, adversely impact our pre-tax income.

DAC for investment-oriented products is generally amortized in proportion to estimated gross profits. Estimated gross profits are affected by a number of factors, including levels of current and expected interest rates, net investment income and spreads, net realized capital gains and losses, fees, surrender rates, mortality experience, policyholder behavior experience and equity market returns and volatility. If actual and/or future estimated gross profits are less than originally expected, then the amortization of these costs would be accelerated in the period the actual experience is known and would result in a charge to income. For example, if interest rates rise rapidly and significantly, customers with policies that have interest crediting rates below the current market may seek competing products with higher returns and we may experience an increase in surrenders and withdrawals of life and annuity contracts, and thereby a strain on cash flow. Additionally, this would also result in a decrease in future profitability and an acceleration of the amortization of DAC, and therefore lower than expected pre-tax income earned during the then current period.

We also periodically review products for potential loss recognition events, principally insurance-oriented products. This review involves estimating the future profitability of in-force business and requires significant management judgment about assumptions including, but not limited to, mortality, morbidity, persistency, maintenance expenses and investment returns, including net realized capital gains (losses). If actual experience or revised future expectations result in projected future losses, we may be required to amortize any remaining DAC and record additional liabilities through a charge to policyholder benefit expense in the then current period, which could negatively affect our results of operations.

For further discussion of DAC and future policy benefits, see Item 7. MD&A — Critical Accounting Estimates and Notes 10 and 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Losses due to nonperformance or defaults by counterparties can materially and adversely affect the value of our investments, our profitability and sources of liquidity. We are exposed to credit risk arising from exposures to various counterparties related to investments, derivatives, premiums receivable, certain General Insurance businesses and reinsurance recoverables. These counterparties include, but are not limited to, issuers of fixed income and equity securities we hold, borrowers of loans we hold, customers, trading counterparties, counterparties under swaps and other derivatives contracts, reinsurers, corporate and governmental entities whose payments or performance we insure, joint venture partners, clearing agents, exchanges, clearing houses and other financial intermediaries and guarantors. These counterparties may default on their obligations to us due to bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, financial distress, lack of liquidity, adverse economic conditions, operational failure, fraud, government intervention and other reasons. In addition, for exchange-traded derivatives, such as futures, options as well as "cleared" over-the-counter derivatives, we are generally exposed to the credit risk of the relevant central counterparty clearing house and futures commission merchants through which we clear derivatives. Defaults by these counterparties on their obligations to us could have a material adverse effect on the value of our investments, business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity. Additionally, if the underlying assets supporting the structured securities we invest in default on their payment obligations, our securities may incur losses.

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO AND CONCENTRATION OF INVESTMENTS

The performance and value of our investment portfolio are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including changes in interest rates. Our investments are subject to market risks and uncertainties, including, in addition to interest rate risk, currency rate risk, commodity risk and equity risk. In particular, interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors, including monetary and fiscal policy, domestic and international economic and political issues and other factors beyond our control. Changes in monetary policy or other factors may cause interest rate volatility, which could adversely affect the value of the fixed income securities that we hold and could adversely affect our ability to sell these securities. In addition, the evaluation of available-for-sale securities for other-than-temporary impairments, which may occur if interest rates rise, is a quantitative and qualitative process that is subject to significant management judgment.

For a sensitivity analysis of our exposure to certain market risk factors see Item 7. MD&A – Enterprise Risk Management – Market Risk Management.

For a discussion regarding changes to LIBOR rates, see "Changes in the method for determining LIBOR and the upcoming phasing out of LIBOR and uncertainty related to LIBOR replacement rates may affect our business and results of operations" below.

For a discussion regarding risks associated with interest rate volatility, see "Sustained low, declining or negative interest rates, or rapidly increasing interest rates, may materially and adversely affect our profitability" above.

Furthermore, our alternative investment portfolio, which is subject to increased volatility, includes investments for which changes in fair value are reported through pre-tax income. In an economic downturn or declining market, the reduction in our investment income due to decreases in the fair value of alternative investments could have a material adverse effect on pre-tax income.

Our investment portfolio is concentrated in certain segments of the economy. Our results of operations and financial condition have in the past been, and may in the future be, adversely affected by the degree of concentration in our investment portfolio. We have significant exposure to real estate and real estate-related securities, including residential mortgage-backed, commercial mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities and residential and commercial mortgage loans. We also have significant exposures to financial institutions and, in particular, to money center and global banks; certain industries, such as energy and utilities, the U.S. federal, state and local government issuers and authorities, and global financial institutions, governments and corporations. Events or developments that have a negative effect on any particular industry, asset class, group of related industries or geographic region may adversely affect the valuation of our investments to the extent they are concentrated in such segments. Our ability to sell assets concentrated in such segments may be limited.

Our valuation of investments may include methodologies, estimations and assumptions that are subject to differing interpretations and could result in changes to investment valuations that may materially adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity or lead to volatility in our net income. During periods of market disruption, it may be difficult to value certain of our investments or derivatives if trading becomes less frequent and/or market data becomes less observable. There may be cases where certain assets in normally active markets with significant observable data become inactive with insufficient observable data due to the financial environment or market conditions in effect at that time. As a result, valuations may include inputs and assumptions that are less observable or require greater estimation and judgment as well as valuation methods that are more complex. These values may not be realized in a market transaction, may not reflect the value of the asset and may change very rapidly as market conditions change and valuation assumptions are modified. Decreases in value and/or an inability to realize that value in a market transaction or other disposition may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

Furthermore, accounting treatment of certain investments can lead to volatility in our net income. For example, we are a party to certain modified coinsurance arrangements with Fortitude Holdings which contain an embedded derivative and therefore, if and when the sale of our controlling financial interest in Fortitude Holding closes and Fortitude Holdings is deconsolidated, changes in fair value associated with the reinsurance agreement will be recorded through the income statement whereas the change in the fair value of the invested assets supporting the modified coinsurance arrangements are generally recorded in other comprehensive income, resulting in an accounting asymmetry in our financial statements that may result in a material impact on our net income attributable to common shareholders that does not occur today because the reinsurance transactions are currently eliminated in consolidation.

LIQUIDITY, CAPITAL AND CREDIT

AIG Parent's ability to access funds from our subsidiaries is limited. As a holding company, AIG Parent depends on dividends, distributions and other payments from its subsidiaries to fund dividends on AIG Common Stock and Preferred Stock, to fund repurchases of AIG Common Stock, warrants and debt obligations and to make payments due on its obligations, including its outstanding debt. The majority of our investments are held by our regulated subsidiaries. Certain of our subsidiaries are limited in their ability to make dividend payments or other distributions to AIG Parent in the future because of the need to support their own capital levels or because of regulatory limits or rating agency requirements. The inability of our subsidiaries to make payments, dividends or other distributions in an amount sufficient to enable AIG Parent to meet its cash requirements could have an adverse effect on our operations, and on our ability to pay dividends, repurchase AIG Common Stock, warrants and debt obligations or to meet our debt service obligations.

Our internal sources of liquidity may be insufficient to meet our needs, including providing capital that may be required by our subsidiaries. We need liquidity to pay our operating expenses, interest on our debt, maturing debt obligations and to meet capital needs of our subsidiaries, including to maintain regulatory capital ratios, comply with rating agency requirements and meet unexpected cash flow obligations as well as pursuant to capital maintenance agreements we have in place with certain subsidiaries. If our liquidity is insufficient to meet our needs, at such time, we may need to have recourse to third-party financing, external capital markets or other sources of liquidity, which may not be available or could be prohibitively expensive. The availability and cost of any additional financing at any given time depends on a variety of factors, including general market conditions, the volume of trading activities, the overall availability of credit, regulatory actions and our credit ratings and credit capacity. It is also possible that, as a result of such recourse to external financing, customers, lenders or investors could develop a negative perception of our long- or short-term financial prospects. Disruptions, volatility and uncertainty in the financial markets, and downgrades in our financial strength or credit ratings, may limit our ability to access external capital markets at times and on terms favorable to us to meet our capital and liquidity needs or prevent our accessing the external capital markets or other financing sources. We are also subject to certain other restrictions on our capital. For example, we expect to contribute approximately \$1.45 billion of the proceeds of our sale of a controlling interest in Fortitude Holdings to certain of our insurance company subsidiaries for a period of time following the closing of the transaction. If AIG Parent is unable to satisfy a capital need of a subsidiary, the credit rating agencies could downgrade the subsidiary's financial strength ratings or the subsidiary could become insolvent or, in certain cases, could be seized by its regulator.

For a further discussion of our liquidity, see Item 7. MD&A — Liquidity and Capital Resources.

For further discussion of rating agency requirements, see "A downgrade in the Insurer Financial Strength ratings of our insurance or reinsurance companies could limit their ability to write or prevent them from writing new business and retaining customers and business, and a downgrade in our credit ratings could adversely affect our business, our results of operations or our liquidity" below.

For further discussion of the Fortitude membership interest purchase agreement, see "Business or asset acquisitions and dispositions may expose us to certain risks" below.

We may not be able to generate cash to meet our needs due to the illiquidity of some of our investments. AIG Parent and its subsidiaries have a diversified investment portfolio. However, economic conditions as well as adverse capital market conditions, including a lack of buyers, volatility, credit spread changes, interest rate changes, foreign currency exchange rates and/or decline in collateral values have in the past impacted, and may in the future impact, the liquidity and value of our investments.

For example, we have made investments in certain securities that are generally considered illiquid, including certain fixed income securities and certain structured securities, privately placed securities, investments in private equity funds and hedge funds, mortgage loans, finance receivables and real estate. Collectively, investments in these assets had a fair value of \$66 billion at December 31, 2019. Adverse changes in the valuation of real estate and real estate-linked assets, deterioration of capital markets and widening credit spreads have in the past, and may in the future, materially adversely affect the liquidity and the value of our other investment portfolios, including our residential and commercial mortgage related securities portfolios.

In the event additional liquidity is required by one or more of our companies, it may be difficult for us to generate additional liquidity by selling, pledging or otherwise monetizing these or other of our investments at reasonable prices and time frames.

A downgrade in the Insurer Financial Strength ratings of our insurance or reinsurance companies could limit their ability to write or prevent them from writing new business and retaining customers and business, and a downgrade in our credit ratings could adversely affect our business, our results of operations or our liquidity. Insurer Financial Strength (IFS) ratings are an important factor in establishing the competitive position of insurance or reinsurance companies. IFS ratings measure an insurance or reinsurance company's ability to meet its obligations to contract holders and policyholders.

Credit rating agencies estimate a company's ability to meet its ongoing financial obligations and high IFS and credit ratings help maintain public confidence in a company's products, facilitate marketing of products and enhance its competitive position. Downgrades of the IFS ratings of our insurance or reinsurance companies could prevent these companies from selling, or make it more difficult for them to succeed in selling, products and services, or result in increased policy cancellations, lapses and surrenders, termination of, or increased collateral posting obligations under, assumed reinsurance contracts, or return of premiums. Under credit rating agency policies concerning the relationship between parent and subsidiary ratings, a downgrade in AIG Parent's credit ratings could result in a downgrade of the IFS ratings of our insurance or reinsurance subsidiaries.

In addition, a downgrade of our long-term debt ratings by the major rating agencies could potentially increase our financing costs and limit the availability of financing. A downgrade would also require us to post additional collateral payments related to derivative transactions to which we are a party, and could permit the termination of these derivative transactions. This could adversely affect our business, our consolidated results of operations in a reporting period and/or our liquidity.

Certain rating agencies negatively revised the outlook for our IFS and credit ratings in early 2017, primarily as a result of our reserve strengthening in the fourth quarter of 2016 and related concerns regarding our profitability outlook. In 2019 and throughout 2020 to date, certain rating agencies revised their outlook for our IFS and credit ratings to stable, while one rating agency has maintained a negative outlook. We cannot predict what actions rating agencies may take, or what actions we may take in response to the actions of rating agencies, which could adversely affect our business.

We may be required to post additional collateral because of changes in our reinsurance liabilities to regulated insurance companies, or because of regulatory changes that affect our businesses. If our reinsurance liabilities increase, we may be required to post additional collateral for insurance company clients that we reinsure. In addition, regulatory changes could require us to post additional collateral. The need to post this additional collateral, if significant enough, may require us to sell investments at a loss in order to provide securities of suitable credit quality or otherwise secure adequate capital at an unattractive cost. This could adversely impact our consolidated results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

Changes in the method for determining LIBOR and the upcoming phasing out of LIBOR and uncertainty related to LIBOR replacement rates may affect our business and results of operations. Since the UK Financial Conduct Authority announced in 2017 that it would no longer compel banks to submit London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) rates after 2021, we are determining how our hedging strategies, asset portfolio, liabilities, systems and operations may be affected in a post-LIBOR environment.

Potential changes to LIBOR, as well as uncertainty related to such potential changes and the establishment of any alternative reference rates, may adversely affect the market for LIBOR-based securities and could adversely impact the substantial amount of derivatives contracts used to hedge our insurance and other liabilities. In addition, the discontinuance of LIBOR or changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of LIBOR may result in a sudden or prolonged increase or decrease in reported LIBOR, which could have an adverse impact on the market for LIBOR-based securities or the value of our investment portfolio and the derivatives contracts used to hedge our insurance and other liabilities.

Markets are slowly developing in response to these alternative reference rates. Questions concerning liquidity and how to appropriately adjust these rates to eliminate any economic value transfer at the time of transition remain a significant concern for us and others in the marketplace. The effect of any changes or reforms to LIBOR or discontinuation of LIBOR on new or existing financial instruments to which we have exposure or on our businesses will vary depending on (1) existing fallback provisions in individual contracts and (2) whether, how, and when industry participants develop and widely adopt alternative reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products or instruments. At this time, we cannot predict how markets will respond to these potential alternative reference rates or the effect of any changes to or discontinuation of LIBOR on new or existing financial instruments to which we have exposure and our liability profile.

Internal actions taken to address the transition from LIBOR and to mitigate potential risks include, among other things, ensuring new legal contracts and our asset and debt issuances reference appropriate LIBOR fallback provisions and identifying fallback provisions in existing contracts and investments which mature after 2021, updating valuation and actuarial models which utilize LIBOR, determining the impact of new accounting and tax requirements, adjusting applicable technology applications to be able to support both LIBOR and new alternative rates and executing test trades for derivatives, assets and debt issuances utilizing the new alternative reference rates. We also participate in certain LIBOR replacement working groups under the auspices of ISDA and the U.S. based Alternative Reference Rate Committee (ARRC) and conduct periodic discussions with our industry peers, banking

institutions and the relevant administrators of LIBOR and the ARRC in order to monitor, provide appropriate feedback and otherwise participate in discussions regarding the transition from LIBOR.

We continue to actively monitor both market and regulatory changes in order to prepare for any discontinuation of the LIBOR benchmark.

BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS

Pricing for our products is subject to our ability to adequately assess risks and estimate losses. We seek to price our insurance and reinsurance products such that premiums, policy fees and other charges and future net investment income earned on revenues received will result in an acceptable profit in excess of expected claims, assumed expense loads and the cost of capital. Our business is dependent on our ability to price our products effectively and charge appropriate premiums. Pricing adequacy depends on a number of factors and assumptions, including proper evaluation of insurance risks, our expense levels, net investment income realized, our response to rate actions taken by competitors, legal and regulatory developments and the ability to obtain regulatory approval for rate changes. For example, some of our life insurance business and annuity policies provide management the right to adjust certain nonguaranteed charges or benefits if necessary; however, this right is limited and may be subject to guaranteed minimums or maximums, and the exercise of these rights could result in reputational and/or litigation risk. Inadequate pricing could have a material adverse effect on the profitability of our operations and our financial condition.

Failure to effectively execute on AIG 200 could result in costs that are greater than expected, savings that are less than expected and disruption to our businesses that could have a material effect on our operations or financial condition. In 2019, we announced AIG 200, our global, multi-year and enterprise-wide program involving transformational change across the company that is guided by four core objectives: achieving underwriting excellence, modernizing operating infrastructure, enhancing user and customer experiences and becoming a more unified company. AIG 200 is comprised of ten operational programs that are complex and require significant investment and resource prioritization. We may not achieve some or all of the expected benefits from these operational programs, and the work we are undertaking could result in disruption to our businesses and loss of talent. Other risks associated with AIG 200 include delays in execution across the programs, particularly with respect to implementation of technology platforms, lack of sufficient resources to execute on a timely basis, inefficiencies stemming from changes that may be required to programs or sequencing, and failure to meet operational and financial targets due to additional priorities or other factors. These risks may impair our ability to achieve anticipated improvements in our businesses or may otherwise harm our operations which could materially and adversely affect our businesses, financial condition and cash flow.

Guarantees within certain of our products may increase the volatility of our results. Certain of our annuity and life insurance products include features that guarantee a certain level of benefits, including guaranteed minimum death benefits (GMDB), guaranteed living benefits (GLB), and products with guaranteed interest crediting rates, including crediting rate guarantees tied to the performance of various market indices.

For a discussion of market risk management related to these product features see Item 7. MD&A – Enterprise Risk Management – Insurance Risks – Life and Retirement Companies' Key Risks – Variable Annuity, Index Annuity and Universal Risk Management and Hedging Programs.

Differences between the change in fair value of the embedded derivatives associated with some of these guarantees and the value of the related hedging portfolio can be caused by extreme and unanticipated movements in the level of equity markets, interest rates and market volatility, policyholder behavior that differs from our assumptions and our inability to purchase hedging instruments at prices consistent with the desired risk and return trade-off. The occurrence of one or more of these events has in the past resulted in, and could in the future result in, an increase in the fair value of liabilities associated with the guaranteed benefits, thus reducing our pre-tax net income and shareholders' equity.

While we believe that our actions have reduced the risks related to guaranteed benefits and guaranteed interest crediting, our exposure is not fully, and may not be effectively, hedged.

For more information regarding these products see Notes 6 and 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Item 1. Business – Regulation, and Item 7. MD&A – Critical Accounting Estimates – Guaranteed Benefit Features of Variable Annuity Products.

Our foreign operations expose us to risks that may affect our operations. We provide insurance, reinsurance, investment and other financial products and services to both businesses and individuals in more than 80 countries and jurisdictions. A substantial portion of our business is conducted outside the U.S., and we intend to continue to grow business in strategic markets. Operations outside the U.S. have in the past been, and may in the future be, affected by regional economic downturns, changes in foreign currency exchange rates, political events or upheaval, nationalization and other restrictive government actions, which could also affect our other operations.

The degree of regulation and supervision in foreign jurisdictions varies. AIG subsidiaries operating in foreign jurisdictions must satisfy local regulatory requirements and it is possible that local licenses may require AIG Parent to meet certain conditions. Licenses issued by foreign authorities to our subsidiaries are subject to modification and revocation. Consequently, our insurance subsidiaries could be prevented from conducting future business in some of the jurisdictions where they currently operate. Adverse actions from any single country could adversely affect our results of operations, depending on the magnitude of the event and our financial exposure at that time in that country.

In addition, AIG Parent and its subsidiaries are subject to various extraterritorial laws and regulations, including such laws adopted by the U.S. that affect how we do business around the world. These laws and regulations may conflict and we may incur penalties and/or reputational harm if we fail to adhere to them.

On June 23, 2016, the United Kingdom (UK) held a referendum in which a majority voted for the UK to withdraw its membership in the European Union (EU), commonly referred to as Brexit. The UK left the EU on January 31, 2020. Under the negotiated withdrawal agreement, there is an 11 month “transition period” during which EU rules will continue to apply in the UK and negotiations will continue to determine the future relationship between the UK and EU. There can be no assurance that an agreement with regard to future trade and wider cooperation will be reached prior to the expiry of the transition period. We have significant operations and employees in the UK and other EU member states, and, as a result of Brexit, we have completed a reorganization of our operations and legal entity structure in the UK and the EU through the establishment of a European subsidiary in Luxembourg with branches across the EEA and Switzerland, and a UK subsidiary. For additional information regarding the reorganization of our European operations in light of Brexit, see Item 1. Business – Regulation – International Regulation – Brexit. However, there remains uncertainty around the post-Brexit regulatory environment. Brexit has also affected and could continue to affect the U.S. dollar/British pound exchange rate, increased the volatility of exchange rates among the euro, British pound and the Japanese yen, and created volatility in the financial markets. It is possible that the uncertainty around the outcome of the negotiations between the UK and the EU will lead to further turbulence in the financial markets, which may affect the value of our investments and the capital invested in our UK and EU subsidiaries.

Our restructuring initiatives may not yield our expected reductions in expenses and improvements in operational and organizational efficiency. We may not be able to fully realize the anticipated expense reductions and operational and organizational efficiency improvements we expect to result from our regional and operational restructuring initiatives. Actual costs to implement these initiatives may exceed our estimates or we may be unable to fully implement and execute these initiatives as planned. The implementation of these initiatives may harm our relationships with customers or employees or our competitive position. Our businesses and results of operations may be negatively impacted if we are unable to realize these anticipated expense reductions and efficiency improvements or if implementing these initiatives harms our relationships with customers or employees or our competitive position. The successful implementation of these initiatives may continue to require us to effect workforce reductions, business rationalizations, systems enhancements, business process outsourcing, business and asset dispositions and acquisitions and other actions, which depend on a number of factors, some of which are beyond our control.

We may experience difficulty in marketing and distributing products through our current and future distribution channels.

Although we distribute our products through a wide variety of distribution channels, we maintain relationships with certain key distributors. Distributors have in the past, and may in the future, elect to renegotiate the terms of existing relationships, limit the products they sell, including the types of products offered by us, or otherwise reduce or terminate their distribution relationships with us. This could be due to various reasons, such as industry consolidation of distributors or other industry changes that increase the competition for access to distributors, developments in laws or regulations that affect our business or industry, including the marketing and sale of our products and services, adverse developments in our business, adverse rating agency actions or concerns about market-related risks. An interruption or reduction in certain key relationships could materially affect our ability to market our products and could have a material adverse effect on our businesses, operating results and financial condition.

In addition, we are responsible for the actions of our employee agents and can, in certain circumstances, be held responsible for the actions of our third-party distributors, including broker dealers, registered representatives, insurance agents and agencies and marketing organizations, in connection with the marketing and sale of our products by such parties in a manner that is deemed not compliant with applicable laws and regulations. This is particularly acute with respect to unaffiliated distributors. If our products are distributed to customers for whom they are unsuitable or distributed in a manner deemed inappropriate, we could suffer reputational and/or other financial harm to our business.

For a discussion regarding suitability standards, Item 1. Business – Regulation – U.S. Regulation.

We are exposed to certain risks if we are unable to maintain the availability of our electronic data systems and safeguard our data, which could compromise our ability to conduct business and adversely affect our consolidated financial condition or results of operations. We use computer systems to store, retrieve, evaluate and use customer, employee, and company data and information. Some of these systems, in turn, rely upon third-party systems, which themselves may rely on the systems of other third

parties. Additionally, some of our systems are older, legacy-type systems that are less efficient and require an ongoing commitment of significant resources to maintain or upgrade. Our business is highly dependent on our ability to access these systems to perform necessary business functions. These functions include providing insurance or reinsurance quotes, processing premium payments, making changes to existing policies, filing and paying claims, administering life and annuity products and mutual funds, providing customer support, executing transactions and managing our investment portfolios. Systems failures or outages could compromise our ability to perform these functions in a timely manner, which could harm our ability to conduct business, hurt our relationships with our business partners and customers and expose us to legal claims as well as regulatory investigations and sanctions. In the event of a natural disaster, a computer virus, unauthorized access, a terrorist attack, cyberattack or other disruption inside or outside the U.S., our systems may be inaccessible to our employees, customers or business partners for an extended period of time, and we may be unable to perform our duties for an extended period of time if our data or systems are disabled, manipulated, destroyed or otherwise compromised.

Like other global companies, our systems have in the past been, and will likely in the future be, subject to or targets of unauthorized or fraudulent access, including physical or electronic break-ins or unauthorized tampering, as well as attempted cyber and other security threats and other computer-related penetrations. Also, like other global companies, we have an increasing challenge of attracting and retaining highly qualified security personnel to assist us in combatting these security threats. The frequency and sophistication of such threats continue to increase and often become further heightened in connection with geopolitical tensions. We must continuously monitor and develop our information technology networks and infrastructure in an effort to prevent, detect, address and mitigate the risk of threats to our data and systems, including malware and computer virus attacks, ransomware, unauthorized access, business e-mail compromise, misuse, denial-of-service attacks, system failures and disruptions. There is no assurance that our security measures, including information security policies, administrative, technical and physical controls and other actions designed as preventative, will provide fully effective protection from such events. AIG maintains cyber risk insurance, but this insurance may not cover all costs associated with the consequences of personal, confidential or proprietary information being compromised. In some cases, such compromise may not be immediately detected. This may impede or interrupt our business operations and could adversely affect our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

In addition, we routinely transmit, receive and store personal, confidential and proprietary information by email and other electronic means. Although we attempt to keep such information confidential and secure, we may be unable to do so in all events, especially with clients, vendors, service providers, counterparties and other third parties who may not have or use appropriate controls to protect personal, confidential or proprietary information. Any problems caused by these third parties, including those resulting from breakdowns or other disruptions in information technology services provided by a vendor, failure of a vendor to handle current or higher volumes, cyber-attacks and security breaches at a vendor have in the past, and could in the future, adversely affect our ability to deliver products and services to our customers and otherwise conduct our business.

Furthermore, certain of our businesses are subject to compliance with laws and regulations enacted by U.S. federal and state governments, the European Union or other jurisdictions or enacted by various regulatory organizations or exchanges relating to the privacy and security of the information of clients, employees or others. The variety of applicable privacy and information security laws and regulations exposes us to heightened regulatory scrutiny and requires us to incur significant technical, legal and other expenses in an effort to ensure and maintain compliance. If we are found not to be in compliance with these laws and regulations, we could be subjected to significant civil and criminal liability and exposed to reputational harm. For additional information on data protection and cybersecurity regulations, see *Item 1. Business – Regulation – U.S. Regulation – Privacy, Data Protection and Cybersecurity and – International Regulation – Privacy, Data Protection and Cybersecurity*, and *Item 7. MD&A – Enterprise Risk Management – Operational Risk Management – Cybersecurity Risk*. Additionally, the compromise of personal, confidential or proprietary information could cause a loss of data, give rise to remediation or other expenses, expose us to liability under U.S. and international laws and regulations, and subject us to litigation, investigations, sanctions and regulatory and law enforcement action, and result in reputational harm and loss of business, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, cash flows, financial condition and results of operations.

We are continuously evaluating and enhancing systems and creating new systems and processes, including to maintain or upgrade our business continuity plans (including, for example, use of cloud services), as our business depends on our ability to maintain and improve our technology systems for interacting with customers, brokers and employees. Due to the complexity and interconnectedness of these systems and processes, these changes, as well as changes designed to update and enhance our protective measures to address new threats, increase the risk of a system or process failure or the creation of a gap in the associated security measures. Any such failure or gap could adversely affect our business operations and the advancement of our business or strategic initiatives.

Business or asset acquisitions and dispositions may expose us to certain risks. The completion of any business or asset acquisition or disposition is subject to certain risks, including those relating to the receipt of required regulatory approvals, the terms and conditions of regulatory approvals including any financial accommodations required by regulators, our ability to satisfy such

terms, conditions and accommodations, the occurrence of any event, change or other circumstances that could give rise to the termination of a transaction and the risk that parties may not be willing or able to satisfy the conditions to a transaction. As a result, there can be no assurance that any business or asset acquisition or disposition will be completed as contemplated, or at all, or regarding the expected timing of the completion of the acquisition or disposition. For example, on November 25, 2019, we entered into a membership interest purchase agreement with Fortitude Holdings, The Carlyle Group L.P. (Carlyle), Carlyle FRL, L.P., an investment fund advised by an affiliate of Carlyle (Carlyle FRL), T&D United Capital Co., Ltd. (T&D) and T&D Holdings, Inc., pursuant to which, subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions set forth therein, Carlyle FRL will purchase from AIG a 51.6 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings and T&D will purchase from AIG a 25 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings. There can be no guarantee that we will receive the required regulatory approvals or that closing conditions will be satisfied in order to consummate the transaction. Once we complete acquisitions or dispositions, there can be no assurance that we will realize the anticipated economic, strategic or other benefits of any transaction. For example, the integration of businesses we acquire may not be as successful as we anticipate or there may be undisclosed risks present in such businesses. Acquisitions involve a number of risks, including operational, strategic, financial, accounting, legal, compliance and tax risks. Difficulties integrating an acquired business may result in the acquired business performing differently than we expected (including through the loss of customers) or in our failure to realize anticipated expense-related efficiencies. Our existing businesses could also be negatively impacted by acquisitions. Risks resulting from future acquisitions may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. In connection with a business or asset disposition, we may also hold a concentrated position in securities of the acquirer as part of the consideration, which subjects us to risks related to the price of equity securities and our ability to monetize such securities. In addition, with respect to certain dispositions, we are subject to restrictions on our use of proceeds. For example, we expect to contribute approximately \$1.45 billion of the proceeds of the sale of Fortitude Holdings to certain of our insurance company subsidiaries for a period of time following the closing of the transaction.

Significant legal proceedings may adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition. In the normal course of business, we face significant risk from regulatory and governmental investigations and civil actions, litigation and other forms of dispute resolution in various domestic and foreign jurisdictions. In our insurance and reinsurance operations, we frequently engage in litigation and arbitration concerning the scope of coverage under insurance and reinsurance contracts, and face litigation and arbitration in which our subsidiaries defend or indemnify their insureds under insurance contracts. Additionally, from time to time, various regulatory and governmental agencies review the transactions and practices of AIG and our subsidiaries in connection with industry-wide and other inquiries into, among other matters, the business practices of current and former operating insurance subsidiaries. Such investigations, inquiries or examinations could develop into administrative, civil or criminal proceedings or enforcement actions, in which remedies could include fines, penalties, restitution or alterations in our business practices, and could result in additional expenses, limitations on certain business activities and reputational damage. AIG, our subsidiaries and their respective officers and directors are also subject to a variety of additional types of legal disputes brought by holders of AIG securities, customers, employees and others, alleging, among other things, breach of contractual or fiduciary duties, bad faith, indemnification and violations of federal and state statutes and regulations. Certain of these matters involve potentially significant risk of loss due to the possibility of significant jury awards and settlements, punitive damages or other penalties. Many of these matters are also highly complex and seek recovery on behalf of a class or similarly large number of plaintiffs. It is therefore inherently difficult to predict the size or scope of potential future losses arising from them, and developments in these matters could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition or consolidated results of operations.

For a discussion of certain legal proceedings, including certain tax controversies, see Notes 17 and 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Indemnity claims could be made against us in connection with divested businesses. We have provided financial guarantees and indemnities in connection with the businesses we have sold, as described in greater detail in Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. While we do not currently believe that claims under these indemnities will be material, it is possible that significant indemnity claims could be made against us. If such a claim or claims were successful, it could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, cash flows and liquidity.

For additional information on these financial guarantees and indemnities see Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our risk management policies and procedures may prove to be ineffective and leave us exposed to unidentified or unanticipated risk, which could adversely affect our businesses or result in losses. We have developed and continue to develop enterprise-wide risk management policies and procedures to mitigate risk and loss to which we are exposed.

There are, however, inherent limitations to risk management strategies because there may exist, or develop in the future, risks that we have not sufficiently or accurately anticipated or identified. For example, our current business continuity and disaster recovery plans may not be sufficient to reduce the impact of pandemics and other natural or man-made catastrophic events that are beyond our anticipated thresholds or impact tolerances. If our risk management policies and procedures are ineffective, we may suffer unexpected losses and could be materially adversely affected. As our businesses change and the markets in which we operate

evolve, our risk management framework may not evolve at the same pace as those changes. As a result, there is a risk that new products or new business strategies may present risks that are not appropriately identified, monitored or managed. In times of market stress, unanticipated financial market movements or unanticipated claims experience resulting from adverse mortality, morbidity or policyholder behavior, the effectiveness of our risk management strategies may be limited, resulting in losses to us. In addition, there can be no assurance that we can effectively review and monitor all risks or that all of our employees will follow our risk management policies and procedures.

REGULATION

Our businesses are heavily regulated and changes in laws and regulations may affect our operations, increase our insurance subsidiary capital requirements or reduce our profitability. Our operations generally, and our insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries, in particular, are subject to extensive and potentially conflicting laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which we operate. Our business and financial condition are also subject to supervision and regulation by authorities in the various jurisdictions in which we do business. Supervision and regulation relate to numerous aspects of our business and financial condition. Federal, state and foreign regulators also periodically review and investigate our insurance and reinsurance businesses, including AIG-specific and industry-wide practices. The primary purpose of insurance regulation is the protection of our insurance and reinsurance contract holders, and not our investors. The extent of domestic regulation on our insurance and reinsurance business varies, but generally is governed by state statutes that delegate regulatory, supervisory and administrative authority to state insurance departments. In addition, federal and state securities laws and regulations apply to certain of our insurance products that are considered 'securities' under such laws, including our variable annuity contracts, variable life insurance policies and the separate accounts that issue them, as well as our broker-dealer, investment advisor and mutual funds operations. The laws and regulations that apply to our business and operations generally grant regulatory agencies and/or self-regulatory organizations broad rulemaking and enforcement powers, including the power to regulate the issuance, sale and distribution of our products, the delivery of our services, the nature or extent of disclosures required to be given to our customers, the compensation of our distribution partners, the manner in which we handle claims on our policies and the administration of our policies and contracts and to limit or restrict the conduct of business for failure to comply with applicable securities laws and regulations.

We strive to comply with laws and regulations applicable to our businesses, operations and legal entities. The application of and compliance with such laws and regulations may be subject to interpretation, evolving industry practices and regulatory expectations that could result in increased compliance costs. The relevant authorities may not agree with our interpretation of these laws and regulations, including our implementation of requirements related to new or changes in capital, reserving and accounting treatment, or with our policies and procedures adopted to address evolving industry practices or meet regulatory expectations. Such authorities' interpretation and views may also change from time to time. If we are found not to have complied with applicable legal or regulatory requirements, these authorities could preclude or temporarily suspend us from carrying on some or all of our activities, impose substantial fines or require corrective actions to be taken, which individually or in the aggregate could adversely affect our business, operations and financial condition.

We also strive to maintain all required licenses and approvals. Regulatory authorities have relatively broad discretion to grant, renew or revoke licenses and approvals. If we do not have the required licenses and approvals, these authorities could preclude or temporarily suspend us from carrying on some or all of our activities or impose substantial fines. Further, insurance regulatory authorities have relatively broad discretion to issue orders of supervision, which permit them to apply enhanced supervision to the business and operations of an insurance or reinsurance company.

In the U.S., the RBC formula is designed to measure the adequacy of an insurer's statutory surplus in relation to the risks inherent in its business. Regulators in other jurisdictions in which we do business have adopted capital and liquidity standards applicable to insurers and reinsurers operating in their jurisdiction. Failure to comply with such RBC capital, liquidity and similar requirements would generally permit the insurance regulator to take certain regulatory actions that could materially impact the affected company's operations. Those actions range from requiring an insurer to submit a plan describing how it would regain a specified RBC ratio to a mandatory regulatory takeover of the company. The NAIC and certain international standard-setting bodies are also considering and testing methodologies for assessing group-wide regulatory capital, which might evolve into more formal group-wide capital requirements on certain insurance companies and/or their holding companies that may augment state-law RBC standards, and similar international standards, that apply at the legal entity level, and such capital calculations may be made, in whole or in part, on bases other than the statutory statements of our insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries. We cannot predict the effect these initiatives may have on our business, consolidated results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

See "Actions by foreign governments, regulators and international standard setters could result in substantial additional regulation to which we may be subject" below for additional information on increased capital and other requirements that may be imposed on us.

The degree of regulation and supervision in foreign jurisdictions varies. AIG subsidiaries operating in foreign jurisdictions must satisfy local regulatory requirements and it is possible that local licenses may require AIG Parent to meet certain conditions. Licenses issued

by foreign authorities to our subsidiaries are subject to modification and revocation. Accordingly, our insurance subsidiaries could be prevented from conducting future business in certain of the jurisdictions where they currently operate. Adverse actions from any single country could adversely affect our business, consolidated results of operations, liquidity and financial condition, depending on the magnitude of the event and our financial exposure at that time in that country.

For further discussion of our regulatory environment see Item 1. Business – Regulation.

Actions by foreign governments, regulators and international standard setters could result in substantial additional regulation to which we may be subject. We cannot predict the impact laws and regulations adopted in foreign jurisdictions may have on the financial markets generally or our businesses, results of operations or cash flows. It is possible such laws and regulations, our satisfaction of the IAIG criteria and certain standard-setting initiatives by the FSB and the IAIS, including, but not limited to, the IAIS' development of a Common Framework for the Supervision of IAIGs, a holistic framework for the assessment and mitigation of systemic risk and a risk-based global ICS, and implementation of Solvency II in the European Union, may significantly alter our business practices. They may also limit our ability to engage in capital or liability management, require us to raise additional capital, and impose burdensome requirements and additional costs. It is also possible that the laws and regulations adopted in foreign jurisdictions will differ from one another, and that they could be inconsistent with the laws and regulations of other jurisdictions in which we operate, including the U.S.

For further details on these international regulations and their potential impact on AIG and its businesses, see Item 1. Business – Regulation – International Regulation.

The USA PATRIOT Act, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the Office of Foreign Assets Control regulations and similar laws and regulations that apply to us may expose us to significant penalties. The USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 requires companies to know certain information about their clients and to monitor their transactions for suspicious activities. The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act makes it unlawful for certain classes of persons and entities to make payments to foreign government officials to assist in obtaining or retaining business. Also, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control administers regulations requiring U.S. persons to refrain from doing business, or allowing their clients to do business through them, with certain organizations or individuals on a prohibited list maintained by the U.S. government or with certain countries. The UK, the EU and other jurisdictions maintain similar laws and regulations. The laws and regulations of other jurisdictions may sometimes conflict with those of the U.S. Although we have instituted compliance programs to address these requirements, as well as potential conflicts of law, there are inherent risks in global transactions.

Attempts to efficiently manage the impact of Regulation XXX, Actuarial Guideline AXXX and Principle-Based Reserving (PBR) may not be successful in whole or in part resulting in an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Regulation XXX requires insurers to establish additional statutory reserves for term life insurance policies with long-term premium guarantees and universal life policies with secondary guarantees. In addition, NAIC Actuarial Guideline 38 (Guideline AXXX) clarifies the application of Regulation XXX as to certain universal life insurance policies with secondary guarantees. In December 2012, the NAIC approved a new Valuation Manual (VM) containing a principle-based approach to life insurance company reserves, which became effective on January 1, 2017, and replaced Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX for new life insurance business issued after January 1, 2017. As permitted by applicable regulations, we deferred implementing PBR until January 1, 2020, and have applied it as of such date for relevant life insurance business issued on or after January 1, 2020.

For additional information regarding principle-based reserving, see Item 1. Business – Regulation – U.S. Regulation – Insurance Regulation.

For the portion of our life insurance business subject to Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX, our domestic Life and Retirement companies manage the capital impact of statutory reserve requirements under Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX through reinsurance transactions. The application of Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX involve numerous interpretations. If state insurance departments do not agree with our interpretations or if regulations change with respect to our ability to manage the capital impact of certain statutory reserve requirements, our statutory reserve requirements could increase, or our ability to take reserve credit for reinsurance transactions could be reduced or eliminated. As a result, we could be required to raise capital to replace the reserve credit provided by the reinsurance transactions or incur higher costs to obtain reinsurance, each of which could adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations.

For the portion of our life insurance business subject to PBR, the application of PBR involves numerous interpretations. If our actions to efficiently manage the impact of PBR on our life insurance business reserving are not successful, we may incur higher operating costs or our sales of these products may be affected.

For additional information on statutory reserving requirements under Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX and our use of reinsurance see Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Third parties we rely upon to provide certain business and administrative services on our behalf may not perform as anticipated, which could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations. We rely on the use of third-party providers to deliver contracted services in a broad range of areas, including the administration or servicing of certain policies and contracts and investment accounting and operational functions. Some of these providers are located outside the U.S., which exposes us to business disruptions and political risks inherent when conducting business outside of the U.S. We periodically negotiate provisions and renewals of these relationships, and there can be no assurance that such terms will remain acceptable to us or such third parties. If such third-party providers experience disruptions, do not perform as anticipated or in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, or such third-party provider in turn relies on services from another third-party provider, who experiences such disruptions, nonperformance or noncompliance, we may experience operational difficulties, an inability to meet obligations (including, but not limited to, legal, regulatory or policyholder obligations), a loss of business, increased costs or reputational harm, or suffer other negative consequences, all of which may have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

For a discussion regarding cyber risk arising from third-party providers, see “We are exposed to certain risks if we are unable to maintain the availability of our electronic data systems and safeguard our data, which could compromise our ability to conduct business and adversely affect our consolidated financial condition or results of operations” above.

New laws and regulations may affect our businesses, results of operations, financial condition and ability to compete effectively. Legislators, regulators and self-regulatory organizations have in the past, and may in the future, periodically consider various proposals that may affect, among other things, our business practices and product designs, how we market, sell or service certain products we offer, our capital, reserving and accounting requirements, or the profitability of certain of our businesses. New laws and regulations may even affect our ability to conduct certain businesses at all, including proposals relating to restrictions on the type of activities in which financial institutions are permitted to engage. These proposals could also impose additional taxes on a limited subset of financial institutions and insurance companies (either based on size, activities, geography or other criteria). It is uncertain whether and how these and other such proposals would apply to us, those who sell or service our products, or our competitors or how they could impact our ability to compete effectively, as well as our business, consolidated results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

Certain provisions of Dodd-Frank remain relevant to insurance groups generally, including AIG. The Financial Stability Oversight Council (Council) rescinded our designation as a nonbank SIFI on September 29, 2017, but the Council remains authorized under Dodd-Frank to determine, subject to certain statutory and regulatory standards and to recent changes to the Council's guidance favoring an activities-based approach to systemic risk identification and mitigation, that certain nonbank financial companies be designated as nonbank SIFIs subject to supervision by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and enhanced prudential standards. The Council may also recommend that state insurance regulators or other regulators apply new or heightened standards and safeguards for activities or practices that we and other insurers or other nonbank financial services companies, including insurers, engage in. Additionally, Dodd-Frank directs existing and newly created government agencies and bodies to promulgate regulations implementing the law, which is an ongoing process. There remains considerable uncertainty as to the potential adoption and timing of additional regulatory changes related to Dodd-Frank. We cannot predict the requirements of any additional regulations that may be ultimately adopted or the impact they may have on our businesses, consolidated results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

See Item 1. Business – Regulation – U.S. Regulation – Dodd-Frank for further discussion of provisions of Dodd-Frank that remain relevant to insurance groups generally.

An “ownership change” could limit our ability to utilize tax loss and credit carryforwards to offset future taxable income. As of December 31, 2019, on a U.S. GAAP basis, we had U.S. federal net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$32.1 billion and \$2.2 billion in foreign tax credits. Our ability to use these tax attributes to offset future taxable income may be significantly limited if we experience an “ownership change” as defined in Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). In general, an ownership change will occur when the percentage of AIG Parent's ownership (by value) by one or more “5-percent shareholders” (as defined in the Code) has increased by more than 50 percentage points over the lowest percentage owned by such shareholders at any time during the prior three years (calculated on a rolling basis). An entity that experiences an ownership change generally will be subject to an annual limitation on its pre-ownership change tax loss and credit carryforwards equal to the equity value of the corporation immediately before the ownership change, multiplied by the long-term, tax-exempt rate posted monthly by the IRS (subject to certain adjustments). The annual limitation would be increased each year to the extent that there is an unused limitation in a prior year. The limitation on our ability to utilize tax loss and credit carryforwards arising from an ownership change under Section 382 of the Code would depend on the value of our equity at the time of any ownership change. If we were to experience an “ownership change”, it is possible that a significant portion of our tax loss and credit carryforwards could expire before we would be able to use them to offset future taxable income.

On March 9, 2011, our Board adopted our Tax Asset Protection Plan (the Plan) to help protect these tax loss and credit carryforwards, and on December 14, 2016, the Board adopted an amendment to the Plan, extending its expiration date to December 14, 2019. Our shareholders ratified the amendment of the Plan at our 2017 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. Thereafter, on December 11, 2019, the Board adopted a second amendment to the Plan, extending its expiration date to December 11, 2022. The Board intends to submit the third amendment of the Plan to our shareholders for ratification at our 2020 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. At our 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, shareholders adopted a protective amendment to our Restated Certificate of Incorporation (Protective Amendment), which is designed to prevent certain transfers of AIG Common Stock that could result in an “ownership change”. At our 2017 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, our shareholders approved the amendment to our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation to adopt a successor to the Protective Amendment that contains substantially the same terms as the Protective Amendment but would expire on June 28, 2020. The Board intends to submit to our shareholders for approval at our 2020 Annual Meeting of Shareholders an amendment and restatement to our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation to adopt a successor to the Protective Amendment that contains substantially the same terms as the Protective Amendment but would expire on the third anniversary of the date of our 2019 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

The Plan is designed to reduce the likelihood of an “ownership change” by (i) discouraging any person or group from becoming a 4.99 percent shareholder and (ii) discouraging any existing 4.99 percent shareholder from acquiring additional shares of AIG Common Stock. The Protective Amendment generally restricts any transfer of AIG Common Stock that would (i) increase the ownership by any person to 4.99 percent or more of AIG Common Stock then outstanding or (ii) increase the percentage of AIG Common Stock owned by a Five Percent Stockholder (as defined in the Plan). Despite the intentions of the Plan and the Protective Amendment to deter and prevent an “ownership change”, such an event may still occur. In addition, the Plan and the Protective Amendment may make it more difficult and more expensive to acquire us, and may discourage open market purchases of AIG Common Stock or a non-negotiated tender or exchange offer for AIG Common Stock. Accordingly, the Plan and the Protective Amendment may limit a shareholder’s ability to realize a premium over the market price of AIG Common Stock in connection with any stock transaction.

Changes to tax laws, including U.S. legislation enacted in late 2017, could increase our corporate taxes or make some of our products less attractive to consumers. On December 22, 2017 President Trump signed major tax legislation into law (Public Law 115-97) (the Tax Act). The Tax Act, known informally as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, reduced the statutory rate of U.S. federal corporate income tax to 21 percent and enacted numerous other changes impacting AIG and the insurance industry.

The reduction in the statutory U.S. federal corporate income tax rate is expected to positively impact AIG’s future U.S. after-tax earnings. Other changes in the Tax Act that broaden the tax base by reducing or eliminating deductions for certain items (e.g., reductions to separate account dividends received deductions, disallowance of entertainment expenses, and limitations on the deduction of certain executive compensation costs) will offset a portion of the benefits from the lower statutory rate. Other specific changes, including the calculation of insurance tax reserves and the amortization of deferred acquisition costs, will impact the timing of our tax expense items and could impact the pricing of certain insurance products.

In addition to changing the taxation of corporations in general and insurance companies in particular, the Tax Act temporarily reduced certain tax rates for individuals and increased the exemption for the federal estate tax. These changes could reduce demand in the U.S. for life insurance and annuity contracts, which would reduce our income due to lower sales of these products or potential increased surrenders of in-force business.

Furthermore, the overall impact of the Tax Act is subject to the effect of other complex provisions in the Tax Act (including the base erosion and anti-abuse tax (BEAT) and global intangible low-taxed income (GILTI)), which reduce a portion of the benefit from the lower statutory U.S. federal rate. While the U.S. tax authorities issued formal guidance and recently issued proposed and final regulations for BEAT and other provisions of the Tax Act, there are still certain aspects of the Tax Act that remain unclear. AIG will continue to review the impact of BEAT, GILTI and related provisions as further guidance is issued. Any further guidance may result in changes to the interpretations and assumptions we made and actions we may take, which as a result may impact the amounts recorded with respect to international provisions of the Tax Act, possibly materially.

In addition, new tax laws outside the U.S. similar to BEAT or enacted in response to proposals by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development could make substantive changes to the global international tax regime. Such changes could impact cross border reinsurance transactions, which could increase our tax costs globally.

Finally, it is possible that tax laws will be further changed either in a technical corrections bill or entirely new legislation. It remains difficult to predict whether or when there will be any tax law changes or further guidance by the authorities in the U.S. or elsewhere in the world having a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, liquidity and financial condition, as the impact of broad proposals on our business can vary substantially depending upon the specific changes or further guidance made and how the changes or guidance are implemented by the authorities.

For additional information see Item 7. MD&A – Consolidated Results of Operations – U.S. Tax Reform Overview.

COMPETITION AND EMPLOYEES

We face intense competition in each of our businesses. Our businesses operate in highly competitive environments, both domestically and overseas. Our principal competitors are other large multinational insurance organizations, as well as banks, investment banks and other nonbank financial institutions. The insurance industry in particular is highly competitive. Within the U.S., our General Insurance companies compete with other stock companies, specialty insurance organizations, mutual insurance companies and other underwriting organizations. Our Life and Retirement companies compete in the U.S. with life insurance companies and other participants in related financial services fields. Overseas, our subsidiaries compete for business with the foreign insurance operations of large U.S. insurers and with global insurance groups and local companies.

Technological advancements and innovation in the insurance industry, including those related to evolving customer preferences and the digitization of insurance products may present competitive risks. Technological advancements and innovation are occurring in distribution, underwriting, claims and operations at a rapid pace, and that pace may increase, particularly as companies increasingly use data analytics and technology as part of their business strategy. While we seek opportunities to leverage technological advancements and innovation for our customers' benefit, our business and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected if external technological advancements or innovation, or the regulation of technological advancements or innovation, limit our ability to retain existing business, write new business at adequate rates or on appropriate terms, render our insurance products less suitable or impact our ability to adapt or deploy current products as quickly and effectively as our competitors.

Reductions of our credit ratings or IFS ratings or negative publicity may make it more difficult to compete to retain existing customers and to maintain our historical levels of business with existing customers and counterparties. General Insurance companies and Life and Retirement companies compete through a combination of risk acceptance criteria, product pricing, and terms and conditions. Retirement services companies compete through crediting rates and the issuance of guaranteed benefits. A decline in our position as to any one or more of these factors could adversely affect our profitability.

Competition for employees in our industry is intense, and we may not be able to attract and retain the highly skilled people we need to support our business. Our success depends, in large part, on our ability to attract and retain key people. Due to the intense competition in our industry for key employees with demonstrated ability, we may be unable to hire or retain such employees. In addition, we may experience higher than expected employee turnover and difficulty attracting new employees as a result of uncertainty from strategic actions and organizational and operational changes. Losing any of our key people also could have a material adverse effect on our operations given their skills, knowledge of our business, years of industry experience and the potential difficulty of promptly finding qualified replacement employees. Our business and consolidated results of operations could be materially adversely affected if we are unsuccessful in attracting and retaining key employees.

Managing key employee succession and retention is critical to our success. We would be adversely affected if we fail to adequately plan for the succession of our senior management and other key employees. While we have succession plans and long-term compensation plans designed to retain our employees, our succession plans may not operate effectively and our compensation plans cannot guarantee that the services of these employees will continue to be available to us.

Employee error and misconduct may be difficult to detect and prevent and may result in significant losses. There have been a number of cases involving fraud or other misconduct by employees in the financial services industry in recent years and we run the risk that employee misconduct could occur. Instances of fraud, illegal acts, errors, failure to document transactions properly or to obtain proper internal authorization, misuse of customer or proprietary information, or failure to comply with regulatory requirements or our internal policies may result in losses and/or reputational damage. It is not always possible to deter or prevent employee misconduct, and the controls that we have in place to prevent and detect this activity may not be effective in all cases.

We may not be able to protect our intellectual property and may be subject to infringement claims. We rely on a combination of contractual rights and copyright, trademark, patent and trade secret laws to establish and protect our intellectual property. Although we use a broad range of measures to protect our intellectual property rights, third parties may infringe or misappropriate our intellectual property. We have, and may in the future, litigate to enforce and protect our intellectual property and to determine its scope, validity or enforceability, which could divert significant resources and may not prove successful. Litigation to enforce our intellectual property rights may not be successful and cost a significant amount of money. The inability to secure or enforce the protection of our intellectual property assets could harm our reputation and have a material adverse effect on our business and our ability to compete. We also may be subject to costly litigation in the event that another party alleges our operations or activities infringe upon their intellectual property rights, including patent rights, or violate license usage rights. Any such intellectual property claims and any resulting litigation could result in significant expense and liability for damages, and in some circumstances we could be enjoined from providing certain products or services to our customers, or utilizing and benefiting from certain patent, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets or licenses, or alternatively could be required to enter into costly licensing arrangements with third parties, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Estimates used in the preparation of financial statements and modeled results used in various areas of our business may differ materially from actual experience. Our financial statements are prepared in conformity with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (U.S. GAAP), which requires the application of accounting policies that often involve a significant degree of judgment. *The accounting policies that we consider most dependent on the application of estimates and assumptions, and therefore may be viewed as critical accounting estimates, are described in Item 7. MD&A — Critical Accounting Estimates.* These accounting estimates require the use of assumptions, some of which are highly uncertain at the time of estimation. These estimates are based on judgment, current facts and circumstances, and, when applicable, internally developed models. Therefore, actual results could differ from these estimates, possibly in the near term, and could have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In addition, we employ models to price products, calculate reserves and value assets, as well as evaluate risk and determine capital requirements, among other uses. These models rely on estimates and projections that are inherently uncertain, may use incomplete, outdated or incorrect data or assumptions and may not operate properly. To the extent that any of our operating practices and procedures do not accurately produce, or reproduce, data that we use to conduct any or all aspects of our business, such errors may negatively impact our business, reputation, results of operations, and financial condition. For example, modeling for man-made catastrophes, such as terrorism and cyber events is especially difficult and less reliable given such models are in the early stages of development and therefore, not widely adopted or available. As our businesses continue to expand and evolve, the number and complexity of models we employ has grown, increasing our inherent exposure to error in the design, implementation or use of models, including the associated input data, controls and assumptions, and the controls we have in place to mitigate their risk may not be effective in all cases.

Changes in accounting principles and financial reporting requirements impact our consolidated results of operations and financial condition. Our financial statements are subject to the application of U.S. GAAP, which is periodically revised. Accordingly, from time to time, we are required to adopt new or revised accounting standards issued by recognized authoritative bodies, including the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).

The FASB has revised the accounting standards for insurance contracts. The FASB-adopted standards as of December 31, 2017 focused on disclosures for short-duration insurance contracts, which primarily relate to our property casualty products. In addition, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2018-12 – Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Long-Duration Contracts, which has an effective date of January 1, 2022 and will significantly change the accounting measurements and disclosures for long-duration insurance contracts, which primarily relates to our life and annuity products. Changes to the manner in which we account for long-duration products could impact our consolidated results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

The FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13 – Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments, which took effect on January 1, 2020. This standard changes how we account for credit losses for most financial assets, premiums receivable and reinsurance receivables. The standard replaces the existing incurred loss impairment model with a new “current expected credit loss model” that generally will result in earlier recognition of credit losses. The standard applies to financial assets subject to credit losses, including loans measured at amortized cost, reinsurance receivables and certain off-balance sheet credit exposures. Additionally, the impairment of available-for-sale debt securities, including purchased credit deteriorated securities, are subject to the new guidance and are measured in a similar manner, except that losses will be recognized as allowances rather than reductions in the amortized cost of the securities. The standard impacts our consolidated results of operations, liquidity and financial condition and will require additional information to be disclosed in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The adoption of the newly issued standards as well as other future accounting standards could impact our reported consolidated results of operations, liquidity and reported financial condition.

For a discussion of the impact of accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet required to be implemented see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Changes in our assumptions regarding the discount rate and expected rate of return for our pension and other postretirement benefit plans may result in increased expenses and reduce our profitability. We determine our pension and other postretirement benefit plan costs based on assumed discount rates, expected rates of return on plan assets and trends in health care costs. Changes in these assumptions, including from the impact of a sustained low interest rate environment or rapidly rising interest rates, may result in increased expenses which could impact our consolidated results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

For further details on our pension and postretirement benefit plans see Note 22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

If our businesses do not perform well and/or their estimated fair values decline, we may be required to recognize an impairment of our goodwill or to establish a valuation allowance against the deferred income tax assets, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. Goodwill represents the excess of the amounts we paid to acquire subsidiaries and other businesses over the fair value of their net assets at the date of acquisition. We test goodwill at least annually for impairment. Impairment testing is performed based upon estimates of the fair value of the “reporting unit” to which the goodwill relates. The fair value of the reporting unit is impacted by the performance of the business and could be adversely impacted if new business, customer retention, profitability or other drivers of performance differ from expectations, or upon the occurrence of certain events, including a significant and adverse change in regulations, legal factors, accounting standards or business climate, or an adverse action or assessment by a regulator. If it is determined that goodwill has been impaired, we must write down goodwill by the amount of the impairment, with a corresponding charge to net income (loss). These write-downs could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations, liquidity and financial condition. *For further discussion regarding goodwill impairment, see Item 7. MD&A – Critical Accounting Estimates – Impairment Charges – Goodwill Impairment and Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.*

Deferred income tax represents the tax effect of the differences between the book and tax basis of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets are assessed periodically by management to determine if they are realizable. The performance of the business, including the ability to generate future taxable income from a variety of sources and planning strategies, is factored into management’s determination. If, based on available evidence, it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will not be realized, then a valuation allowance must be established with a corresponding charge to net income. Such charges could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations, liquidity and financial condition. *For further discussion regarding deferred tax assets, see Item 7. MD&A – Critical Accounting Estimates – Income Taxes and Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.*

ITEM 1B | Unresolved Staff Comments

There are no material unresolved written comments that were received from the SEC staff 180 days or more before the end of our fiscal year relating to periodic or current reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

ITEM 2 | Properties

During 2019, we executed a sale and concurrent leaseback of our corporate headquarters building, which includes a portion of the operations of our General Insurance companies, located at 175 Water Street, New York, New York. We operate from approximately 167 offices in the United States and approximately 342 offices in approximately 54 foreign countries. We own 14 office buildings in the United States.

Our General Insurance companies own offices in 12 foreign countries and jurisdictions including Bermuda, Ecuador, Japan, Mexico, the UK and Venezuela. The remainder of the office space we use is leased. We believe that our leases and properties are sufficient for our current purposes.

LOCATIONS OF CERTAIN ASSETS

As of December 31, 2019, approximately 15 percent of our consolidated assets were located outside the U.S. and Canada, including \$405 million of cash and securities on deposit with regulatory authorities in those locations.

For additional geographic information see Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

For total carrying values of cash and securities deposited by our insurance subsidiaries under requirements of regulatory authorities see Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Operations outside the U.S. and Canada and assets held abroad may be adversely affected by political developments in foreign countries, including tax changes, nationalization and changes in regulatory policy, as well as by consequence of hostilities and unrest. The risks of such occurrences and their overall effect upon us vary from country to country and cannot be predicted. If expropriation or nationalization does occur, our policy is to take all appropriate measures to seek recovery of any affected assets. Certain of the countries in which our business is conducted have currency restrictions that generally cause a delay in a company’s ability to repatriate assets and profits.

For additional information see Item 1A. Risk Factors — Business and Operations.

ITEM 3 | Legal Proceedings

For a discussion of legal proceedings see Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, which is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 4 | Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Part II

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

AIG's common stock, par value \$2.50 per share (AIG Common Stock), is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: AIG). There were approximately 22,327 stockholders of record of AIG Common Stock as of February 10, 2020.

Equity Compensation Plans

Our table of equity compensation plans will be included in the definitive proxy statement for AIG's 2020 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. The definitive proxy statement will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after the end of AIG's fiscal year pursuant to Regulation 14A.

Purchases of Equity Securities

On February 13, 2019, our Board of Directors authorized an additional increase to its previous repurchase authorization of AIG Common Stock of \$1.5 billion.

During the three-month period ended December 31, 2019, we did not repurchase any shares of AIG Common Stock or any warrants to purchase shares of AIG Common Stock under this authorization.

As of December 31, 2019, approximately \$2.0 billion remained under the authorization. We did not repurchase any shares of AIG Common Stock or any warrants to purchase shares of AIG Common Stock from January 1, 2020 to February 12, 2020. Shares may be repurchased from time to time in the open market, private purchases, through forward, derivative, accelerated repurchase or automatic repurchase transactions or otherwise (including through the purchase of warrants). Certain of our share repurchases have been and may from time to time be effected through Exchange Act Rule 10b5-1 repurchase plans. The timing of any future share repurchases will depend on market conditions, our business and strategic plans, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and other factors. The repurchase of AIG Common Stock is also subject to the terms of AIG's Series A 5.85% Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock (Series A Preferred Stock), pursuant to which AIG may not (other than in limited circumstances) purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire AIG Common Stock unless the full dividends for the latest completed dividend period on all outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock have been declared and paid or provided for.

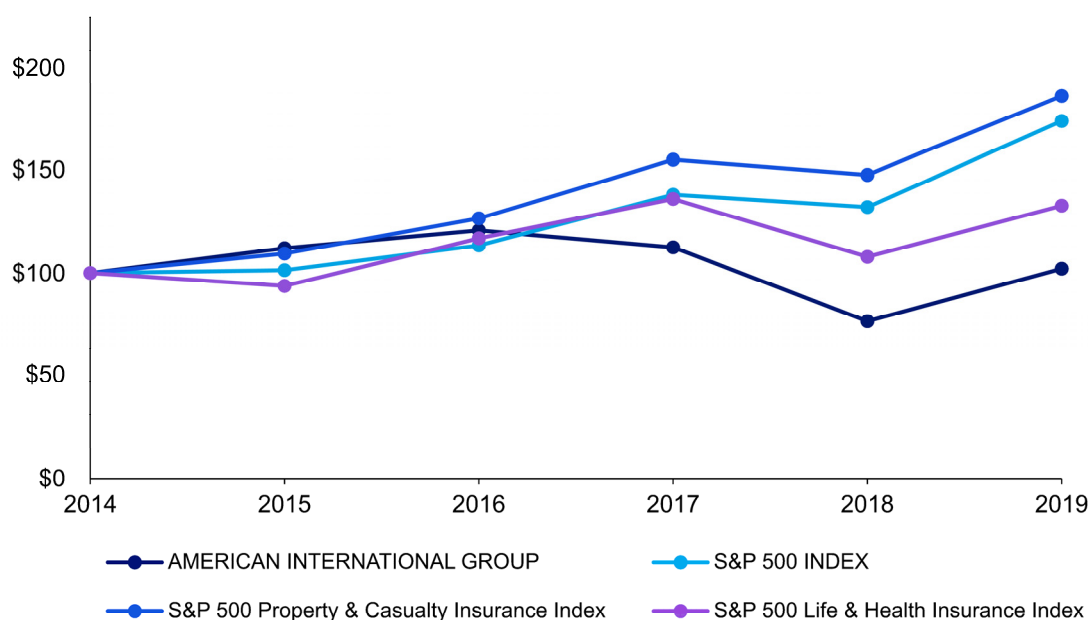
For additional information on our share purchases see Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Common Stock Performance Graph

The following Performance Graph compares the cumulative total shareholder return on AIG Common Stock for a five-year period (December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2019) with the cumulative total return of the S&P's 500 stock index (which includes AIG), the S&P Property and Casualty Insurance Index and the S&P Life and Health Insurance Index.

Value of \$100 Invested on December 31, 2014

(All \$ as of December 31st)



Dividend reinvestment has been assumed and returns have been weighted to reflect relative stock market capitalization.

	As of December 31,					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
AIG	\$ 100.00	\$ 112.15	\$ 120.86	\$ 112.56	\$ 76.44	\$ 102.11
S&P 500	100.00	101.38	113.51	138.29	132.23	173.86
S&P 500 Property & Casualty Insurance Index	100.00	109.53	126.73	155.10	147.83	186.07
S&P 500 Life & Health Insurance	100.00	93.69	116.98	136.20	107.91	132.92

ITEM 6 | Selected Financial Data

The Selected Consolidated Financial Data should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes included elsewhere herein.

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
<i>(in millions, except per common share data)</i>					
Revenues:					
Premiums	\$ 30,561	\$ 30,614	\$ 31,374	\$ 34,393	\$ 36,655
Policy fees	3,015	2,791	2,935	2,732	2,755
Net investment income	14,619	12,476	14,179	14,065	14,053
Net realized capital gains (losses)	632	(130)	(1,380)	(1,944)	776
Other income	919	1,638	2,412	3,121	4,088
Total revenues	49,746	47,389	49,520	52,367	58,327
Benefits, losses and expenses:					
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred	25,402	27,412	29,972	32,437	31,345
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	3,832	3,754	3,592	3,705	3,731
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	5,164	5,386	4,288	4,521	5,236
General operating and other expenses	8,537	9,302	9,107	10,989	12,686
Interest expense	1,417	1,309	1,168	1,260	1,281
(Gain) loss on extinguishment of debt	32	7	(5)	74	756
Net (gain) loss on sale of divested businesses	75	(38)	(68)	(545)	11
Total benefits, losses and expenses	44,459	47,132	48,054	52,441	55,046
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense	5,287	257	1,466	(74)	3,281
Income tax expense	1,166	154	7,526	185	1,059
Income (loss) from continuing operations	4,121	103	(6,060)	(259)	2,222
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	48	(42)	4	(90)	-
Net income (loss)	4,169	61	(6,056)	(349)	2,222
Net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	821	67	28	500	26
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG	3,348	(6)	(6,084)	(849)	2,196
Less: Dividends on preferred stock	22	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ 3,326	\$ (6)	\$ (6,084)	\$ (849)	\$ 2,196
Income (loss) per common share attributable to AIG common shareholders:					
Basic:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 3.74	\$ 0.04	\$ (6.54)	\$ (0.70)	\$ 1.69
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	0.05	(0.05)	-	(0.08)	-
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders	3.79	(0.01)	(6.54)	(0.78)	1.69
Diluted:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations	3.69	0.04	(6.54)	(0.70)	1.65
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	0.05	(0.05)	-	(0.08)	-
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders	3.74	(0.01)	(6.54)	(0.78)	1.65
Dividends declared per common share	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	0.81

Year-end balance sheet data:

Total investments	\$ 337,615	\$ 314,209	\$ 322,292	\$ 328,175	\$ 338,354
Total assets	525,064	491,984	498,301	498,264	496,842
Long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	35,350	34,540	31,640	30,912	29,249
Total liabilities	457,637	434,675	432,593	421,406	406,632
Total AIG shareholders' equity	65,675	56,361	65,171	76,300	89,658
Total equity	67,427	57,309	65,708	76,858	90,210
Book value per common share	74.93	65.04	72.49	76.66	75.10
Book value per common share, excluding Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ^(a)	69.20	66.67	66.41	73.41	72.97
Adjusted book value per common share ^(a)	58.89	54.95	54.74	58.57	58.94
Return on common equity	5.3 %	0.0 %	(8.4) %	(1.0) %	2.2 %
Adjusted return on common equity ^(a)	8.3	2.1	4.1	0.6	3.7

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Other data:					
Catastrophe-related losses ^{(b) (c)}	\$ 1,278	\$ 2,885	\$ 4,167	\$ 1,331	\$ 731
Prior year (favorable) unfavorable development ^(d)	(294)	362	978	5,788	4,119
Other-than-temporary impairments	174	251	260	559	671
Adjustment to federal deferred tax valuation allowance	(44)	21	43	83	110
Impact of Tax Act	-	62	6,687	-	-
Net positive (negative) adjustment from update of Life and Retirement actuarial assumptions	\$ (10)	\$ (228)	\$ 68	\$ (427)	\$ 3

(a) Book value per common share excluding Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (AOCI), Book value per common share excluding AOCI and DTA (Adjusted book value per common share), and return on common equity – adjusted after-tax income attributable to AIG common shareholders excluding AOCI and DTA (Adjusted return on common equity) are non-GAAP financial measures and the reconciliations to the relevant GAAP financial measures are below. For additional information see Item 7. MD&A — Use of Non-GAAP Measures.

(b) Natural catastrophe losses are generally weather or seismic events having a net impact on AIG in excess of \$10 million each and man-made catastrophe losses, such as terrorism and civil disorders that exceed the \$10 million threshold.

(c) Represents catastrophe related losses for General Insurance, net of reinsurance and reinstatement premiums related to catastrophes.

(d) For discussion on prior year development see MD&A – Insurance Reserves – Prior Year Development.

Items Affecting Comparability Between Periods

The following are significant developments that affected multiple periods and financial statement captions.

BUSINESS ACQUISITION

On July 18, 2018, we completed the purchase of Validus Holdings, Ltd. (Validus). On November 6, 2018, we completed the acquisition of Glatfelter Insurance Group (Glatfelter).

ASSET DISPOSITIONS

In 2015, we sold all of our ordinary shares of AerCap Holdings N.V. received as part of the consideration for the sale of International Lease Finance Corporation. In 2016, we sold United Guaranty to Arch Capital Group Ltd. In 2017, we sold Fuji Life to FWD Group and certain international insurance operations to Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited (Fairfax).

For further discussion on the 2017 and 2018 asset dispositions and the 2018 purchases of Validus and Glatfelter, see Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

On November 13, 2018, we sold a 19.9 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings to TC Group Cayman Investment Holdings, L.P. (TCG), an affiliate of The Carlyle Group L.P. (Carlyle). On November 25, 2019, we entered into an agreement to sell a controlling financial interest in Fortitude Holdings. The assets and liabilities related to Fortitude Holdings, which are not eliminated in consolidation, are classified as held for sale and are reported in Other Assets and Other liabilities in our Consolidated Balance Sheet since Fortitude Holdings is held for sale.

For further discussion on these Fortitude Holdings transactions, see Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures Included in Selected Financial Data

The following table presents a reconciliation of Book value per common share to Book value per common share, excluding AOCI and Book value per common share, excluding AOCI and DTA (Adjusted book value per common share), which are non-GAAP measures. For additional information see Item 7. MD&A — Use of Non-GAAP Measures.

(in millions, except per common share data)	At December 31,				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total AIG shareholders' equity	\$ 65,675	\$ 56,361	\$ 65,171	\$ 76,300	\$ 89,658
Preferred equity	485	-	-	-	-
Total AIG common shareholders' equity	65,190	56,361	65,171	76,300	89,658
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	4,982	(1,413)	5,465	3,230	2,537
Total AIG common shareholders' equity, excluding AOCI	60,208	57,774	59,706	73,070	87,121
Deferred tax assets	8,977	10,153	10,492	14,770	16,751
Adjusted common shareholders' equity	51,231	47,621	49,214	58,300	70,370
Total common shares outstanding	869,999,031	866,609,429	899,044,657	995,335,841	1,193,916,617
Book value per common share	\$ 74.93	\$ 65.04	\$ 72.49	\$ 76.66	\$ 75.10
Book value per common share, excluding AOCI	69.20	66.67	66.41	73.41	72.97
Adjusted book value per common share	58.89	54.95	54.74	58.57	58.94

The following table presents a reconciliation of Return on common equity to Adjusted return on common equity, which is a non-GAAP measure. For additional information see Item 7. MD&A — Use of Non-GAAP Measures.

Years Ended December 31,					
(dollars in millions)	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ 3,326	\$ (6)	\$ (6,084)	\$ (849)	\$ 2,196
Adjusted after-tax income attributable to AIG common shareholders	4,084	1,064	2,231	406	2,872
Average AIG common shareholders' equity	\$ 62,205	\$ 60,819	\$ 72,348	\$ 86,617	\$ 101,558
Average AOCI	3,261	1,193	4,675	5,722	7,598
Average AIG common shareholders' equity, excluding average AOCI	58,944	59,626	67,673	80,895	93,960
Average DTA	9,605	10,133	13,806	15,905	15,803
Average adjusted AIG common shareholders' equity	\$ 49,339	\$ 49,493	\$ 53,867	\$ 64,990	\$ 78,157
Return on common equity	5.3 %	0.0 %	(8.4) %	(1.0) %	2.2 %
Adjusted return on common equity	8.3	2.1	4.1	0.6	3.7

ITEM 7 | Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This Annual Report on Form 10-K and other publicly available documents may include, and officers and representatives of AIG may from time to time make and discuss, projections, goals, assumptions and statements that may constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These projections, goals, assumptions and statements are not historical facts but instead represent only a belief regarding future events, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and outside AIG's control. These projections, goals, assumptions and statements include statements preceded by, followed by or including words such as "will," "believe," "anticipate," "expect," "intend," "plan," "focused on achieving," "view," "target," "goal" or "estimate." These projections, goals, assumptions and statements may relate to future actions, prospective services or products, future performance or results of current and anticipated services or products, sales efforts, expenses, the outcome of contingencies such as legal proceedings, anticipated organizational, business or regulatory changes, anticipated sales, monetization and/or acquisitions of businesses or assets, or successful integration of acquired businesses, management succession and retention plans, exposure to risk, trends in operations and financial results.

It is possible that AIG's actual results and financial condition will differ, possibly materially, from the results and financial condition indicated in these projections, goals, assumptions and statements. Factors that could cause AIG's actual results to differ, possibly materially, from those in the specific projections, goals, assumptions and statements include:

- changes in market and industry conditions;
- the occurrence of catastrophic events, both natural and man-made, and the effects of climate change;
- AIG's ability to effectively execute on AIG 200 operational programs designed to achieve underwriting excellence, modernization of AIG's operating infrastructure, enhanced user and customer experiences and unification of AIG;
- AIG's ability to consummate the sale of its controlling interest in Fortitude Holdings and AIG's ability to successfully manage Legacy Portfolios;
- changes in judgments concerning potential cost saving opportunities;
- actions by credit rating agencies;
- changes in judgments concerning insurance underwriting and insurance liabilities;
- the impact of potential information technology, cybersecurity or data security breaches, including as a result of cyber-attacks or security vulnerabilities;
- disruptions in the availability of AIG's electronic data systems or those of third parties;
- the effectiveness of strategies to recruit and retain key personnel and to implement effective succession plans;
- the requirements, which may change from time to time, of the global regulatory framework to which AIG is subject;
- significant legal, regulatory or governmental proceedings;
- concentrations in AIG's investment portfolios;
- changes to the valuation of AIG's investments;
- AIG's ability to successfully dispose of, monetize and/or acquire businesses or assets or successfully integrate acquired businesses;
- changes in judgments concerning the recognition of deferred tax assets and goodwill impairment; and
- such other factors discussed in:
 - Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors of this Annual Report; and
 - this Part II, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) of this Annual Report.

We are not under any obligation (and expressly disclaim any obligation) to update or alter any projections, goals, assumptions or other statements, whether written or oral, that may be made from time to time, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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Throughout the MD&A, we use certain terms and abbreviations, which are summarized in the Glossary and Acronyms.

We have incorporated into this discussion a number of cross-references to additional information included throughout this Annual Report to assist readers seeking additional information related to a particular subject.

Use of Non-GAAP Measures

In Item 1. Business, Item 6. Selected Financial Data and throughout this MD&A, 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.

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. The reconciliation to book value per common share, the most comparable GAAP measure, is presented in Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

Return on common equity – 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. The reconciliation to return on common equity, the most comparable GAAP measure, is presented in Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

Adjusted after-tax income attributable to AIG common shareholders is derived by excluding the tax effected adjusted pre-tax income (APTI) adjustments described below, 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.

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 in the Consolidated Results of Operations section of this MD&A.

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.

Adjusted pre-tax income 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. Beginning in the first quarter of 2019, on a prospective basis, the changes in the fair value of equity securities are excluded from adjusted pre-tax income (loss). 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.

• **General Insurance**

- **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.
- **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 catastrophe losses are generally weather or seismic events having a net impact on AIG in excess of \$10 million each and man-made catastrophe losses, 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.

• **Life and Retirement**

- **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.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires the application of accounting policies that often involve a significant degree of judgment.

The accounting policies that we believe are most dependent on the application of estimates and assumptions, which are critical accounting estimates, are related to the determination of:

- loss reserves;
- valuation of future policy benefit liabilities and timing and extent of loss recognition;
- valuation of liabilities for guaranteed benefit features of variable annuity products;
- valuation of embedded derivatives for fixed index annuity and life products;
- estimated gross profits to value deferred acquisition costs for investment-oriented products;
- reinsurance assets;
- impairment charges, including other-than-temporary impairments on available for sale securities, impairments on other invested assets, including investments in life settlements, allowances for loan losses, and goodwill impairment;
- liability for legal contingencies;
- fair value measurements of certain financial assets and liabilities; and
- income tax assets and liabilities, including recoverability of our net deferred tax asset and the predictability of future tax operating profitability of the character necessary to realize the net deferred tax asset and estimates associated with the Tax Act.

These accounting estimates require the use of assumptions about matters, some of which are highly uncertain at the time of estimation. To the extent actual experience differs from the assumptions used, our consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially affected.

INSURANCE LIABILITIES

Loss Reserves

The estimate of the loss reserves relies on several key judgments:

- the determination of the actuarial models used as the basis for these estimates;
- the relative weights given to these models by product line;
- the underlying assumptions used in these models; and
- the determination of the appropriate groupings of similar product lines and, in some cases, the disaggregation of dissimilar losses within a product line.

We use numerous assumptions in determining the best estimate of reserves for each line of business. The importance of any specific assumption can vary by both line of business and accident year. Because actual experience can differ from key assumptions used in establishing reserves, there is potential for significant variation in the development of loss reserves. This is particularly true for long-tail classes of business.

All of our methods to calculate net reserves include assumptions about estimated reinsurance recoveries and their collectability. Reinsurance collectability is evaluated independently of the reserving process and appropriate allowances for uncollectible reinsurance are established.

OVERVIEW OF LOSS RESERVING PROCESS AND METHODS

Our loss reserves can generally be categorized into two distinct groups. Short-tail reserves consists principally of U.S. Property and Special Risks, Europe Property and Special Risks, U.S. Personal Insurance, and Europe and Japan Personal Insurance. Long-tail reserves include U.S. Workers' Compensation, U.S. Excess Casualty, U.S. Other Casualty, U.S. Financial Lines, Europe Casualty and Financial Lines, and U.S. Run-Off Long Tail Insurance Lines.

Short-Tail Reserves

For our short-tail coverages, such as property, where the nature of claims is generally high frequency with short reporting periods, with volatility arising from occasional severe events, the process for recording non-catastrophe quarterly loss reserves is geared toward maintaining IBNR based on percentages of net earned premiums for that business, rather than projecting ultimate loss ratios based on reported losses. For example, the IBNR reserve required for the latest accident quarter for a product line such as homeowners might be approximately 20 percent of the quarter's earned premiums. This level of reserve would generally be recorded regardless of the actual losses reported in the current quarter, thus recognizing severe events as they occur. The percent of premium factor reflects both our expectation of the ultimate loss costs associated with the line of business and the expectation of the percentage of ultimate loss costs that have not yet been reported. The expected ultimate loss costs generally reflect the average loss costs from a period of preceding accident quarters that have been adjusted for changes in rate and loss cost levels, mix of business, known exposure to unreported losses, or other factors affecting the particular line of business. The expected percentage of ultimate loss costs that have not yet been reported would be derived from historical loss emergence patterns. For more mature quarters, specific loss development methods would be used to determine the IBNR. For other product lines where the nature of claims is high frequency but low severity, methods including loss development, frequency/severity or a multiple of average monthly losses may be used to determine IBNR reserves. IBNR for claims arising from catastrophic events or events of unusual severity would be determined in close collaboration with the claims department's knowledge of known information, using alternative techniques or expected percentages of ultimate loss cost emergence based on historical loss emergence of similar claim types.

Long-Tail Reserves

Estimation of ultimate net losses and loss adjustment expenses (net losses) for our long-tail casualty lines of business is a complex process and depends on a number of factors, including the product line and volume of business, as well as estimates of reinsurance recoveries. Experience in the more recent accident years generally provides limited statistical credibility of reported net losses on long-tail casualty lines of business. That is because in the more recent accident years, a relatively low proportion of estimated ultimate net incurred losses are reported or paid. Therefore, IBNR reserves constitute a relatively high proportion of net losses.

For our longer-tail lines, we generally make actuarial and other assumptions with respect to the following:

- **Loss cost trend factors** are used to establish expected loss ratios for subsequent accident years based on the projected loss ratios for prior accident years.
- **Expected loss ratios** are used for the latest accident year (i.e., accident year 2019 for the year-end 2019 loss reserve analysis) and, in some cases for accident years prior to the latest accident year. The expected loss ratio generally reflects the projected loss ratio from prior accident years, adjusted for the loss cost trend and the effect of rate changes and other quantifiable factors on the loss ratio. For low-frequency, high-severity lines of business such as excess casualty, expected loss ratios generally are used for at least the three most recent accident years.
- **Loss development factors** are used to project the reported losses for each accident year to an ultimate basis. Generally, the actual loss development factors observed from prior accident years would be used as a basis to determine the loss development factors for the subsequent accident years.
- **Tail factors are development factors** used for certain longer tailed lines of business (for example, excess casualty, workers' compensation and general liability), to project future loss development for periods that extend beyond the available development data. The development of losses to the ultimate loss for a given accident year for these lines may take decades and the projection of ultimate losses for an accident year is very sensitive to the tail factors selected beyond a certain age.

We record quarterly changes in loss reserves for each product line of business. The overall change in our loss reserves is based on the sum of the changes for all product lines of business. For most long-tail product lines of business, the quarterly loss reserve changes are based on the estimated current loss ratio for each subset of coverage less any amounts paid. Also, any change in estimated ultimate losses from prior accident years deemed to be necessary based on the results of our latest detailed valuation reviews, large loss analyses, or other analytical techniques, either positive or negative, is reflected in the loss reserve and incurred losses for the current quarter. Differences between actual loss emergence in a given period and our expectations based on prior loss reserve estimates are used to monitor reserve adequacy between detailed valuation reviews and may also influence our judgment with respect to adjusting reserve estimates.

Details of the Loss Reserving Process

The process of determining the current loss ratio for each product line of business is based on a variety of factors. These include considerations such as: prior accident year and policy year loss ratios; rate changes; and changes in coverage, reinsurance, or mix of business. Other considerations include actual and anticipated changes in external factors such as trends in loss costs, inflation, employment rates or unemployment duration or in the legal and claims environment. The current loss ratio for each product line of business is intended to represent our best estimate after reflecting all of the relevant factors. At the close of each quarter, the assumptions and data underlying the loss ratios are reviewed to determine whether the loss ratios remain appropriate. This process includes a review of the actual loss experience in the quarter, actual rate changes achieved, actual changes in reinsurance, quantifiable changes in coverage or mix of business, and changes in other factors that may affect the loss ratio. When this review suggests that the previously determined loss ratio is no longer appropriate, the loss ratio is changed to reflect the revised estimates.

We conduct a comprehensive loss detailed valuation review at least annually for each product line of business in accordance with Actuarial Standards of Practice. These standards provide that the unpaid loss estimate may be presented in a variety of ways, such as a point estimate, a range of estimates, a point estimate based on the expected value of several reasonable estimates, or a probability distribution of the unpaid loss amount. Our actuarial best estimate for each product line of business represents an expected value generally considering a range of reasonably possible outcomes.

The reserve analysis for each product line of business is performed by a credentialed actuarial team in collaboration with claims, underwriting, business unit management, risk management and senior management. Our actuaries consider the ongoing applicability of prior data groupings and update numerous assumptions, including the analysis and selection of loss development and loss trend factors. They also determine and select the appropriate actuarial or other methods used to estimate reserve adequacy for each business product line, and may employ multiple methods and assumptions for each product line. These data groupings, accident year weights, method selections and assumptions necessarily change over time as business mix changes, development factors mature and become more credible and loss characteristics evolve. In the course of these detailed valuation reviews an actuarial best estimate of the loss reserve is determined. The sum of these estimates for each product line of business yields an overall actuarial best estimate for that line of business.

For certain product lines, we measure sensitivities and determine explicit ranges around the actuarial best estimate using multiple methodologies and varying assumptions. Where we have ranges, we use them to inform our selection of best estimates of loss reserves by major product line of business. Our range of reasonable estimates is not intended to cover all possibilities or extreme values and is based on known data and facts at the time of estimation.

We consult with third-party environmental litigation and engineering specialists, third-party toxic tort claims professionals, third-party clinical and public health specialists, third-party workers' compensation claims adjusters and third-party actuarial advisors to help inform our judgments, as needed.

A critical component of our detailed valuation reviews is an internal peer review of our reserving analyses and conclusions, where actuaries independent of the initial review evaluate the reasonableness of assumptions used, methods selected and weightings given to different methods. In addition, each detailed valuation review is subjected to a review and challenge process by specialists in our Enterprise Risk Management group.

We consider key factors in performing detailed actuarial reviews, including:

- an assessment of economic conditions including inflation, employment rates or unemployment duration;
- changes in the legal, regulatory, judicial and social environment including changes in road safety, public health and cleanup standards;
- changes in medical cost trends (inflation, intensity and utilization of medical services) and wage inflation trends;
- underlying policy pricing, terms and conditions including attachment points and policy limits;
- changes in claims handling philosophy, operating model, processes and related ongoing enhancements;
- third-party claims reviews that are periodically performed for key product lines such as toxic tort, environmental and other complex casualty;
- third-party actuarial reviews that are periodically performed for key product lines of business;
- input from underwriters on pricing, terms, and conditions and market trends; and
- changes in our reinsurance program, pricing and commutations.

Actuarial and Other Methods for Major Lines of Business

Our actuaries determine the appropriate actuarial methods and segmentation. This determination is based on a variety of factors including the nature of the losses associated with the product line of business, such as the frequency or severity of the claims. In addition to determining the actuarial methods, the actuaries determine the appropriate loss reserve groupings of data. This determination is a judgmental, dynamic process and refinements to the groupings are made every year. The changes to groupings may be driven by and may change to reflect observed or emerging patterns within and across product lines, or to differentiate different risk characteristics (for example, size of deductibles and extent of third-party claims specialists used by our insureds). As an example of reserve segmentation, we write many unique subsets of professional liability, which cover different products, industry segments, and coverage structures. While for pricing or other purposes, it may be appropriate to evaluate the profitability of each subset individually, we believe it is appropriate to combine the subsets into larger groups for reserving purposes to produce a greater degree of credibility in the loss experience. This determination of data segmentation and related actuarial methods is assessed, reviewed and updated at least annually.

The actuarial methods we use most commonly include paid and incurred loss development methods, expected loss ratio methods, including “Bornhuetter Ferguson” and “Cape Cod”, and frequency/severity models. Loss development methods utilize the actual loss development patterns from prior accident years updated through the current year to project the reported losses to an ultimate basis for all accident years. We also use this information to update our current accident year loss selections. Loss development methods are generally most appropriate for classes of business that exhibit a stable pattern of loss development from one accident year to the next, and for which the components of the product line have similar development characteristics. For example, property exposures would generally not be combined into the same product line as casualty exposures, and primary casualty exposures would generally not be combined into the same product line as excess casualty exposures. We continually refine our loss reserving techniques and adopt further segmentations based on our analysis of differing emerging loss patterns for certain product lines. We generally use expected loss ratio methods in cases where the reported loss data lacked sufficient credibility to utilize loss development methods, such as for new product lines of business or for long-tail product lines at early stages of loss development. Frequency/severity models may be used where sufficient frequency counts are available to apply such approaches.

Expected loss ratio methods rely on the application of an expected loss ratio to the earned premium for the product line of business to determine the liability for loss reserves and loss adjustment expenses. For example, an expected loss ratio of 70 percent applied to an earned premium base of \$10 million for a product line of business would generate an ultimate loss estimate of \$7 million. Subtracting any paid losses and loss adjustment expenses would result in the indicated loss reserve for this product line. Under the Bornhuetter Ferguson methods, the expected loss ratio is applied only to the expected unreported portion of the losses. For example, for a long-tail product line of business for which only 10 percent of the losses are expected to be reported at the end of the accident year, the expected loss ratio would be used to represent the 90 percent of losses still unreported. The actual reported losses at the end of the accident year would be added to determine the total ultimate loss estimate for the accident year. Subtracting the reported paid losses and loss adjustment expenses would result in the indicated loss reserve. In the example above, the expected loss ratio of 70 percent would be multiplied by 90 percent. The result of 63 percent would be applied to the earned premium of \$10 million resulting in an estimated unreported loss of \$6.3 million. Actual reported losses would be added to arrive at the total ultimate losses. If the reported losses were \$1 million, the ultimate loss estimate under the Bornhuetter Ferguson method would be \$7.3 million versus the \$7 million amount under the expected loss ratio method described above. Thus, the Bornhuetter Ferguson method gives partial credibility to the actual loss experience to date for the product line of business. Loss development methods generally give full credibility to the reported loss experience to date. In the example above, loss development methods would typically indicate an ultimate loss estimate of \$10 million, as the reported losses of \$1 million would be estimated to reflect only 10 percent of the ultimate losses.

A key advantage of loss development methods is that they respond more quickly to any actual changes in loss costs for the product line of business. Therefore, if loss experience is unexpectedly deteriorating or improving, the loss development method gives full credibility to the changing experience. Expected loss ratio methods would be slower to respond to the change, as they would continue to give more weight to a prior expected loss ratio, until enough evidence emerged to modify the expected loss ratio to reflect the changing loss experience. On the other hand, loss development methods have the disadvantage of overreacting to changes in reported losses if the loss experience is anomalous due to the various key factors described above and the inherent volatility in some of the classes. For example, the presence or absence of large losses at the early stages of loss development could cause the loss development method to overreact to the favorable or unfavorable experience by assuming it is a fundamental shift in the development pattern. In these instances, expected loss ratio methods such as Bornhuetter Ferguson have the advantage of recognizing large losses without extrapolating unusual large loss activity onto the unreported portion of the losses for the accident year.

The Cape Cod method is a hybrid between the loss development and Bornhuetter Ferguson methods, where the historic loss data and loss development factor assumptions are used to determine the expected loss ratio estimate in the Bornhuetter Ferguson method.

Frequency/severity methods generally rely on the determination of an ultimate number of claims and an average severity for each claim for each accident year. Multiplying the estimated ultimate number of claims for each accident year by the expected average severity of each claim produces the estimated ultimate loss for the accident year. Frequency/severity methods generally require a sufficient volume of claims in order for the average severity to be predictable. Average severity for subsequent accident years is generally determined by applying an estimated annual loss cost trend to the estimated average claim severity from prior accident years. In certain cases, a structural approach may also be used to predict the ultimate loss cost. Frequency/severity methods have the advantage that ultimate claim counts can generally be estimated more quickly and accurately than can ultimate losses. Thus, if the average claim severity can be accurately estimated, these methods can more quickly respond to changes in loss experience than other methods. However, for average severity to be predictable, the product line of business must consist of homogenous types of claims for which loss severity trends from one year to the next are reasonably consistent and where there are limited changes to deductible levels or limits. Generally these methods work best for high frequency, low severity product lines of business such as personal auto. However, frequency and severity metrics are also used to test the reasonability of results for other product lines of business and provide indications of underlying trends in the data. In addition, ultimate claim counts can be used as an alternative exposure measure to earned premiums in the Cape Cod method.

Structural driver analytics seek to explain the underlying drivers of frequency/severity. A structural driver analysis of frequency/severity is particularly useful for understanding the key drivers of uncertainty in the ultimate loss cost. For example, for the excess workers' compensation product line of business, we have attempted to corroborate our judgment by considering the impact on severity of the future potential for deterioration of an injured worker's medical condition, the impact of price inflation on the various categories of medical expense and cost of living adjustments on indemnity benefits, the impact of injured worker mortality and claim specific settlement and loss mitigation strategies, etc., using the following:

- Claim by claim reviews, often facilitated by third-party specialists, to determine the stability and likelihood of settling an injured worker's indemnity and medical benefits;
- Analysis of the potential for future deterioration in medical condition unlikely to be picked up by a claim file review and associated with potentially costly medical procedures (i.e., increases in both utilization and intensity of medical care) over the course of the injured worker's lifetime;
- Analysis of the cost of medical price inflation for each category of medical spend (services and devices) and for cost of living adjustments in line with statutory requirements;
- Portfolio specific mortality level and mortality improvement assumptions based on a mortality study conducted for our primary and excess workers' compensation portfolios and our opinion of future longevity trends for the open reported cases;
- Ground-up consideration of the reinsurance recoveries expected for the product line of business for reported claims with extrapolation for unreported claims; and
- The effects of various run-off loss management strategies that have been developed by our run-off unit.

In recent years, we have expanded our analysis of structural drivers to additional product lines of business as a means of corroborating our judgments using traditional actuarial techniques. For example, we have explicitly used external estimates of future medical inflation and mortality in estimating the loss development tail for excess of deductible primary workers' compensation business. Using external forecasts for items such as these can improve the accuracy and stability of our estimates.

The estimation of liability for loss reserves and loss adjustment expenses relating to asbestos and environmental pollution losses on insurance policies written many years ago is typically subject to greater uncertainty than other types of losses. This is due to inconsistent court decisions, as well as judicial interpretations and legislative actions that in some cases have tended to broaden coverage beyond the original intent of such policies or have expanded theories of liability. In addition, reinsurance recoverable balances relating to asbestos and environmental loss reserves are subject to greater uncertainty due to the underlying age of the claim, underlying legal issues surrounding the nature of the coverage, and determination of proper policy period. For these reasons, these balances tend to be subject to increased levels of disputes and legal collection activity when actually billed. The insurance industry as a whole is engaged in extensive litigation over these coverage and liability issues and is thus confronted with a continuing uncertainty in its efforts to quantify these exposures.

We continue to receive claims asserting injuries and damages from toxic waste, hazardous substances, and other environmental pollutants and alleged claims to cover the cleanup costs of hazardous waste dump sites, referred to collectively as environmental claims, and indemnity claims asserting injuries from asbestos. The vast majority of these asbestos and environmental losses emanate from policies written in 1984 and prior years. Commencing in 1985, standard policies contained absolute exclusions for pollution-related damage and asbestos. The current environmental policies that we specifically price and underwrite for environmental risks on a claims-made basis have been excluded from the analysis.

The majority of our exposures for asbestos and environmental losses are related to excess casualty coverages, not primary coverages. The litigation costs are treated in the same manner as indemnity amounts, with litigation expenses included within the limits of the liability we incur. Individual significant loss reserves, where future litigation costs are reasonably determinable, are established on a case-by-case basis.

Discussion of Key Assumptions of our Actuarial Methods

Line of Business or Category	Key Assumptions
U.S. Workers' Compensation	We generally use a combination of loss development and expected loss ratio methods for U.S. Workers' Compensation as this line of business is long-tail. The loss cost trend assumption is not believed to be material with respect to our guaranteed cost loss reserves. This is primarily because our actuaries are generally able to use loss development projections for all but the most recent accident year's reserves, so there is limited need to rely on loss cost trend assumptions for primary workers' compensation business. The tail factor is typically the most critical assumption, and small changes in the selected tail factor can have a material effect on our carried reserves. For example, the tail factors beyond twenty years for guaranteed cost business could vary by one and one-half percent below to two percent above those actually indicated in the 2019 loss reserve review. For excess of deductible business, in our judgment, it is reasonably likely that tail factors beyond twenty years could vary by four percent below to six percent above those actually indicated in the 2019 loss reserve review.

Line of Business or Category	Key Assumptions
U.S. Excess Casualty	We utilize various loss cost trend assumptions for different segments of the portfolio. After evaluating the historical loss cost trends from prior accident years since the early 1990s, in our judgment, it is reasonably likely that actual loss cost trends applicable to the year-end 2019 loss reserve review for U.S. Excess Casualty may range five percent lower or higher than this estimated loss trend. The loss cost trend assumption is critical for the U.S. Excess Casualty class of business due to the long-tail nature of the losses, and is applied across many accident years. Thus, there is the potential for the loss reserves with respect to a number of accident years (the expected loss ratio years) to be significantly affected by changes in loss cost trends that were initially relied upon in setting the loss reserves. These changes in loss trends could be attributable to changes in inflation or in the judicial environment, or in other social or economic conditions affecting losses. U.S. Excess Casualty is a long-tail class of business and any deviation in loss development factors might not be discernible for an extended period of time subsequent to the recording of the initial loss reserve estimates for any accident year. Mass tort claims in particular may develop over a very extended period and impact multiple accident years, so we usually select a separate pattern for them. Thus, there is the potential for the loss reserves with respect to a number of accident years to be significantly affected by changes in loss development factors that were initially relied upon in setting the reserves. After evaluating the historical loss development factors from prior accident years since the early 1990s, in our judgment, it is reasonably likely that the actual loss development factors could vary by an amount equivalent to a six month shift from those actually utilized in the year-end 2019 reserve review. This would impact projections both for accident years where the selections were directly based on loss development methods as well as the a priori loss ratio assumptions for accident years with selections based on Bornhuetter-Ferguson or Cape Cod methods. Similar to loss cost trends, these changes in loss development factors could be attributable to changes in inflation or in the judicial environment, or in other social or economic conditions affecting losses.
U.S. Other Casualty	The key uncertainties for other casualty lines are similar to excess casualty, as the underlying business is long-tailed and can be subject to variability in loss cost trends and changes in loss development factors. These may differ significantly by line of business as coverages such as general liability, medical malpractice and environmental may be subject to different risk drivers.
U.S. Financial Lines	The loss cost trends for U.S. Directors and Officers (D&O) liability business vary by year and subset, but for the most recent accident years, it is assumed to have been generally close to zero. After evaluating the historical loss cost levels from prior accident years since the early 1990s, including the potential effect of losses relating to the credit crisis, in our judgment, it is reasonably likely that the actual variation in loss cost levels for these subsets could vary by approximately 10 percent lower or higher on a year-over-year basis than the assumptions actually utilized in the year-end 2019 reserve review. Because U.S. D&O business has exhibited highly volatile loss trends from one accident year to the next, there is the possibility of an exceptionally high deviation. In our analysis, the effects of loss cost trend assumptions affect the results through the a priori loss ratio assumptions used for the Bornhuetter-Ferguson and Cape Cod methods, which impact the projections for the more recent accident years. The selected loss development factors are also an important assumption, but are less critical than for U.S. Excess Casualty. Because these classes are written on a claims made basis, the loss reporting and development tail is much shorter than for U.S. Excess Casualty. However, the high severity nature of the losses does create the potential for significant deviations in loss development patterns from one year to the next. Similar to U.S. Excess Casualty, after evaluating the historical loss development factors from prior accident years since the early 1990s, in our judgment, it is reasonably likely that actual loss development factors could change by an amount equivalent to a shift by six months from those actually utilized in the year-end 2019 reserve review.
Europe Casualty and Financial Lines	Similar to U.S. business, European Casualty and Financial Lines can be significantly impacted by loss cost trends and changes in loss development factors. The variation in such factors can differ significantly by product and region.
U.S. Property and Special Risks, and Europe Property and Special Risks	For short-tail lines such as Property and Special Risks, variance in outcomes for individual large claims or events can have a significant impact on results. These outcomes generally relate to unique characteristics of events such as catastrophes or losses with significant business interruption claims.
U.S. Personal Insurance, and Europe, and Japan Personal Insurance	Personal Insurance is short-tailed in nature similar to Property and Special Risks but less volatile. Variance in estimates can result from unique events such as catastrophes. In addition, some subsets of this business, such as auto liability, can be impacted by changes in loss development factors and loss cost trends.

Line of Business or Category	Key Assumptions
U.S. Run-Off Long Tail Insurance lines	We historically have used a combination of loss development methods and expected loss ratio methods for excess workers' compensation and other run-off segments. For environmental claims, we have utilized a variety of methods including traditional loss development approaches, claim department and other expert evaluations of the ultimate costs for certain claims and survival ratio metrics. U.S. Run-Off Long Tail Insurance lines is an extremely long-tail class of business, with a much greater than normal uncertainty as to the appropriate loss development factors for the tail of the loss development. Specifically for excess workers' compensation, after evaluating the historical loss development factors for prior accident years since the 1980s as well as the development over the past several years of the ground up loss projections utilized to help select the loss development factors in the tail for this class of business, in our judgment, it is reasonably likely that the tail factor beyond 30 years could vary by 10 percent above or below that actually indicated in the 2019 loss reserve review.
Other Reserve Items	Loss adjustment expenses (LAE) are separated into two broad categories: allocated loss adjustment expenses (ALAE), also referred to as legal defense and cost containment or "legal" and unallocated loss adjustment expenses, which includes certain claims adjuster fees and other internal claim management costs. We determine reserves for legal expenses for each class of business by one or more actuarial or structural driver methods. For the majority of segments, legal costs are analyzed in conjunction with losses. For segments where they are separately analyzed the methods used generally include development methods comparable to those described for loss development methods. The development could be based on either the paid loss adjustment expenses or the ratio of paid loss adjustment expenses to paid losses, or both. Other methods include the utilization of expected ultimate ratios of paid loss expense to paid losses, based on actual experience from prior accident years or from similar product lines of business. The bulk of adjuster expenses are allocated and charged to individual claim files. For these expenses, we generally determine reserves based on calendar year ratios of adjuster expenses paid to losses paid for the particular product line of business. For other internal claim costs, which generally relate to specific claim department expenses that are not allocated to individual claim files such as technology costs and other broad initiatives, we look at historic and expected expenditures for these items and project these into the future. The incidence of LAE is directly related to the frequency, complexity and level of underlying claims. As a result, a key driver of variability in LAE is the variability in the overall claims, particularly for long tail lines.

The following sensitivity analysis table summarizes the effect on the loss reserve position of using certain alternative loss cost trend (for accident years where we use expected loss ratio methods) or loss development factor assumptions rather than the assumptions actually used in determining our estimates in the year-end loss reserve analyses in 2019:

December 31, 2019 <i>(in millions)</i>	Increase (Decrease) to Loss Reserves	Increase (Decrease) to Loss Reserves	
Loss cost trends:		Loss development factors:	
U.S. Excess Casualty:		U.S. Excess Casualty:	
5 percent increase	\$ 1,150	6-months slower	\$ 1,200
5 percent decrease	(850)	6-months faster	(950)
U.S. Financial Lines (D&O)		U.S. Financial Lines (D&O)	
10 percent increase	955	6-months slower	550
10 percent decrease	(550)	6-months faster	(500)
		U.S. Run-Off P&C Lines (Excess Workers' Compensation):	
		10% tail factor increase	460
		10% tail factor decrease	(460)
		U.S. Workers' Compensation:	
		Tail factor increase ^(a)	1,100
		Tail factor decrease ^(b)	(800)

(a) Tail factor increase of 2 percent for guaranteed cost business and 6 percent for deductible business.

(b) Tail factor decrease of 1.5 percent for guaranteed cost business and 4 percent for deductible business.

FUTURE POLICY BENEFITS FOR LIFE AND ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE CONTRACTS

Long-duration traditional products include whole life insurance, term life insurance, accident and health insurance, long-term care insurance, and certain payout annuities for which the payment period is life-contingent, which include certain of our single premium immediate annuities and structured settlements.

For long-duration traditional business, a “lock-in” principle applies. The assumptions used to calculate the benefit liabilities and DAC are set when a policy is issued and do not change with changes in actual experience, unless a loss recognition event occurs. The assumptions include mortality, morbidity, persistency, maintenance expenses, and investment returns. These assumptions are typically consistent with pricing inputs. The assumptions also include margins for adverse deviation, principally for key assumptions such as mortality and interest rates used to discount cash flows, to reflect uncertainty given that actual experience might deviate from these assumptions. Establishing margins at contract inception requires management judgment. The extent of the margin for adverse deviation may vary depending on the uncertainty of the cash flows, which is affected by the volatility of the business and the extent of our experience with the product.

Loss recognition occurs if observed changes in actual experience or estimates result in projected future losses under loss recognition testing. To determine whether loss recognition exists, we determine whether a future loss is expected based on updated current assumptions. If loss recognition exists, we recognize the loss by first reducing DAC through amortization expense, and, if DAC is depleted, record additional liabilities through a charge to policyholder benefit expense. Because of the long-term nature of many of our liabilities subject to the “lock-in” principle, small changes in certain assumptions may cause large changes in the degree of reserve adequacy. In particular, changes in estimates of future invested asset returns have a large effect on the degree of reserve deficiency.

For additional information on loss recognition see Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Groupings for loss recognition testing are consistent with our manner of acquiring, servicing, and measuring the profitability of the business and are applied by product groupings, including traditional life, payout annuities and long-term care insurance. Once loss recognition has been recorded for a block of business, the old assumption set is replaced and the assumption set used for the loss recognition would then be subject to the lock-in principle. Key judgments made in loss recognition testing include the following:

- To determine investment returns used in loss recognition tests, we typically match liabilities with assets of comparable duration, to the extent practicable, and then project future cash flows on those assets. Assets supporting insurance liabilities are primarily comprised of a diversified portfolio of high to medium quality fixed maturity securities, and may also include, to a lesser extent, alternative investments. Our projections include a reasonable allowance for investment expenses and expected credit losses over the projection horizon. A critical assumption in the projection of expected investment income is the assumed net rate of investment return at which excess cash flows are to be reinvested. For products in which asset and liability durations are matched relatively well, this is less of a consideration since interest on excess cash flows are not a significant component of future cash flows. For the reinvestment rate assumption, anticipated future changes to the yield curves could have a large effect. Given the interest rate environment applicable at the date of our most recent loss recognition tests, we assumed a modest and gradual increase in long-term interest rates over time.
- For mortality assumptions, key judgments include the extent of industry versus own experience to base future assumptions as well as the extent of expected mortality improvements in the future. The latter judgment is based on a combination of historical mortality trends and advice from industry, public health and demography specialists that were consulted by AIG’s actuaries and published industry information.
- For surrender rates, a key judgment involves the correlation between expected increases/decreases in interest rates and increases/decreases in surrender rates. To support this judgment, we compare crediting rates on our products to expected rates on competing products under different interest rate scenarios.
- For in-force long-term care insurance, rate increases are allowed but must be approved by state insurance regulators. Consequently, the extent of rate increases that may be assumed requires judgment. In establishing our assumption for rate increases for long-term care insurance, we consider historical experience as to the frequency and level of rate increases approved by state regulators.

Significant unrealized appreciation on investments in a low interest rate environment may cause DAC to be adjusted and additional future policy benefit liabilities to be recorded through a charge directly to accumulated other comprehensive income ("shadow loss recognition"). These charges are included, net of tax, with the change in net unrealized appreciation of investments. In applying shadow loss recognition, the Company overlays unrealized gains onto loss recognition tests without revising the underlying test. Accordingly, there is limited additional judgment in this process.

For additional information on shadow loss recognition see Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

GUARANTEED BENEFIT FEATURES OF VARIABLE ANNUITY PRODUCTS

Variable annuity products offered by our Individual Retirement and Group Retirement product lines offer guaranteed benefit features. These guaranteed features include guaranteed minimum death benefits (GMDB) that are payable in the event of death or other instances, and living benefits that are payable in the event of annuitization, or, in other instances, at specified dates during the accumulation period. Living benefits primarily include guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWB).

For additional information on these features see Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The liability for GMDB, which is recorded in Future policyholder benefits, represents the expected value of benefits in excess of the projected account value, with the excess recognized ratably through Policyholder benefits and losses incurred over the accumulation period based on total expected fee assessments. The liabilities for GMWB, which are recorded in Policyholder contract deposits, are accounted for as embedded derivatives measured at fair value, with changes in the fair value of the liabilities recorded in Other realized capital gains (losses).

Our exposure to the guaranteed amounts is equal to the amount by which the contract holder's account balance is below the amount provided by the guaranteed feature. A variable annuity contract may include more than one type of guaranteed benefit feature; for example, it may have both a GMDB and a GMWB. However, a policyholder can generally only receive payout from one guaranteed feature on a contract containing a death benefit and a living benefit, i.e., the features are generally mutually exclusive (except a surviving spouse who has a rider to potentially collect both a GMDB upon their spouse's death and a GMWB during his or her lifetime). A policyholder cannot purchase more than one living benefit on one contract. Declines in the equity markets, increased volatility and a sustained low interest rate environment increase our exposure to potential benefits under the guaranteed features, leading to an increase in the liabilities for those benefits.

For sensitivity analysis which includes the sensitivity of reserves for guaranteed benefit features to changes in the assumptions for interest rates, equity market returns, volatility, and mortality see Estimated Gross Profits for Investment-Oriented Products below.

For additional discussion of market risk management related to these product features see Enterprise Risk Management – Insurance Risks – Life and Retirement Companies' Key Risks – Variable Annuity, Index Annuity and Universal Life Risk Management and Hedging Programs.

The reserving methodology and assumptions used to measure the liabilities of our two largest guaranteed benefit features are presented in the following table:

Guaranteed Benefit Feature	Reserving Methodology & Assumptions and Accounting Judgments
GMDB	We determine the GMDB liability at each balance sheet date by estimating the expected value of death benefits in excess of the projected account balance and recognizing the excess ratably over the accumulation period based on total expected fee assessments. <i>For additional information on how we reserve for variable annuity products with guaranteed benefit features see Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.</i> Key assumptions include: • Mortality rates, which are based upon actual experience modified to allow for variations in policy form • Lapse rates, which are based upon actual experience modified to allow for variations in policy form • Investment returns, using assumptions from a stochastic equity model In applying asset growth assumptions for the valuation of the GMDB liability, we use a reversion to the mean methodology, similar to that applied for DAC. <i>For a description of this methodology see Estimated Gross Profits for Investment-Oriented Products below.</i>
GMWB	GMWB living benefits are embedded derivatives that are required to be bifurcated from the host contract and carried at fair value. <i>For additional information on how we reserve for variable annuity products with guaranteed benefit features see Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, and for information on fair value measurement of these embedded derivatives, including how we incorporate our own non-performance risk see Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.</i> The fair value of the embedded derivatives is based on actuarial and capital market assumptions related to projected cash flows over the expected lives of the contracts. Key assumptions include: • Interest rates • Equity market returns • Market volatility • Credit spreads • Equity / interest rate correlation • Policyholder behavior, including mortality, lapses, withdrawals and benefit utilization. Estimates of future policyholder behavior are subjective and based primarily on our historical experience • In applying asset growth assumptions for the valuation of GMWBs, we use market-consistent assumptions calibrated to observable interest rate and equity option prices • Allocation of fees between the embedded derivative and host contract

VALUATION OF EMBEDDED DERIVATIVES FOR FIXED INDEX ANNUITY AND LIFE PRODUCTS

Fixed index annuity and life products provide growth potential based in part on the performance of a market index. Certain fixed index annuity products offer optional guaranteed benefit features similar to those offered on variable annuity products. The index crediting feature of these products results in the recognition of an embedded derivative that is required to be bifurcated from the host contract and carried at fair value. Option pricing models are used to estimate fair value, taking into account assumptions for future equity index growth rates, volatility of the equity index, future interest rates, and our ability to adjust the participation rate and the cap on equity indexed credited rates in light of market conditions and policyholder behavior assumptions.

For additional discussion of market risk management related to these product features see Enterprise Risk Management – Insurance Risks – Life and Retirement Companies’ Key Risks – Variable Annuity, Index Annuity and Universal Life Risk Management and Hedging Programs.

ESTIMATED GROSS PROFITS FOR INVESTMENT-ORIENTED PRODUCTS

Policy acquisition costs and policy issuance costs that are incremental and directly related to the successful acquisition of new or renewal of existing insurance contracts related to universal life and investment-type products (collectively, investment-oriented products) are generally deferred and amortized, with interest, in relation to the incidence of estimated gross profits to be realized over the expected lives of the contracts, except in instances where significant negative gross profits are expected in one or more periods. Estimated gross profits include current and expected interest rates, net investment income and spreads, net realized capital gains and losses, fees, surrender rates, mortality experience and equity market returns and volatility. In estimating future gross profits, lapse assumptions require judgment and can have a material impact on DAC amortization. For fixed deferred annuity contracts, the future spread between investment income and interest credited to policyholders is a significant judgment, particularly in a low interest rate environment.

If the assumptions used for estimated gross profits change, DAC and related reserves, including VOBA, SIA, guaranteed benefit reserves and unearned revenue reserve (URR), are recalculated using the new assumptions, and any resulting adjustment is included in income. Updating such assumptions may result in acceleration of amortization in some products and deceleration of amortization in other products.

In estimating future gross profits for variable annuity products as of December 31, 2019, a long-term annual asset growth assumption of 7.0 percent (before expenses that reduce the asset base from which future fees are projected) was applied to estimate the future growth in assets and related asset-based fees. In determining the asset growth rate, the effect of short-term fluctuations in the equity markets is partially mitigated through the use of a reversion to the mean methodology, whereby short-term asset growth above or below the long-term annual rate assumption impacts the growth assumption applied to the five-year period subsequent to the current balance sheet date. The reversion to the mean methodology allows us to maintain our long-term growth assumptions, while also giving consideration to the effect of actual investment performance. When actual performance significantly deviates from the annual long-term growth assumption, as evidenced by growth assumptions for the five-year reversion to the mean period falling below a certain rate (floor) or above a certain rate (cap) for a sustained period, judgment may be applied to revise or “unlock” the growth rate assumptions to be used for both the five-year reversion to the mean period as well as the long-term annual growth assumption applied to subsequent periods. The use of a reversion to the mean assumption is common within the industry; however, the parameters used in the methodology are subject to judgment and vary within the industry.

For additional discussion see *Insurance Reserves – Life and Annuity Reserves and DAC – DAC – Reversion to the Mean*.

The following table summarizes the sensitivity of changes in certain assumptions for DAC and SIA, embedded derivatives and other reserves related to guaranteed benefits and URR, measured as the related hypothetical impact on December 31, 2019 balances and the resulting hypothetical impact on pre-tax income, before hedging.

December 31, 2019 (in millions)	Increase (decrease) in				
	DAC/SIA Asset	Other Reserves Related to Guaranteed Benefits	Unearned Revenue Reserve	Embedded Derivatives Related to Guaranteed Benefits	Pre-Tax Income
Assumptions:					
Net Investment Spread					
Effect of an increase by 10 basis points	\$ 124	\$ (27)	\$ 20	\$ (152)	\$ 283
Effect of a decrease by 10 basis points	(155)	29	(27)	156	(313)
Equity Return^(a)					
Effect of an increase by 1%	91	(34)	-	(66)	191
Effect of a decrease by 1%	(87)	43	-	67	(197)
Volatility^(b)					
Effect of an increase by 1%	(2)	25	-	(51)	24
Effect of a decrease by 1%	2	(24)	-	49	(23)
Interest Rate^(c)					
Effect of an increase by 1%	-	-	-	(2,118)	2,118
Effect of a decrease by 1%	-	-	-	2,786	(2,786)
Mortality					
Effect of an increase by 1%	(13)	50	(3)	(39)	(21)
Effect of a decrease by 1%	12	(50)	1	39	22
Lapse					
Effect of an increase by 10%	(121)	(86)	(22)	(74)	61
Effect of a decrease by 10%	124	88	22	74	(60)

(a) Represents the net impact of a one percent increase or decrease in long-term equity returns for GMDB reserves and net impact of a one percent increase or decrease in the S&P 500 index on the value of the GMWB embedded derivative.

(b) Represents the net impact of a one percentage point increase or decrease in equity volatility.

(c) Represents the net impact of one percent parallel shift in the yield curve on the value of the GMWB embedded derivative. Does not represent interest rate spread compression on investment-oriented products.

The sensitivity ranges of 10 basis points, one percent and 10 percent are included for illustrative purposes only and do not reflect the changes in net investment spreads, equity return, volatility, interest rate, mortality or lapse used by AIG in its fair value analyses or estimates of future gross profits to value DAC and related reserves. Changes in excess of those illustrated may occur in any period.

The analysis of DAC, embedded derivatives and other reserves related to guaranteed benefits, and unearned revenue reserve is a dynamic process that considers all relevant factors and assumptions described above. We estimate each of the above factors individually, without the effect of any correlation among the key assumptions. An assessment of sensitivity associated with changes in any single assumption would not necessarily be an indicator of future results. The effects on pre-tax income in the sensitivity analysis table above do not reflect the related effects from our economic hedging program, which utilizes derivative and other financial instruments and is designed so that changes in value of those instruments move in the opposite direction of changes in the guaranteed benefit embedded derivative liabilities.

For a further discussion on guaranteed benefit features of our variable annuities and the related hedging program see Enterprise Risk Management – Insurance Risks – Life and Retirement Companies’ Key Risks – Variable Annuity, Index Annuity and Universal Life Risk Management and Hedging Programs, Insurance Reserves – Life and Annuity Reserves and DAC – Variable Annuity Guaranteed Benefits and Hedging Results, and Notes 6 and 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

REINSURANCE ASSETS

The estimation of reinsurance recoverable involves a significant amount of judgment, particularly for latent exposures, such as asbestos, due to their long-tail nature. Reinsurance assets include reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses that are estimated as part of our loss reserving process and, consequently, are subject to similar judgments and uncertainties as the estimation of gross loss reserves.

We assess the collectability of reinsurance recoverable balances through either detailed reviews of the underlying nature of the reinsurance balance or comparisons with historical trends of disputes and credit events. We record adjustments to reflect the results of these assessments through an allowance for uncollectable reinsurance that reduces the carrying amount of reinsurance assets on the balance sheet. This estimate requires significant judgment for which key considerations include:

- paid and unpaid amounts recoverable;
- whether the balance is in dispute or subject to legal collection;
- whether the reinsurer is financially troubled (i.e., liquidated, insolvent, in receivership or otherwise subject to formal or informal regulatory restriction); and
- whether collateral and collateral arrangements exist.

At December 31, 2019, the allowance for estimated unrecoverable reinsurance was \$111 million, or less than one percent of the consolidated reinsurance recoverable.

Risk transfer

All insurance contracts, including reinsurance contracts, must meet risk transfer requirements in order to use insurance accounting, principally resulting in the recognition of cash flows under the contract as premiums and losses. If risk transfer requirements are not met, a contract is to be accounted for as a deposit, typically resulting in the recognition of cash flows under the contract through a deposit asset or liability and not as revenue or expense. To meet risk transfer requirements, all insurance and reinsurance contracts must include insurance risk, consisting of underwriting and timing risk; in addition, reinsurance contracts must also include a reasonable possibility of a significant loss for the assuming entity. We have entered into certain insurance and reinsurance contracts, primarily in our General Insurance companies, that do not contain sufficient insurance risk to be accounted for as insurance or reinsurance and are therefore subject to deposit accounting.

For additional information on reinsurance see Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

IMPAIRMENT CHARGES

Impairments of Investments

At each balance sheet date, we evaluate our available for sale securities holdings with unrealized losses to determine if an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred. We also evaluate our other invested assets for impairment; these include equity method investments in private equity funds, hedge funds and other entities as well as investments in real estate and life settlements.

An allowance is typically established for the difference between the impaired value of a loan and its current carrying amount. Additional allowance amounts are established for incurred but not specifically identified impairments, based on statistical models primarily driven by past due status, debt service coverage, loan-to-value ratio, property type and location, loan term, profile of the borrower and of the major property tenants, and loan seasoning.

For additional information on the methodology and significant inputs, by investment type, that we use to determine the amount of impairment and allowances for loan losses see the discussion in Notes 7 and 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Goodwill Impairment

For a discussion of goodwill impairment see Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors – Estimates and Assumptions and Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. In 2019, 2018 and 2017, for substantially all of the reporting units we elected to bypass the qualitative assessment of whether goodwill impairment may exist and, therefore, performed quantitative assessments that supported a conclusion that the fair value of all of the reporting units tested exceeded their book value. To determine fair value, we primarily use a discounted expected future cash flow analysis that estimates and discounts projected future distributable earnings. Such analysis is principally based on our business projections that inherently include judgments regarding business trends.

LIABILITY FOR LEGAL CONTINGENCIES

We estimate and record a liability for potential losses that may arise from regulatory and government investigations and actions and litigation and other forms of dispute resolution to the extent such losses are probable and can be estimated. Determining a reasonable estimate of the amount of such losses requires significant management judgment. In many cases, it is not possible to determine whether a liability has been incurred or to estimate the ultimate or minimum amount of that liability until the matter is close to resolution. In view of the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of such matters, particularly in cases that are in the early stages of litigation or in which claimants seek substantial or indeterminate damages, we often cannot predict the outcome or estimate the eventual loss or range of reasonably possible losses related to such matters. Given the inherent unpredictability of such matters, the outcome of certain matters could, from time to time, have a material adverse effect on the company's consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

For more information on legal, regulatory and litigation matters see Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS OF CERTAIN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

For additional information about the measurement of fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities and our accounting policy regarding the incorporation of credit risk in fair value measurements see Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following table presents the fair value of fixed maturity and equity securities by source of value determination:

December 31, 2019		Fair Value	Percent of Total
<i>(in billions)</i>			
Fair value based on external sources ^(a)	\$	235.7	91.1 %
Fair value based on internal sources		22.9	8.9
Total fixed maturity and equity securities^(b)	\$	258.6	100.0 %

(a) Includes \$16.6 billion for which the primary source is broker quotes.

(b) Includes available for sale and other securities.

Level 3 Assets and Liabilities

Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the Consolidated Balance Sheets are measured and classified in a hierarchy for disclosure purposes consisting of three levels based on the observability of inputs available in the marketplace used to measure the fair value.

For additional information see Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following table presents the amount of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and classified as Level 3:

	December 31, 2019	Percentage of Total		December 31, 2018	Percentage of Total
<i>(in billions)</i>					
Assets	\$ 31.2	5.9 %	\$	33.7	6.9 %
Liabilities	7.0	1.5		4.4	1.0

Level 3 fair value measurements are based on valuation techniques that use at least one significant input that is unobservable. We consider unobservable inputs to be those for which market data is not available and that are developed using the best information available about the assumptions that market participants would use when valuing the asset or liability. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment.

We classify fair value measurements for certain assets and liabilities as Level 3 when they require significant unobservable inputs in their valuation, including contractual terms, prices and rates, yield curves, credit curves, measures of volatility, prepayment rates, default rates, mortality rates and correlations of such inputs.

For a discussion of the valuation methodologies for assets and liabilities measured at fair value, as well as a discussion of transfers of Level 3 assets and liabilities see Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

INCOME TAXES

Recoverability of Net Deferred Tax Asset

The evaluation of the recoverability of our deferred tax asset and the need for a valuation allowance requires us to weigh all positive and negative evidence to reach a conclusion that it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. The weight given to the evidence is commensurate with the extent to which it can be objectively verified. The more negative evidence that exists, the more positive evidence is necessary and the more difficult it is to support a conclusion that a valuation allowance is not needed.

We consider a number of factors to reliably estimate future taxable income so we can determine the extent of our ability to realize net operating losses, foreign tax credits, realized capital loss and other carryforwards. These factors include forecasts of future income for each of our businesses and actual and planned business and operational changes, both of which include assumptions about future macroeconomic and AIG specific conditions and events. We subject the forecasts to stresses of key assumptions and evaluate the effect on tax attribute utilization. We also apply stresses to our assumptions about the effectiveness of relevant prudent and feasible tax planning strategies. We have also considered the impact of the Tax Act on our forecasts of taxable income, made certain assumptions related to interpretation of relevant new rules, and incorporated guidance issued by the U.S. tax authority. Our analysis also reflects the effect of slower utilization of our tax credits due to a reduction in the U.S. statutory tax rate as a result of the Tax Act. Our income forecasts, coupled with our tax planning strategies, all resulted in sufficient taxable income to achieve realization of the U.S. tax attributes prior to their expiration.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, recent changes in market conditions, including interest rate fluctuations, impacted the unrealized tax gains and losses in the U.S. Non-Life Companies' available for sale securities portfolio, resulting in an increase to the deferred tax liability related to net unrealized tax capital gains. As of December 31, 2019, we continue to be in an overall unrealized tax gain position with respect to the U.S. Non-Life Companies' available for sale securities portfolio and thus concluded no valuation allowance is necessary in the U.S. Non-Life Companies' available for sale securities portfolio.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, recent changes in market conditions, including interest rate fluctuations, impacted the unrealized tax gains and losses in the U.S. life insurance companies' available for sale securities portfolio, resulting in a deferred tax liability related to net unrealized tax capital gains. As of December 31, 2019, based on all available evidence, we concluded that no valuation allowance is required.

For a discussion of our framework for assessing the recoverability of our deferred tax asset see Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Uncertain Tax Positions

Our accounting for income taxes, including uncertain tax positions, represents management's best estimate of various events and transactions, and requires judgment. FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" now incorporated into Accounting Standards Codification, 740, Income Taxes prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of an income tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The standard also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties and additional disclosures. We determine whether it is more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained, based on technical merits, upon examination by the relevant taxing authorities before any part of the benefit can be recognized in the financial statements. A tax position is measured at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely to be realized upon settlement.

We classify interest expense and penalties recognized on income taxes as a component of income taxes.

U.S. Income Taxes on Earnings of Certain Foreign Subsidiaries

The U.S. federal income tax laws applicable to determining the amount of income taxes related to differences between the book carrying amounts and tax bases of subsidiaries are complex. Determining the amount also requires significant judgment and reliance on reasonable assumptions and estimates.

U.S. Tax Reform

On December 22, 2017, the U.S. enacted Public Law 115-97, known informally as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the Tax Act). The Tax Act reduced the statutory rate of U.S. federal corporate income tax to 21 percent and enacted numerous other changes impacting AIG and the insurance industry.

The Tax Act includes a provision for GILTI under which taxes on foreign income are imposed on the excess of a deemed return on tangible assets of certain foreign subsidiaries and for BEAT under which taxes are imposed on certain base eroding payments to affiliated foreign companies. While the U.S. tax authorities issued formal guidance, including recently issued proposed and final regulations for BEAT and other provisions of the Tax Act, there are still certain aspects of the Tax Act that remain unclear and subject to substantial uncertainties. Additional guidance is expected in future periods. Such guidance may result in changes to the interpretations and assumptions we made and actions we may take, which may impact amounts recorded with respect to international provisions of the Tax Act, possibly materially. Consistent with accounting guidance, we treat BEAT as a period tax charge in the period the tax is incurred and have made an accounting policy election to treat GILTI taxes in a similar manner.

For an additional discussion of the Tax Act see Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Executive Summary

OVERVIEW

This overview of the MD&A highlights selected information and may not contain all of the information that is important to current or potential investors in our securities. You should read this Annual Report in its entirety for a more detailed description of events, trends, uncertainties, risks and critical accounting estimates affecting us.

On November 13, 2018, AIG completed the sale of a 19.9 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Group Holdings, LLC (Fortitude Holdings) to TC Group Cayman Investments Holdings, L.P. (TCG), an affiliate of The Carlyle Group L.P. (Carlyle) (2018 Fortitude Sale). Upon completion of the 2018 Fortitude Sale, Fortitude Holdings owned 100 percent of the outstanding common shares of Fortitude Re and AIG had an 80.1 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings.

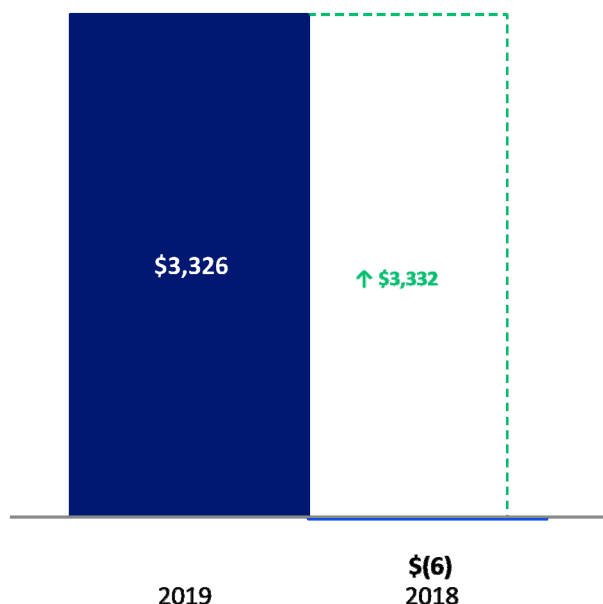
On November 25, 2019, AIG entered into a membership interest purchase agreement with Fortitude Holdings, Carlyle, Carlyle FRL, an investment fund advised by an affiliate of Carlyle (Carlyle FRL), T&D United Capital Co., Ltd. (T&D) and T&D Holdings, Inc., pursuant to which, subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions set forth therein, Carlyle FRL will purchase from AIG a 51.6 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings and T&D will purchase from AIG a 25 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings (2019 Fortitude Sale). Upon closing of the 2019 Fortitude Sale, AIG will have a 3.5 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings. There can be no guarantee that we will receive the required regulatory approvals or that closing conditions will be satisfied in order to consummate the 2019 Fortitude Sale.

For further discussion on these Fortitude Holdings transactions, see Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Net Income (Loss) Attributable To AIG Common Shareholders

(in millions)



2019 and 2018 Comparison

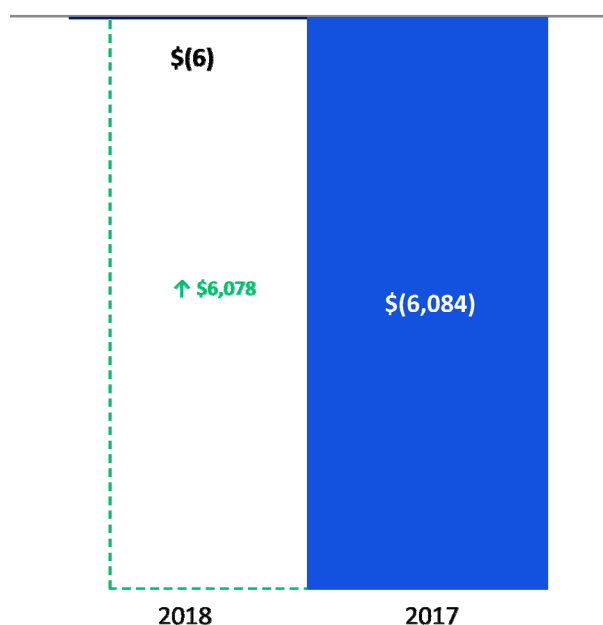
Net income attributable to AIG Common Shareholders increased due to:

- improvement in accident year losses in General Insurance as a result of underwriting discipline, increased use of reinsurance and a change in business mix as well as lower catastrophe losses and favorable prior year loss reserve development compared to unfavorable loss reserve development in the prior year in General Insurance;
- higher investment returns in our alternative investments portfolio due to robust equity market returns in 2019, income from an initial public offering of a holding in the private equity portfolio, and an increase in income from fixed maturity securities for which the fair value option was elected. This compares to the prior year where returns were lower as a result of an increase in interest rates and widening credit spreads that occurred, lower hedge fund performance as well as negative performance of our fair value option equity securities portfolio;
- net realized capital gains in 2019 compared to net realized capital losses in the prior year; and
- lower general and other operating expenses as a result of ongoing strategic initiatives to reduce costs.

These increases were partially offset by:

- a net loss reserve discount charge in 2019 compared to a loss reserve discount benefit in 2018; and
- the impact of noncontrolling interest attributed to Fortitude Re results in 2019 as discussed in Consolidated Results of Operations.

For further discussion see Consolidated Results of Operations.



2018 and 2017 Comparison

Decrease in Net loss attributable to AIG common shareholders in 2018 compared to 2017. Excluding the \$6.7 billion tax charge related to the enactment of the Tax Act in 2017, we recorded a Net loss attributable to AIG common shareholders in 2018 compared to Net income attributable to AIG common shareholders in 2017 primarily due to:

- lower investment returns primarily driven by lower hedge fund performance, a decline in income from fixed maturity securities for which the fair value option was elected when compared to higher returns on this portfolio in 2017 as a result of significant spread tightening that occurred, losses on our fair value option equities portfolio, and lower invested assets resulting from the funding of the adverse development reinsurance agreement with National Indemnity Company (NICO), a subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Inc. (Berkshire), late in the first quarter of 2017;
- a net unfavorable adjustment from the review and update of Life and Retirement actuarial assumptions compared to a net favorable adjustment in the prior year; and
- higher general operating and other expenses.

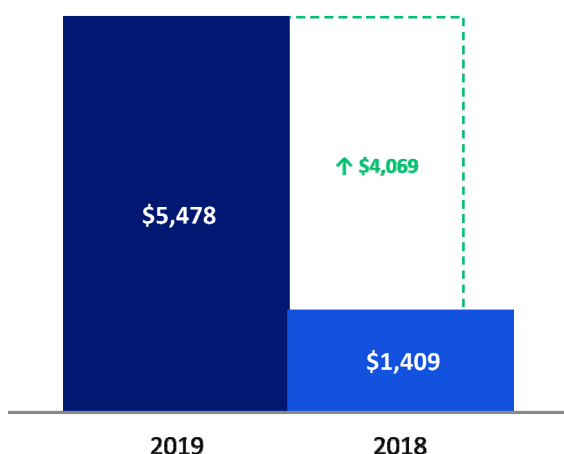
This decrease was partially offset by:

- lower losses incurred from General Insurance operations driven by significantly lower catastrophe losses and lower unfavorable prior year loss reserve development, partially offset by higher severe losses; and
- lower net realized capital losses.

For further discussion see Consolidated Results of Operations.

Adjusted Pre-Tax Income*

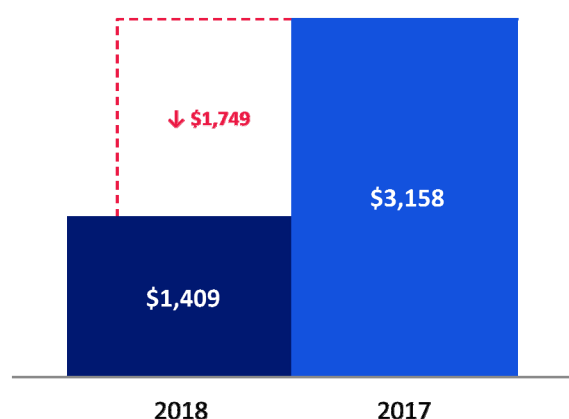
(in millions)



2019 and 2018 Comparison

Adjusted pre-tax income increased primarily due to:

- higher investment returns in our alternative investments portfolio due to robust equity market returns in 2019, income from an initial public offering of a holding in the private equity portfolio, and an increase in income from fixed maturity securities for which the fair value option was elected. In the prior year returns were lower as a result of an increase in interest rates and widening credit spreads that occurred and lower hedge fund performance;
- lower catastrophe losses and lower accident year losses as a result of underwriting discipline, increased use of reinsurance and a change in business mix and favorable prior year loss reserve development compared to unfavorable loss reserve development in the prior year; and
- lower general operating and other expenses as a result of ongoing strategic initiatives to reduce costs.



2018 and 2017 Comparison

Adjusted pre-tax income decreased primarily due to:

- lower investment returns primarily driven by lower hedge fund performance, a decline in income from fixed maturity securities for which the fair value option was elected when compared to higher returns on this portfolio in 2017 as a result of significant spread tightening that occurred, losses on our fair value option equities portfolio, and lower invested assets resulting from the funding of the adverse development reinsurance agreement with NICO late in the first quarter of 2017;
- a net unfavorable adjustment from the review and update of Life and Retirement actuarial assumptions compared to a net favorable adjustment in the prior year; and
- higher general operating and other expenses.

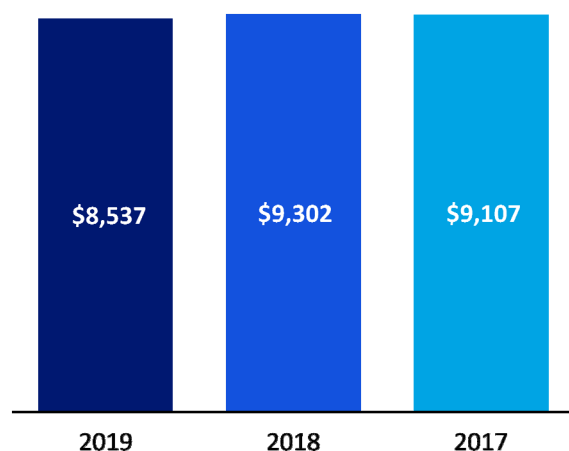
This decrease was partially offset by lower losses incurred from General Insurance operations driven by significantly lower catastrophe losses and lower unfavorable prior year loss reserve development, partially offset by higher severe losses.

For further discussion see Consolidated Results of Operations.

* Non-GAAP measure – for reconciliation of Non-GAAP to GAAP measures see Consolidated Results of Operations.

General Operating and Other Expenses

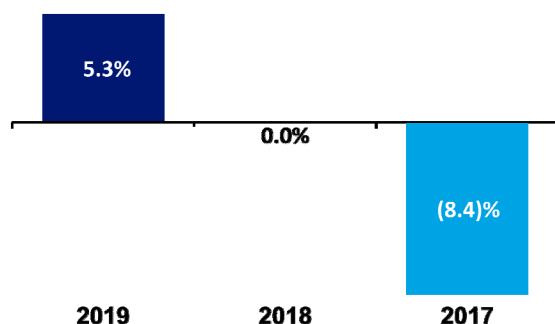
(in millions)



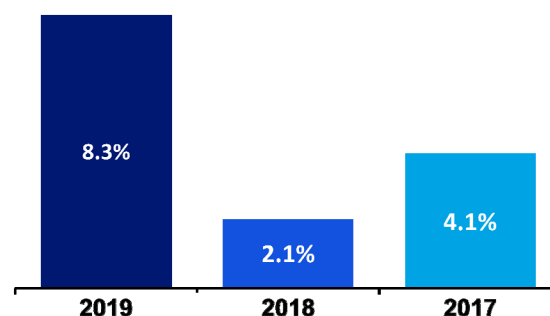
General operating and other expenses declined in 2019 compared to 2018 primarily due to lower employee related expenses and professional fee reductions pertaining to expense reduction initiatives. The declines were partially offset by an increase in expenses caused by the acquisitions of Validus and Glatfelter in the third and fourth quarters of 2018, respectively. General operating and other expenses increased in 2018 compared to 2017 due to the acquisition of Validus, business growth and continued investments in business platforms.

In keeping with our broad and ongoing efforts to transform for long-term competitiveness, general operating and other expenses for 2019, 2018 and 2017 included approximately \$218 million, \$395 million and \$413 million, respectively, of pre-tax restructuring and other costs which were primarily comprised of employee severance charges and other exit costs related to organizational simplification, operational efficiency, and business rationalization.

Return on Common Equity

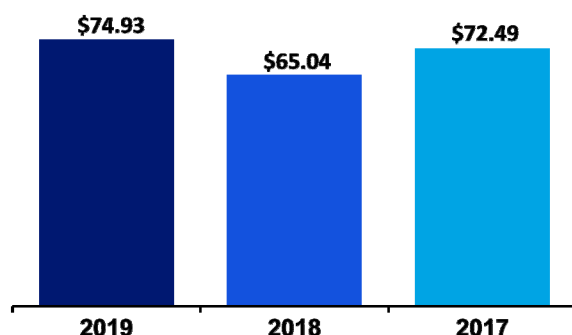


Adjusted Return on Common Equity*

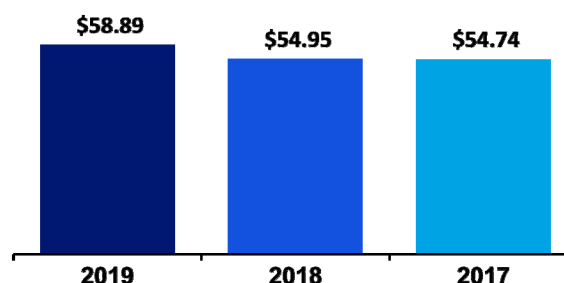


* Non-GAAP measure – for reconciliation of Non-GAAP to GAAP measures see Consolidated Results of Operations.

Book Value Per Common Share



Adjusted Book Value Per Common Share*



* Non-GAAP measure – for reconciliation of Non-GAAP to GAAP measures see Consolidated Results of Operations.

AIG'S OUTLOOK – INDUSTRY AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

Our business is affected by industry and economic factors such as interest rates, currency exchange rates, credit and equity market conditions, catastrophic claims events, regulation, tax policy, competition, and general economic, market and political conditions. We continued to operate under difficult market conditions in 2019, characterized by factors such as the impact of historically low interest rates, slowing global economic growth, global trade tensions and the UK's pending withdrawal from its membership in the European Union (the EU) (commonly referred to as Brexit). Brexit has also affected the U.S. dollar/British pound exchange rate and increased the volatility of exchange rates among the Euro, British pound and the Japanese yen (the Major Currencies), which may continue for some time.

Impact of Changes in the Interest Rate Environment

While many benchmark U.S. interest rates had risen to recent period highs in 2018, more recent concerns about global trade and potential weakness in U.S. economic expansion led to declining interest rates in 2019, with key benchmark rates in the U.S. and in many developed markets close to historic lows and, in some international jurisdictions, negative. The low interest rate environment negatively affects sales of interest rate sensitive products in our industry and negatively impacts the profitability of our existing business as we reinvest cash flows from investments, including increased calls and prepayments of fixed maturity securities and mortgage loans, at rates below the average yield of our existing portfolios. On the other hand, if rates rise, some of these impacts may abate while there may be different impacts, some of which are highlighted below. We actively manage our exposure to the interest rate environment through portfolio selection and asset-liability management, including spread management strategies for our investment-oriented products and economic hedging of interest rate risk from guarantee features in our variable and fixed index annuities.

Additionally, sustained low interest rates may result in higher pension expense due to the impact on discounting of projected benefit cash flows.

Annuity Sales and Surrenders

The sustained low interest rate environment has a significant impact on the annuity industry. Low long-term interest rates put pressure on investment returns, which may negatively affect sales of interest rate sensitive products and reduce future profits on certain existing fixed rate products. However, our disciplined rate setting has helped to mitigate some of the pressure on investment spreads. Rapidly rising interest rates could create the potential for increased sales, but may also drive higher surrenders. Customers are, however, currently buying fixed annuities with surrender charge periods, generally in the three-to-five year range, in pursuit of higher returns, which may help mitigate increased early surrenders in a rising rate environment. In addition, older contracts that have higher minimum interest rates and continue to be attractive to the contract holders have driven better than expected persistency in Fixed Annuities, although the reserves for such contracts have continued to decrease over time in amount and as a percentage of the total annuity portfolio. We will closely monitor surrenders of Fixed Annuities as contracts with lower minimum interest rates come out of the surrender charge period in a more attractive rate environment. Low interest rates have also driven growth in our fixed index annuity products, which provide additional interest crediting, tied to favorable performance in certain equity market indices and the availability of guaranteed living benefits. Changes in interest rates significantly impact the valuation of our liabilities for annuities with guaranteed income features and the value of the related hedging portfolio.

Reinvestment and Spread Management

We actively monitor fixed income markets, including the level of interest rates, credit spreads and the shape of the yield curve. We also frequently review our interest rate assumptions and actively manage the crediting rates used for new and in-force business. Business strategies continue to evolve to maintain profitability of the overall business in light of the interest rate environment. A low interest rate environment puts margin pressure on pricing of new business and on existing products, due to the challenge of investing new money or recurring premiums and deposits, and reinvesting investment portfolio cash flows, in the low interest rate environment. In addition, there is investment risk associated with future premium receipts from certain in-force business. Specifically, the investment of these future premium receipts may be at a yield below that required to meet future policy liabilities.

The contractual provisions for renewal of crediting rates and guaranteed minimum crediting rates included in products may reduce spreads in a sustained low interest rate environment and thus reduce future profitability. Although this interest rate risk is partially mitigated through the asset-liability management process, product design elements and crediting rate strategies, a sustained low interest rate environment may negatively affect future profitability.

For additional information on our investment and asset-liability management strategies see Investments.

For investment-oriented products in our Individual Retirement, Group Retirement, Life Insurance and Institutional Markets businesses, our spread management strategies include disciplined pricing and product design for new business, modifying or limiting the sale of products that do not achieve targeted spreads, using asset-liability management to match assets to liabilities to the extent practicable, and actively managing crediting rates to help mitigate some of the pressure on investment spreads. Renewal crediting rate management is done under contractual provisions that were designed to allow crediting rates to be reset at pre-established intervals in accordance with state and federal laws and subject to minimum crediting rate guarantees. We will continue to adjust crediting rates on in-force business to mitigate the pressure on spreads from declining base yields, but our ability to lower crediting rates may be limited by the competitive environment, contractual minimum crediting rates, and provisions that allow rates to be reset only at pre-established intervals. As interest rates rise, we may need to raise crediting rates on in-force business for competitive and other reasons potentially reducing the impact of investing in a higher interest rate environment.

Of the aggregate fixed account values of our Individual Retirement and Group Retirement annuity products, 65 percent were crediting at the contractual minimum guaranteed interest rate at December 31, 2019. The percentage of fixed account values of our annuity products that are currently crediting at rates above one percent was 61 percent and 66 percent at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. These businesses continue to focus on pricing discipline and strategies to manage the minimum guaranteed interest crediting rates offered on new sales in the context of regulatory requirements and competitive positioning. In the core universal life business in our Life Insurance business, 63 percent of the account values were crediting at the contractual minimum guaranteed interest rate at December 31, 2019.

The following table presents fixed annuity and universal life account values of our Individual Retirement, Group Retirement and Life Insurance operating segments by contractual minimum guaranteed interest rate and current crediting rates:

December 31, 2019 Contractual Minimum Guaranteed Interest Rate (in millions)	Current Crediting Rates			Total
	At Contractual Minimum Guarantee	1-50 Basis Points Above Minimum Guarantee	More than 50 Basis Points Above Minimum Guarantee	
Individual Retirement*				
<=1%	\$ 5,835	\$ 2,756	\$ 19,812	\$ 28,403
> 1% - 2%	5,437	90	1,892	7,419
> 2% - 3%	11,668	237	69	11,974
> 3% - 4%	9,094	41	6	9,141
> 4% - 5%	517	-	4	521
> 5% - 5.5%	34	-	5	39
Total Individual Retirement	\$ 32,585	\$ 3,124	\$ 21,788	\$ 57,497
Group Retirement*				
1%	\$ 1,504	\$ 2,514	\$ 4,540	\$ 8,558
> 1% - 2%	5,329	932	552	6,813
> 2% - 3%	14,703	4	-	14,707
> 3% - 4%	788	-	-	788
> 4% - 5%	7,028	-	-	7,028
> 5% - 5.5%	169	-	-	169
Total Group Retirement	\$ 29,521	\$ 3,450	\$ 5,092	\$ 38,063
Universal life insurance				
1%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
> 1% - 2%	94	24	373	491
> 2% - 3%	270	584	1,068	1,922
> 3% - 4%	1,460	483	68	2,011
> 4% - 5%	2,881	231	38	3,150
> 5% - 5.5%	200	-	-	200
Total universal life insurance	\$ 4,905	\$ 1,322	\$ 1,547	\$ 7,774
Total	\$ 67,011	\$ 7,896	\$ 28,427	\$ 103,334
Percentage of total	65 %	8 %	27 %	100 %

* Individual Retirement and Group Retirement amounts shown include fixed options within variable annuity products.

General Insurance

The impact of low interest rates on our General Insurance segment is primarily on our long-tail Casualty line of business. We expect limited impacts on our existing long-tail Casualty business as the duration of our assets is slightly longer than that of our liabilities. Sustained low interest rates would potentially impact new and renewal business for the long-tail Casualty line as we may not be able to adjust our future pricing consistent with our profitability objectives to fully offset the impact of investing at lower rates. However, we will continue to maintain pricing discipline and risk selection.

In addition, for our General Insurance segment and General Insurance Run-Off Lines reported within the Legacy Portfolio, sustained low interest rates may unfavorably affect the net loss reserve discount for workers' compensation, and to a lesser extent could favorably impact assumptions about future medical costs, the combined net effect of which could result in higher net loss reserves.

Standard of Care Developments

In our Life and Retirement business, we and our distributors are subject to laws and regulations regarding the standard of care applicable to sales of our products and the provision of advice to our customers. In recent years, many of these laws and regulations have been revised or reexamined while others have been newly adopted. We continue to closely follow these legislative and regulatory activities. *For additional information regarding these legislative and regulatory activities, see Item 1. Business – Regulation – U.S. Regulation – Standard of Care Developments.* Changes in standard of care requirements or new standards issued by governmental authorities, such as the DOL, the SEC, the NAIC or state regulators and/or legislators, may affect our businesses, results of operations and financial condition. While we cannot predict the long-term impact of these legislative and regulatory developments on our Life and Retirement businesses, we believe our diverse product offerings and distribution relationships position us to compete effectively in this evolving marketplace.

Impact of Currency Volatility

Currency volatility remains acute. Such volatility affected line item components of income for those businesses with substantial international operations. In particular, growth trends in net premiums written reported in U.S. dollars can differ significantly from those measured in original currencies. The net effect on underwriting results, however, is significantly mitigated, as both revenues and expenses are similarly affected.

These currencies may continue to fluctuate, in either direction, especially as a result of the UK's announced exit from the EU, and such fluctuations will affect net premiums written growth trends reported in U.S. dollars, as well as financial statement line item comparability.

General Insurance businesses are transacted in most major foreign currencies. The following table presents the average of the quarterly weighted average exchange rates of the Major Currencies, which have the most significant impact on our businesses:

Years Ended December 31,				Percentage Change	
Rate for 1 USD	2019	2018	2017	2019 vs. 2018	2018 vs. 2017
Currency:					
GBP	0.79	0.75	0.78	5 %	(4)%
EUR	0.90	0.84	0.90	7 %	(7)%
JPY	109.31	110.50	112.44	(1)%	(2)%

Unless otherwise noted, references to the effects of foreign exchange in the General Insurance discussion of results of operations are with respect to movements in the Major Currencies included in the preceding table.

Other Industry Developments

On September 7, 2017, the UK Ministry of Justice announced a proposal to increase the Ogden rate from negative 0.75 percent to between zero and one percent. Following this announcement, on December 20, 2018 the UK Parliament passed the Civil Liability Act 2018 which implements a new framework for determining the Ogden rate and requires the UK Ministry of Justice to start a review of the Ogden rate within 90 days of its commencement and review periodically thereafter. The Ministry of Justice concluded a public call for evidence on January 30, 2019 prior to beginning its first review. On July 15, 2019, the UK Ministry of Justice announced a change in the Ogden rate from negative 0.75 percent to negative 0.25 percent with an effective date of August 5, 2019.

Consolidated Results of Operations

The following section provides a comparative discussion of our Consolidated Results of Operations on a reported basis for the three-year period ended December 31, 2019. Factors that relate primarily to a specific business are discussed in more detail within the business segment operations section.

For a discussion of the Critical Accounting Estimates that affect our results of operations see the Critical Accounting Estimates section of this MD&A.

The following table presents our consolidated results of operations and other key financial metrics:

Year Ended December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018	2017	Percentage Change	
				2019 vs. 2018	2018 vs. 2017
Revenues:					
Premiums	\$ 30,561	\$ 30,614	\$ 31,374	- %	(2)%
Policy fees	3,015	2,791	2,935	8	(5)
Net investment income	14,619	12,476	14,179	17	(12)
Net realized capital gains (losses)	632	(130)	(1,380)	NM	91
Other income	919	1,638	2,412	(44)	(32)
Total revenues	49,746	47,389	49,520	5	(4)
Benefits, losses and expenses:					
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred	25,402	27,412	29,972	(7)	(9)
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	3,832	3,754	3,592	2	5
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	5,164	5,386	4,288	(4)	26
General operating and other expenses	8,537	9,302	9,107	(8)	2
Interest expense	1,417	1,309	1,168	8	12
(Gain) loss on extinguishment of debt	32	7	(5)	357	NM
Net (gain) loss on sale of divested businesses	75	(38)	(68)	NM	44
Total benefits, losses and expenses	44,459	47,132	48,054	(6)	(2)
Income from continuing operations before					
income tax expense	5,287	257	1,466	NM	(82)
Current	545	336	636	62	(47)
Deferred	621	(182)	6,890	NM	NM
Income tax expense	1,166	154	7,526	NM	(98)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	4,121	103	(6,060)	NM	NM
Income (loss) from discontinued operations,					
net of income taxes	48	(42)	4	NM	NM
Net income (loss)	4,169	61	(6,056)	NM	NM
Less: Net income attributable to					
noncontrolling interests	821	67	28	NM	139
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG	3,348	(6)	(6,084)	NM	100 %
Less: Dividends on preferred stock	22	-	-	NM	NM
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG common					
shareholders	\$ 3,326	\$ (6)	\$ (6,084)	NM%	100 %

Years Ended December 31,	2019	2018	2017
Return on common equity	5.3 %	0.0%	(8.4)%
Adjusted return on common equity	8.3	2.1	4.1

	December 31,	
(in millions, except per common share data)	2019	2018
Balance sheet data:		
Total assets	\$ 525,064	\$ 491,984
Long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	35,350	34,540
Total AIG shareholders' equity	65,675	56,361
Book value per common share	74.93	65.04
Book value per common share, excluding AOCI	69.20	66.67
Adjusted book value per common share	58.89	54.95

The following table presents a reconciliation of pre-tax income/net income (loss) attributable to AIG to adjusted pre-tax income/adjusted after-tax income attributable to AIG:

Year Ended December 31,	2019				2018				2017			
	Pre-tax	Total Tax (Benefit) Charge	Non-controlling Interests ^(b)	After Tax	Pre-tax	Total Tax (Benefit) Charge	Non-controlling Interests	After Tax	Pre-tax	Total Tax (Benefit) Charge	Non-controlling Interests	After Tax
<i>(in millions, except per common share data)</i>												
Pre-tax income/net income (loss)												
including noncontrolling interests	\$ 5,287	\$ 1,166	\$ -	\$ 4,169	\$ 257	\$ 154	\$ -	\$ 61	\$ 1,466	\$ 7,526	\$ -	\$ (6,056)
Noncontrolling interests			(821)	(821)			(67)	(67)			(28)	(28)
Pre-tax income/net income (loss) attributable to AIG	\$ 5,287	\$ 1,166	(821)	\$ 3,348	\$ 257	\$ 154	(67)	\$ (6)	\$ 1,466	\$ 7,526	(28)	\$ (6,084)
Dividends on preferred stock				22				-				-
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders				\$ 3,326				\$ (6)				\$ (6,084)
Changes in uncertain tax positions and other tax adjustments		(30)	-	30		(48)	-	48		(488)	-	488
Deferred income tax valuation allowance (releases) charges		43	-	(43)		(21)	-	21		(43)	-	43
Impact of Tax Act		-	-	-		-	-	-		(6,687)	-	6,687
Changes in fair value of securities used to hedge guaranteed living benefits	(194)	(40)	-	(154)	154	32	-	122	(146)	(51)	-	(95)
Changes in benefit reserves and DAC, VOBA and SIA related to net realized capital gains (losses)	(56)	(12)	-	(44)	(6)	(3)	-	(3)	(303)	(106)	-	(197)
Changes in the fair value of equity securities	(158)	(33)	-	(125)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unfavorable (favorable) prior year development and related amortization changes ceded under retroactive reinsurance agreements	(267)	(56)	-	(211)	675	142	-	533	303	106	-	197
(Gain) loss on extinguishment of debt	32	7	-	25	7	1	-	6	(5)	(2)	-	(3)
Net realized capital (gains) losses ^(a)	(448)	(97)	-	(351)	193	41	-	152	1,380	506	-	874
(Income) loss from discontinued operations				(48)				42				(4)
(Income) loss from divested businesses	75	9	-	66	(38)	(8)	-	(30)	(68)	(41)	-	(27)
Non-operating litigation reserves and settlements	(2)	-	-	(2)	19	4	-	15	(129)	(45)	-	(84)
Net loss reserve discount (benefit) charge	955	201	-	754	(371)	(79)	-	(292)	187	65	-	122
Pension expense related to a one-time lump sum payment to former employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	21	-	39
Integration and transaction costs associated with acquired businesses	24	5	-	19	124	26	-	98	-	-	-	-
Restructuring and other costs	218	46	-	172	395	83	-	312	413	145	-	268
Professional fees related to regulatory or accounting changes	12	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noncontrolling interests primarily related to net realized capital gains (losses) of Fortitude Holdings' standalone results ^(b)			660	660			46	46			7	7
Adjusted pre-tax income/Adjusted after-tax income attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ 5,478	\$ 1,211	(161)	\$ 4,084	\$ 1,409	\$ 324	(21)	\$ 1,064	\$ 3,158	\$ 906	(21)	\$ 2,231
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding				889.5				910.1				930.6
Income (loss) per common share attributable to AIG common shareholders (diluted)				\$ 3.74				\$ (0.01)				\$ (6.54)
Adjusted after-tax income per common share attributable to AIG common shareholders (diluted)^(c)				\$ 4.59				\$ 1.17				\$ 2.34

(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) Noncontrolling interests is primarily due to the 19.9 percent investment in Fortitude Holdings by an affiliate of 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 includes the change in fair value of the embedded derivatives, which moved materially in the year 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.

Fortitude Holdings' summarized financial information (standalone results) is presented below:

Year Ended December 31, 2019 (in millions)		Fortitude Holdings	AIG Noncontrolling Interest
Revenues	\$	2,359	\$ 470
Expenses		1,890	376
Adjusted pre-tax income		469	94
Taxes on adjusted pre-tax income		98	20
Adjusted after-tax income, excluding realized capital gains		371	74
Net realized capital gains		4,216	839
Taxes on realized capital gains		886	179
After-tax net realized capital gains		3,330	660
Net income	\$	3,701	\$ 734

(c) For 2017, because we reported a net loss from continuing operations attributable to AIG common shareholders, all common stock equivalents are anti-dilutive and are therefore excluded from the calculation of diluted shares and diluted per common share amounts. However, because we reported adjusted after-tax income attributable to AIG common shareholders, the calculation of adjusted after-tax income per diluted common share includes 22,412,682 dilutive shares.

PRE-TAX INCOME COMPARISON FOR 2019 AND 2018

Pre-tax income increased in 2019 compared to 2018 primarily due to:

- improvement in accident year losses in General Insurance as a result of underwriting discipline, increased use of reinsurance and a change in business mix as well as lower catastrophe losses and favorable prior year loss reserve development compared to unfavorable loss reserve development in the prior year in General Insurance;
- higher investment returns in our alternative investments portfolio due to robust equity market returns in 2019, income from an initial public offering of a holding in the private equity portfolio, and an increase in income from fixed maturity securities for which the fair value option was elected. This compares to lower returns in the prior year as a result of an increase in interest rates and widening credit spreads that occurred, lower hedge fund performance, as well as negative performance of our fair value option equity securities portfolio;
- net realized capital gains in 2019 compared to net realized capital losses in the prior year due to gains on the sales of securities and foreign exchange compared to losses on sales of securities and foreign exchange in 2018, as well as lower impairments in 2019 and losses on private equity sales in 2018. Partially offsetting these gains were derivative losses in 2019 compared to gains in 2018; and
- lower general and other operating expenses as a result of ongoing strategic initiatives to reduce costs.

These increases were partially offset by:

- a net loss reserve discount charge in 2019 compared to a loss reserve discount benefit in the prior year.

PRE-TAX INCOME (LOSS) COMPARISON FOR 2018 AND 2017

Pre-tax income decreased in 2018 compared to 2017 primarily due to:

- lower investment returns primarily driven by lower hedge fund performance, a decline in income from fixed maturity securities for which the fair value option was elected compared to higher returns on this portfolio in 2017 as a result of significant spread tightening that occurred, losses on our fair value option equities portfolio, and lower invested assets resulting from the funding of the adverse development reinsurance agreement with NICO late in the first quarter of 2017;
- a net unfavorable adjustment from the review and update of Life and Retirement actuarial assumptions compared to a net favorable adjustment in the prior year; and
- higher general operating and other expenses due to the acquisition of Validus, business growth and continued investments in business platforms.

Partially offset by:

- lower losses incurred from General Insurance operations driven by significantly lower catastrophe losses and lower unfavorable prior year loss reserve development, partially offset by higher severe losses; and
- lower net realized capital losses due to:
 - Life and Retirement guaranteed living benefits, net of hedges, which reflected net realized capital gains in 2018 compared to net realized capital losses in 2017, primarily due to changes in the movement in the non-performance or "own credit" risk adjustment (NPA), which is not hedged as part of our economic hedging program (see Insurance Reserves – Life and Annuity Reserves and DAC – Variable Annuity Guaranteed Benefits and Hedging Results);

- Partially offset by losses on the sale of securities in 2018 due to a decline in the credit and equity markets in the fourth quarter of 2018 compared to gains in the prior year.

U.S. TAX REFORM OVERVIEW

On December 22, 2017, the U.S. enacted Public Law 115-97, known informally as the Tax Act. The Tax Act reduced the statutory rate of U.S. federal corporate income tax to 21 percent and enacted numerous other changes impacting AIG and the insurance industry. Changes specific to the insurance industry include the calculation of insurance tax reserves and related transition adjustments, amortization of specified policy acquisition expenses, treatment of separate account dividends received deductions and computation of pro-rata adjustments. Provisions of the Tax Act with broader application include reductions or elimination of deductions for certain items, e.g., reductions to corporate dividends received deductions, disallowance of entertainment expenses and limitations on the deduction of certain executive compensation costs. These provisions, generally, result in an increase in AIG's taxable income.

The Tax Act includes provisions for Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income (GILTI) under which taxes are imposed on the excess of a deemed return on tangible assets of certain foreign subsidiaries and for Base Erosion and Anti-Abuse Tax (BEAT) under which taxes are imposed on certain base eroding payments to affiliated foreign companies. While the U.S. tax authorities issued formal guidance, including recently issued proposed and final regulations for BEAT and other provisions of the Tax Act, there are still certain aspects of the Tax Act that remain unclear and subject to substantial uncertainties. Additional guidance is expected in future periods. Such guidance may result in changes to the interpretations and assumptions we made and actions we may take, which may impact amounts recorded with respect to international provisions of the Tax Act, possibly materially. Consistent with accounting guidance, we treat BEAT as a period tax charge in the period the tax is incurred and have made an accounting policy election to treat GILTI taxes in a similar manner.

Repatriation Assumptions

As a result of the Tax Act, the majority of accumulated foreign earnings that were previously untaxed are subject to a one-time deemed repatriation tax. Going forward, foreign earnings not taxed as part of the one-time deemed repatriation (or otherwise taxed currently under the GILTI or subpart F regimes) will generally be exempt from U.S. tax upon repatriation. Notwithstanding the changes, U.S. tax on foreign exchange gain or loss and certain non-U.S. withholding taxes will continue to be applicable upon future repatriations of foreign earnings. For 2019, we consider our foreign earnings with respect to certain operations in Canada, South Africa, the Far East, Latin America, Bermuda as well as the European, Asia Pacific and Middle East regions to be indefinitely reinvested. These earnings relate to ongoing operations and have been reinvested in active business operations. Deferred taxes, if necessary, have been provided on earnings of non-U.S. affiliates whose earnings are not indefinitely reinvested.

INCOME TAX EXPENSE ANALYSIS

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the effective tax rate on income from continuing operations was 22.1 percent. The effective tax rate on income from continuing operations differs from the statutory tax rate of 21 percent primarily due to:

- tax charges of:
 - \$96 million net charge primarily related to the accrual of IRS interest (including interest related to uncertain tax positions),
 - \$82 million associated with the effect of foreign operations,
 - \$37 million of tax charges and related interest associated with increases in uncertain tax positions primarily related to open tax issues and audits in state and local jurisdictions
 - \$27 million of excess tax charges related to share based compensation payments recorded through the income statement; and
 - \$15 million of non-deductible transfer pricing charges;
- partially offset by tax benefits of:
 - \$113 million of reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income to income from continuing operations related to the disposal of available for sale securities,
 - \$65 million of tax exempt income, and
 - \$44 million of valuation allowance activity related to certain foreign subsidiaries and state jurisdictions.

The effect of foreign operations is primarily related to income and losses in our foreign operations taxed at statutory tax rates different than 21 percent and foreign income subject to U.S. taxation.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the effective tax rate on income from continuing operations was 59.9 percent. The effective tax rate on income from continuing operations differs from the statutory tax rate of 21 percent primarily due to:

- tax charges of:
 - \$83 million net charge primarily related to the accrual of IRS interest (including interest related to uncertain tax positions),
 - \$62 million measurement period adjustment related to the deemed repatriation tax,
 - \$44 million associated with the effect of foreign operations,
 - \$21 million of additional U.S. taxes imposed on income of our foreign subsidiaries under international provisions of the Tax Act,
 - \$21 million valuation allowance activity related to certain foreign subsidiaries and state jurisdictions, and
 - \$29 million of non-deductible transfer pricing charges;
- partially offset by tax benefits of:
 - \$72 million of reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income to income from continuing operations related to the disposal of available for sale securities,
 - \$37 million of tax exempt income, and
 - \$13 million of excess tax deductions related to share based compensation payments recorded through the income statement.

The effect of foreign operations is primarily related to income and losses in our foreign operations taxed at statutory tax rates different than 21 percent and foreign income subject to U.S. taxation.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the effective tax rate on income from continuing operations was not meaningful. The effective tax rate differs from the 2017 statutory tax rate of 35 percent primarily due to:

- tax charges of:
 - \$6.7 billion associated with the enactment of the Tax Act discussed above,
 - \$660 million of tax charges and related interest associated with increases in uncertain tax positions primarily related to cross border financing transactions and other open tax issues,
 - \$69 million associated with the effect of foreign operations, and
 - \$35 million of non-deductible transfer pricing charges;
- partially offset by tax benefits of:
 - \$201 million of tax exempt income,
 - \$184 million of reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income to income from continuing operations related to the disposal of available for sale securities, and
 - \$40 million of excess tax deductions related to share based compensation payments recorded through the income statement in accordance with relevant accounting literature.

The effect of foreign operations is primarily related to losses incurred in our European operations taxed at a statutory tax rate lower than 35 percent and other foreign taxes.

For additional information see Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Business Segment Operations

Our business operations consist of General Insurance, Life and Retirement, Other Operations, and a Legacy Portfolio.

General Insurance consists of two operating segments: North America and International. Life and Retirement consists of four operating segments: Individual Retirement, Group Retirement, Life Insurance and Institutional Markets. Other Operations consists of businesses and items not allocated to our other businesses, which are primarily AIG Parent, Blackboard and Fuji Life, which was sold on April 30, 2017. Our Legacy Portfolio consists of our Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines, Legacy General Insurance Run-Off Lines, and Legacy Investments. Effective February 2018, Fortitude Re is included in our Legacy Portfolio.

The following table summarizes Adjusted pre-tax income (loss) from our business segment operations. See also Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018	2017
Core business:			
General Insurance			
North America	\$ 2,709	\$ (8)	\$ (232)
International	824	(461)	(581)
General Insurance	3,533	(469)	(813)
Life and Retirement			
Individual Retirement	1,984	1,681	2,289
Group Retirement	937	933	1,004
Life Insurance	246	330	274
Institutional Markets	291	246	264
Life and Retirement	3,458	3,190	3,831
Other Operations	(1,709)	(1,584)	(1,405)
Consolidations, eliminations and other adjustments	(305)	59	75
Total Core	4,977	1,196	1,688
Legacy Portfolio	501	213	1,470
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 5,478	\$ 1,409	\$ 3,158

General Insurance

General Insurance is managed by our geographic markets of North America and International. Our global presence is reflected in our multinational capabilities to provide our Commercial Lines and Personal Insurance products within these geographic markets.

PRODUCTS AND DISTRIBUTION



Liability: Products include general liability, environmental, commercial automobile liability, workers' compensation, excess casualty and crisis management insurance products. Casualty also includes risk-sharing and other customized structured programs for large corporate and multinational customers.

Financial Lines: Products include professional liability insurance for a range of businesses and risks, including D&O, mergers and acquisitions, fidelity, employment practices, fiduciary liability, cyber risk, kidnap and ransom, and errors and omissions insurance (E&O).

Property: Products include commercial and industrial property insurance products and services that cover exposures to man-made and natural disasters, including business interruption.

Special Risks: Products include aerospace, political risk, trade credit, portfolio solutions, energy-related property insurance products, surety, marine and crop insurance.

Personal Lines: Products include personal auto and property in selected markets and insurance for high net worth individuals offered through AIG Private Client Group in the U.S. that covers auto, homeowners, umbrella, yacht, fine art and collections. In addition, we offer extended warranty insurance and services covering electronics, appliances, and HVAC.

Accident & Health: Products include voluntary and sponsor-paid personal accident and supplemental health products for individuals, employees, associations and other organizations, as well as a broad range of travel insurance products and services for leisure and business travelers.

General Insurance products in North America and International markets are distributed through various channels, including captive and independent agents, brokers, affinity partners, airlines and travel agents, and retailers. Our distribution network is aided by our competitive position to write multiple-national and cross-border risks in both Commercial Lines and Personal Insurance.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

Profitable Growth: Deploy capital efficiently to act opportunistically and optimize diversity within the portfolio to grow in profitable lines, geographies and customer segments. Look to inorganic growth opportunities in profitable markets and segments to expand our capabilities and footprint.

Reinsurance Optimization: Strategically partner with reinsurers to reduce exposure to losses arising from frequency of large catastrophic events and the severity from individual risk losses. We strive to optimize our reinsurance program to manage volatility and protect the balance sheet from tail events and unpredictable net losses in support of our profitable growth objectives.

Underwriting Excellence: Empower and increase accountability of the underwriter and continue to integrate underwriting, claims and actuarial to enable better decision making. Focus on enhancing risk selection, driving consistent underwriting best practices and building robust monitoring standards to improve underwriting results.

COMPETITION AND CHALLENGES

Operating in a highly competitive industry, General Insurance competes against several hundred companies, specialty insurance organizations, mutual companies and other underwriting organizations in the U.S. In international markets, we compete for business with the foreign insurance operations of large global insurance groups and local companies in specific market areas and product types. Insurance companies compete through a combination of risk acceptance criteria, product pricing, service and terms and conditions. General Insurance seeks to distinguish itself in the insurance industry primarily based on its well-established brand, global franchise, multinational capabilities, financial and capital strength, innovative products, claims expertise to handle complex claims, expertise in providing specialized coverages and customer service.

We serve our business and individual customers on a global basis — from the largest multinational corporations to local businesses and individuals. Our clients benefit from our substantial underwriting expertise.

Our challenges include:

- long-tail Commercial Lines exposures that create added challenges to pricing and risk management;
- over capacity in certain lines of business that creates downward market pressure on pricing;
- tort environment volatility in certain jurisdictions and lines of business; and
- volatility in claims arising from natural and man-made catastrophes.

OUTLOOK—INDUSTRY AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

Below is a discussion of the industry and economic factors impacting our operating segments:

General Insurance – North America

Commercial Lines over recent years has experienced challenging market conditions, with widespread excess capacity increasing competition and suppressing rates across multiple classes of business. However, in more recent periods we are seeing growing market support for rate increases in challenged segments where major carriers are reducing their risk appetite and market capacity is contracting as a result. We are seeing rate increases across U.S. Financial Lines and Liability segments (outside of workers' compensation), with a common driver being higher industry-wide claims severity trends, as well as within our Property and Specialty portfolios. We continue to achieve positive rate increases across a number of lines and classes of business as a result of our disciplined underwriting strategy and focus on risk selection. Further, we continue to achieve growth in several of our Commercial Lines high margin businesses, although these market segments remain highly competitive.

Personal Insurance growth prospects are supported by the need for full life cycle products and coverage, increases in personal wealth accumulation, and awareness of insurance protection and risk management. We compete in the high net worth market, accident and health insurance, travel insurance, and warranty services and will continue to expand our innovative products and services to distribution partners and clients.

General Insurance – International

We believe our global presence provides Commercial Lines and Personal Insurance a distinct competitive advantage, as the demand for multinational cross-border coverage and services increases due to the growing number of international customers, while giving us the ability to respond quickly to local market conditions and build client relationships.

The Commercial Lines market continues to be highly competitive, due to increased market capacity and ample availability of capital. Despite this, we continue to grow our most profitable segments and diversify our portfolio across all regions by expanding into new product lines (e.g., cyber), new client segments (e.g., middle market) and new distribution channels (e.g., digital and national brokers) while remaining a market leader in key developed and developing markets. Overall, Commercial lines are showing positive rate increases in selective products and markets where market events or withdrawal of capability have favorably impacted pricing. We are maintaining our underwriting discipline, reducing gross and net limits, increasing use of reinsurance to reduce volatility, as well as continuing our risk selection strategy to improve profitability.

Personal Insurance focuses on individual customers, as well as group and corporate clients. Although market competition within Personal Insurance has increased, we continue to benefit from the underwriting quality, portfolio diversity, and generally low volatility of the short-tailed risk in these business lines, although some product classes are exposed to catastrophe losses.

GENERAL INSURANCE RESULTS

Years Ended December 31,			Percentage Change	
(in millions)	2019	2018	2017	
				2019 vs. 2018 2018 vs. 2017
Underwriting results:				
Net premiums written	\$ 25,092	\$ 26,407	\$ 25,438	(5)% 4 %
Decrease in unearned premiums ^(a)	1,346	1,098	588	23 87
Net premiums earned	26,438	27,505	26,026	(4) 6
Losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred ^(b)	17,246	20,824	21,642	(17) (4)
Acquisition expenses:				
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	4,482	4,596	3,765	(2) 22
Other acquisition expenses	1,292	1,385	1,388	(7) -
Total acquisition expenses	5,774	5,981	5,153	(3) 16
General operating expenses	3,329	3,837	3,712	(13) 3
Underwriting income (loss)	89	(3,137)	(4,481)	NM 30
Net investment income	3,444	2,668	3,668	29 (27)
Adjusted pre-tax income (loss)	\$ 3,533	\$ (469)	\$ (813)	NM% 42 %
Loss ratio^(b)	65.2	75.7	83.2	(10.5) (7.5)
Acquisition ratio	21.8	21.7	19.8	0.1 1.9
General operating expense ratio	12.6	14.0	14.3	(1.4) (0.3)
Expense ratio	34.4	35.7	34.1	(1.3) 1.6
Combined ratio^(b)	99.6	111.4	117.3	(11.8) (5.9)
Adjustments for accident year loss ratio, as adjusted and accident year combined ratio, as adjusted:				
Catastrophe losses and reinstatement premiums	(4.8)	(10.5)	(16.1)	5.7 5.6
Prior year development, net of (additional) return premium on loss sensitive business	1.1	(1.5)	(4.0)	2.6 2.5
Adjustment for ceded premiums under reinsurance contracts related to prior accident years and other	0.1	0.3	(0.1)	(0.2) 0.4
Accident year loss ratio, as adjusted	61.6	64.0	63.0	(2.4) 1.0
Accident year combined ratio, as adjusted	96.0	99.7	97.1	(3.7) 2.6

(a) In 2018, the underwriting loss included an additional \$115 million of net premium earned for multi-year policies related to earlier accident years.

(b) Consistent with our definition of APTI, excludes net loss reserve discount and 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.

The following table presents General Insurance net premiums written by operating segment, showing change on both reported and constant dollar basis:

Years Ended December 31,				Percentage Change in		Percentage Change in	
(in millions)	2019	2018	2017	U.S. dollars		Original Currency	
				2019 vs. 2018	2018 vs. 2017	2019 vs. 2018	2018 vs. 2017
North America ^{(a)(b)}	\$ 12,103	\$ 11,383	\$ 10,973	6 %	4 %	6 %	4 %
International ^{(a)(c)}	12,989	15,024	14,465	(14)	4	(11)	1
Total net premiums written	\$ 25,092	\$ 26,407	\$ 25,438	(5)%	4 %	(4)%	3 %

(a) Includes \$2,350 million and \$500 million of Validus Net premiums written for North America in 2019 and 2018, respectively, and \$810 million and \$371 million of Validus Net premiums written for International in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

(b) Includes \$321 million and \$27 million of Glatfelter Net premiums written for North America in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

(c) As a result of the merger of AIU Insurance Company, Ltd. (AIUI Japan) and Fuji Fire and Marine Insurance Company (Fuji), Fuji's fiscal reporting period was conformed to that of AIUI Japan (Japan Merger Impact). Therefore, 2018 included approximately \$300 million for two additional months of Net premiums written.

The following tables present General Insurance accident year catastrophes by geography^(a) and number of events:

Catastrophes^(b)

<i>(in millions)</i>	# of Events	North America		International	Total
Year Ended December 31, 2019					
Flooding and rainstorms	3	\$	20	\$ 13	\$ 33
Windstorms and hailstorms	26		792	340	1,132
Wildfire	3		59	10	69
Civil Disorders	2		-	23	23
Reinstatement premiums	-		(8)	29	21
Total catastrophe-related charges	34	\$	863	\$ 415	\$ 1,278
Year Ended December 31, 2018					
Flooding and rainstorms	3	\$	16	\$ 154	\$ 170
Windstorms and hailstorms	23		1,123	791	1,914
Wildfire	5		712	4	716
Earthquakes	3		19	82	101
Volcanic eruptions	1		16	2	18
Reinstatement premiums	-		(33)	(1)	(34)
Total catastrophe-related charges	35	\$	1,853	\$ 1,032	\$ 2,885
Year Ended December 31, 2017					
Flooding and rainstorms	- ^(c)	\$	962	\$ 158	\$ 1,120
Windstorms and hailstorms	21		1,771	682	2,453
Wildfire	2		562	10	572
Earthquakes	1		-	41	41
Reinstatement premiums	-		(23)	-	(23)
Total catastrophe-related charges	24	\$	3,272	\$ 891	\$ 4,163

(a) Geography: North America primarily includes insurance businesses in the United States, Canada and Bermuda. International includes regional insurance businesses in Japan, the United Kingdom, Europe, Asia Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean, Middle East and Africa, and China. General Insurance results are presented before consideration of internal reinsurance agreements.

(b) Natural catastrophe losses are generally weather or seismic events having a net impact on AIG in excess of \$10 million each and man-made catastrophe losses, such as terrorism and civil disorders that exceed the \$10 million threshold.

(c) Flooding events reported in 2017 are a subset of windstorm events.

NORTH AMERICA RESULTS

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018	2017	Percentage Change	
				2019 vs. 2018	2018 vs. 2017
Underwriting results:					
Net premiums written	\$ 12,103	\$ 11,383	\$ 10,973	6 %	4 %
(Increase) decrease in unearned premiums ^(a)	750	931	482	(19)	93
Net premiums earned	12,853	12,314	11,455	4	7
Losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred ^(b)	9,226	10,776	11,646	(14)	(7)
Acquisition expenses:					
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	2,008	1,859	1,305	8	42
Other acquisition expenses	488	515	485	(5)	6
Total acquisition expenses	2,496	2,374	1,790	5	33
General operating expenses	1,351	1,477	1,396	(9)	6
Underwriting loss^(a)	(220)	(2,313)	(3,377)	90	32
Net investment income	2,929	2,305	3,145	27	(27)
Adjusted pre-tax income (loss)	\$ 2,709	\$ (8)	\$ (232)	NM%	97 %
Loss ratio^(b)	71.8	87.5	101.7	(15.7)	(14.2)
Acquisition ratio	19.4	19.3	15.6	0.1	3.7
General operating expense ratio	10.5	12.0	12.2	(1.5)	(0.2)
Expense ratio	29.9	31.3	27.8	(1.4)	3.5
Combined ratio^(b)	101.7	118.8	129.5	(17.1)	(10.7)
Adjustments for accident year loss ratio, as adjusted and accident year combined ratio, as adjusted:					
Catastrophe losses and reinstatement premiums	(6.8)	(15.1)	(28.7)	8.3	13.6
Prior year development, net of (additional) return premium on loss sensitive business	1.8	(3.1)	(3.6)	4.9	0.5
Adjustment for ceded premiums under reinsurance contracts related to prior accident years and other	0.3	0.8	(0.3)	(0.5)	1.1
Accident year loss ratio, as adjusted	67.1	70.1	69.1	(3.0)	1.0
Accident year combined ratio, as adjusted	97.0	101.4	96.9	(4.4)	4.5

(a) In 2018, the underwriting loss included an additional \$115 million of net premium earned for multi-year policies related to earlier accident years.

(b) Consistent with our definition of APTI, excludes net loss reserve discount and 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.

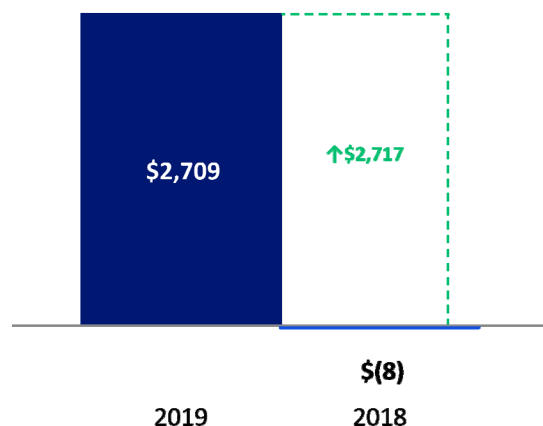
Business and Financial Highlights

The North America General Insurance business is focused on making progress towards improved underwriting results and efficiencies. This includes strengthening our talent base; ongoing investment in pricing and monitoring tools; managing limits on both a gross and net basis with enhanced focus on portfolio management and individual business strategy; and increased use of reinsurance to reduce volatility.

We recorded adjusted pre-tax income in 2019 compared to an adjusted pre-tax loss in the prior year, primarily due to lower loss ratio, higher net investment income and lower general operating expenses as a result of ongoing efforts to reduce expenses. The loss ratio decreased due to lower catastrophe losses, favorable prior year loss reserve development compared to unfavorable loss reserve development in the prior year and lower current accident year loss ratio, as adjusted.

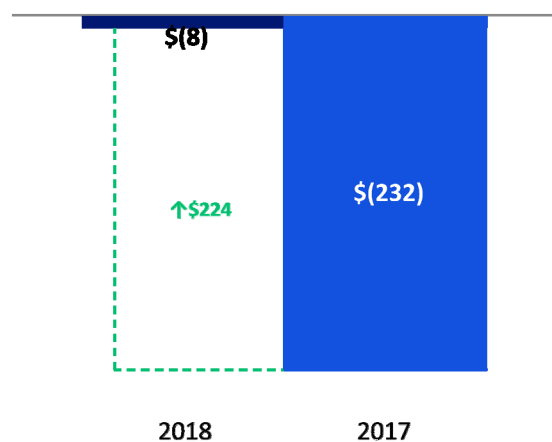
Net premiums written increased in the year ended December 31, 2019 compared to the prior year due to the inclusion of the Validus and Glatfelter acquisitions as well as growth within the Validus business, partially offset by underwriting actions taken to reposition our portfolio and to maintain pricing discipline and higher ceded premiums due to the changes in 2019 reinsurance programs.

For a discussion of 2019 reinsurance programs see MD&A - Enterprise Risk Management.

North America Adjusted Pre-Tax Income (Loss)*(in millions)***2019 and 2018 Comparison**

Adjusted pre-tax income in 2019 compared to adjusted pre-tax loss in 2018 reflected:

- significantly lower catastrophe losses;
- increase in net investment income reflecting higher returns on alternative investments, change in fair value of equity securities in 2018 and improved performance of fixed income securities;
- favorable prior year loss reserve development in 2019 compared to unfavorable prior year loss reserve development in 2018;
- the lower accident year loss ratio, as adjusted primarily driven by a change in business mix including the Validus and Glatfelter acquisitions, improved new business and renewal terms, reduced net severity of loss events and changes in 2019 reinsurance programs which have reduced volatility; and
- lower general operating expenses as a result of ongoing expense reduction initiatives.

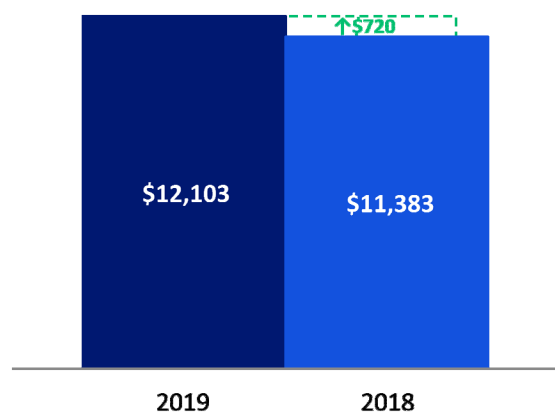
North America Adjusted Pre-Tax Income (Loss)*(in millions)***2018 and 2017 Comparison**

Adjusted pre-tax loss decreased primarily due to:

- significantly lower catastrophe losses; and
- lower unfavorable prior year loss reserve development.

These were partially offset by:

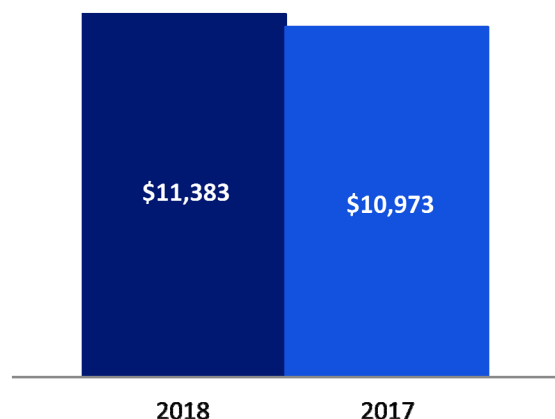
- lower investment returns on alternative investments, primarily driven by less robust private equity and hedge fund performance compared to 2017, and a decline in income from securities for which the fair value option was elected as well as lower interest and dividends due to lower invested assets resulting from the first quarter 2017 funding of the adverse development reinsurance agreement with NICO;
- higher severe losses;
- higher acquisition ratio primarily driven by changes in portfolio mix, higher insurance taxes, licenses and fees, and changes in the 2018 reinsurance programs; and
- higher general operating expenses due to the inclusion of the Validus and Glatfelter acquisition; however general operating expense ratio decreased slightly.

North America Net Premiums Written*(in millions)***2019 and 2018 Comparison**

Net premiums written increased primarily due to the inclusion of the Validus and Glatfelter acquisitions as well as growth within the Validus business.

This increase was partially offset by:

- lower production primarily due to underwriting actions taken to strengthen our portfolio and to maintain pricing discipline; and
- higher ceded premiums due to the changes in 2019 reinsurance programs.

North America Net Premiums Written*(in millions)***2018 and 2017 Comparison**

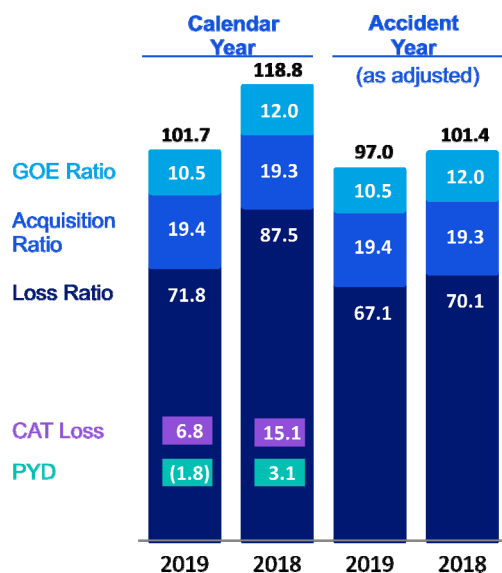
Net premiums written increased primarily due to:

- growth in the Travel business within Personal Insurance;
- lower ceded premiums due to changes in the 2018 reinsurance programs; and
- the inclusion of the Validus and Glatfelter acquisitions.

This increase was partially offset by:

- lower production primarily in Property, Programs business, and D&O products within Financial Lines mainly due to underwriting actions taken to strengthen our portfolio and to maintain pricing discipline; and
- exiting of certain businesses in Accident & Health in 2017.

North America Combined Ratios



2019 and 2018 Comparison

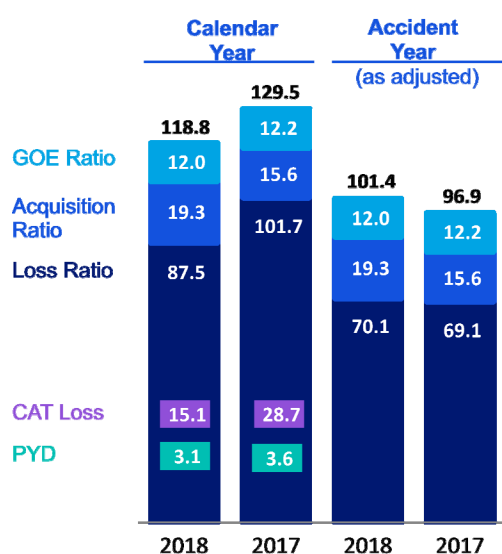
The decrease in the combined ratio reflected a decrease in both the loss ratio and the expense ratio.

The decrease in the loss ratio reflected:

- lower accident year loss ratio, as adjusted, primarily driven by a change in business mix including the Validus and Glatfelter acquisitions, improved new business and renewal terms, reduced net severity of loss events and changes in 2019 reinsurance programs which have reduced volatility;
- significantly lower catastrophe losses; and
- favorable prior year loss reserve development compared to unfavorable loss reserve development in the prior year.

The decrease in the expense ratio reflected lower general operating expense ratio driven by ongoing expense reduction initiatives.

North America Combined Ratios



2018 and 2017 Comparison

The decrease in the combined ratio reflected a decrease in the loss ratio partially offset by an increase in the expense ratio.

The decrease in the loss ratio reflected:

- significantly lower catastrophe losses; and
- lower unfavorable prior year loss reserve development.

These decreases in the loss ratio were partially offset by a higher current accident year loss ratio, as adjusted, driven primarily by higher severe losses.

The increase in the expense ratio reflected a higher acquisition ratio primarily due to changes in portfolio mix, higher insurance taxes, licenses and fees, and changes in the 2018 reinsurance programs.

INTERNATIONAL RESULTS

Years Ended December 31,			Percentage Change	
(in millions)	2019	2018	2017	
				2019 vs. 2018 2018 vs. 2017
Underwriting results:				
Net premiums written	\$ 12,989	\$ 15,024	\$ 14,465	(14)% 4 %
Decrease in unearned premiums	596	167	106	257 58
Net premiums earned	13,585	15,191	14,571	(11) 4
Losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred	8,020	10,048	9,996	(20) 1
Acquisition expenses:				
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	2,474	2,737	2,460	(10) 11
Other acquisition expenses	804	870	903	(8) (4)
Total acquisition expenses	3,278	3,607	3,363	(9) 7
General operating expenses	1,978	2,360	2,316	(16) 2
Underwriting income (loss)^(a)	309	(824)	(1,104)	NM 25
Net investment income	515	363	523	42 (31)
Adjusted pre-tax income (loss)	\$ 824	\$ (461)	\$ (581)	NM% 21 %
Loss ratio	59.0	66.1	68.6	(7.1) (2.5)
Acquisition ratio	24.1	23.7	23.1	0.4 0.6
General operating expense ratio	14.6	15.5	15.9	(0.9) (0.4)
Expense ratio	38.7	39.2	39.0	(0.5) 0.2
Combined ratio	97.7	105.3	107.6	(7.6) (2.3)
Adjustments for accident year loss ratio, as adjusted and accident year combined ratio, as adjusted:				
Catastrophe losses and reinstatement premiums	(2.9)	(6.8)	(6.1)	3.9 (0.7)
Prior year development, net of (additional) return premium on loss sensitive business	0.3	(0.2)	(4.3)	0.5 4.1
Adjustment for ceded premiums under reinsurance contracts related to prior accident years	-	-	-	NM NM
Accident year loss ratio, as adjusted	56.4	59.1	58.2	(2.7) 0.9
Accident year combined ratio, as adjusted	95.1	98.3	97.2	(3.2) 1.1

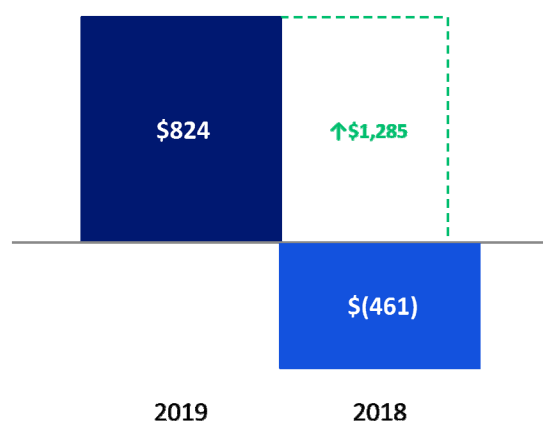
(a) As a result of the Japan Merger Impact, 2018 includes two additional months of operating earnings increasing Net premiums written, Net premiums earned, Losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred, and Adjusted pre-tax income by approximately \$300 million, \$300 million, \$200 million and \$15 million, respectively.

Business and Financial Highlights

The International General Insurance business is focused on further improving underwriting margins and profits through underwriting excellence, improved efficiency, and growing in profitable segments and geographies supported by our targeted growth strategy.

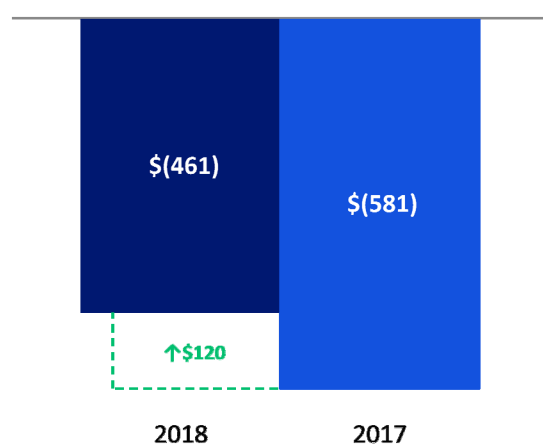
We recorded adjusted pre-tax income in 2019 compared to an adjusted pre-tax loss in the prior year primarily due to lower catastrophe losses, lower accident year loss ratio, as adjusted, lower general operating expenses, higher net investment income and inclusion of the Validus acquisition.

Net premiums written, excluding the impact of foreign exchange, decreased in 2019 compared to the prior year due to lower Accident & Health business in Asia Pacific, underwriting actions to maintain pricing discipline, Japan Merger Impact in 2018 and higher ceded premiums due to changes in 2019 reinsurance programs, partially offset by inclusion of the Validus acquisition and profitable business growth across lines and geographies.

International Adjusted Pre-Tax Income (Loss)*(in millions)***2019 and 2018 Comparison**

Adjusted pre-tax income in 2019 compared to adjusted pre-tax loss in 2018 primarily reflected:

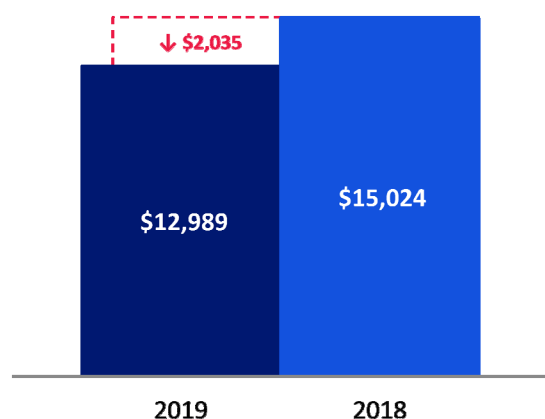
- lower catastrophe losses;
- lower general operating expense driven by the Japan Merger Impact in 2018 and ongoing expense optimization initiatives;
- lower accident year loss ratio, as adjusted primarily driven by reduced net severity of loss events;
- higher net investment income driven by prior year weaker market performance of equity securities for which the fair value option was elected as well as higher income from fixed income securities;
- inclusion of the Validus acquisition; and
- favorable prior year loss reserve development in 2019 compared to unfavorable prior year loss reserve development in 2018.

International Adjusted Pre-Tax Income (Loss)*(in millions)***2018 and 2017 Comparison**

Adjusted pre-tax loss decreased primarily due to significantly lower unfavorable prior year loss reserve development.

This decrease was partially offset by:

- higher catastrophe losses;
- higher current accident year loss ratio, as adjusted, driven primarily by higher severe losses; and
- lower net investment income driven by weaker market performance of equity securities for which the fair value option was elected, a decrease in alternative investments portfolio holdings and lower income from equity method investments.

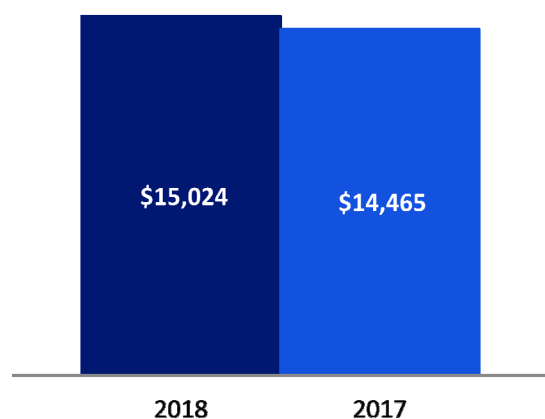
International Net Premiums Written*(in millions)***2019 and 2018 Comparison**

Net premiums written, excluding the impact of foreign exchange, decreased due to:

- lower Accident & Health business in Asia Pacific;
- lower production primarily due to underwriting actions taken to strengthen our portfolio and to maintain pricing discipline, partially offset by profitable business growth across lines and geographies;
- the Japan Merger Impact in 2018; and
- higher ceded premiums due to changes in 2019 reinsurance program.

This decrease was partially offset by:

- inclusion of the Validus acquisition

International Net Premiums Written*(in millions)***2018 and 2017 Comparison**

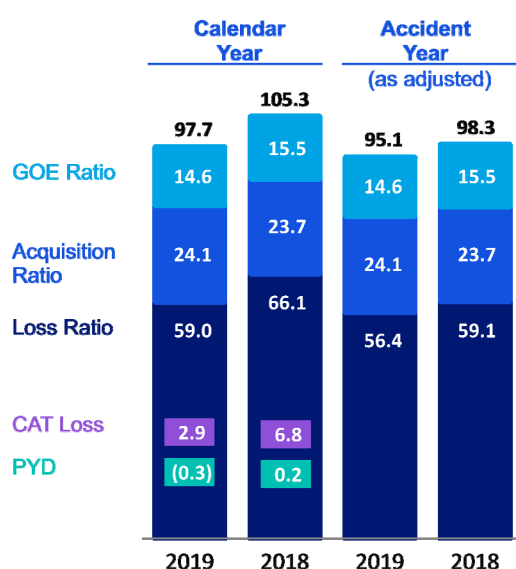
Net premiums written, excluding the impact of foreign exchange, increased due to:

- growth in Accident & Health and Personal Lines business in Asia Pacific and in the Financial Lines business in Europe;
- inclusion of the Validus acquisition; and
- the Japan Merger Impact.

This increase was partially offset by:

- sale of certain insurance operations and assets to Fairfax;
- lower business production in Japan because of delayed product introduction related to the Japan Merger Impact and exit from unprofitable distribution channels;
- higher ceded premiums due to changes in 2018 reinsurance programs; and
- lower production primarily driven by portfolio remediation efforts.

International Combined Ratios



2019 and 2018 Comparison

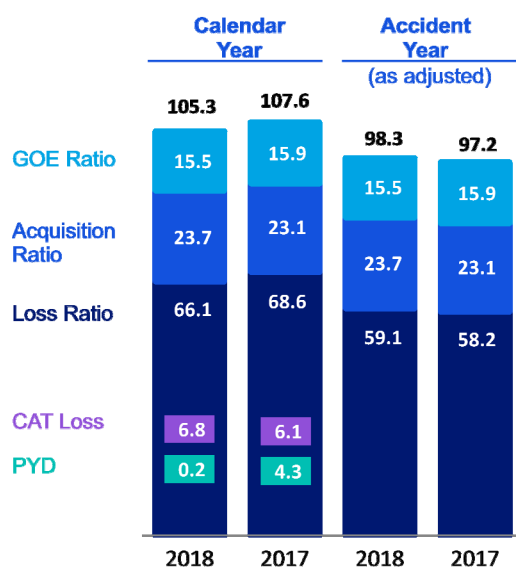
The decrease in the combined ratio reflected a decrease in both the loss ratio and expense ratio.

This decrease in the loss ratio was primarily driven by:

- lower catastrophe losses; and
- lower accident year loss ratio, as adjusted primarily driven by reduced net severity of loss events.

This decrease in the expense ratio reflected a lower general operating expense ratio driven by ongoing expense optimization initiatives partially offset by a higher acquisition ratio mainly due to changes in business mix.

International Combined Ratios



2018 and 2017 Comparison

The decrease in the combined ratio reflected a lower loss ratio partially offset by a slightly higher expense ratio.

This decrease in the loss ratio was primarily driven by significantly lower unfavorable prior year loss reserve development partially offset by:

- a higher current accident year loss ratio, as adjusted, driven primarily by higher severe losses; and
- higher catastrophe losses.

The slight increase in the expense ratio was primarily driven by a higher acquisition ratio mainly due to changes in business mix combined with changes in 2018 reinsurance programs.

Life and Retirement

PRODUCTS AND DISTRIBUTION



Variable Annuities: Products include variable annuities that offer a combination of growth potential, death benefit features and income protection features. Variable annuities are distributed primarily through banks, wirehouses, and regional and independent broker-dealers.

Index Annuities: Products include fixed index annuities that provide growth potential based in part on the performance of a market index. Certain fixed index annuity products offer optional income protection features. Fixed index annuities are distributed primarily through banks, broker-dealers, independent marketing organizations and independent insurance agents.

Fixed Annuities: Products include single premium fixed annuities, immediate annuities and deferred income annuities. Certain fixed deferred annuity products offer optional income protection features. The Fixed Annuities product line maintains an industry-leading position in the U.S. bank distribution channel by designing products collaboratively with banks and offering an efficient and flexible administration platform.

Retail Mutual Funds: Includes our mutual fund offerings and related administration and servicing operations. Retail Mutual Funds are distributed primarily through broker-dealers.



Group Retirement: Products and services consist of group mutual funds, group annuities, individual annuity and investment products, and financial planning and advisory services.

In March 2019, the products and services marketed by The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company (VALIC), which include investment offerings and plan administrative and compliance services, were rebranded under the AIG Retirement Services name to allow the business to fully leverage the strength and scale of the AIG brand. Legal entity names, however, remain unchanged: The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company and its subsidiaries, VALIC Financial Advisors, Inc. and VALIC Retirement Services Company.

AIG Retirement Services career financial advisors and independent financial advisors provide retirement plan participants with enrollment support and comprehensive financial planning services.



Life Insurance: In the U.S., products primarily include term life and universal life insurance distributed through independent marketing organizations, independent insurance agents, financial advisors and direct marketing. International operations include the distribution of life and health products in the UK and Ireland.



Institutional Markets: Products primarily include stable value wrap products, structured settlement and pension risk transfer annuities, corporate- and bank-owned life insurance and guaranteed investment contracts (GICs). Institutional Markets products are primarily distributed through specialized marketing and consulting firms and structured settlement brokers.

Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) Funding Agreements are issued through our Individual Retirement, Group Retirement and Institutional Markets operating segments. Funding agreements are issued by our U.S. Life and Retirement companies to FHLBs in their respective districts at fixed or floating rates over specified periods, which can be prepaid at our discretion. Proceeds are generally invested in fixed income securities and other suitable investments to generate spread income. These investment contracts do not have mortality or morbidity risk and are similar to GICs.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

Deliver client-centric solutions through our unique franchise by bringing together a broad portfolio of life insurance, retirement and institutional products offered through an extensive, multichannel distribution network. Life and Retirement focuses on ease of doing business, offering valuable solutions, and expanding and deepening its distribution relationships across multiple channels.

Position market leading businesses to serve growing needs by continually enhancing product solutions, service delivery and digital capabilities while using data and analytics in an innovative manner to improve customer experience.

Individual Retirement will continue to capitalize on the opportunity to meet consumer demand for guaranteed income by maintaining innovative variable and index annuity products, while also managing risk from guarantee features through risk-mitigating product design and well-developed economic hedging capabilities.

Our fixed annuity products provide diversity in our annuity product suite by offering stable returns for retirement savings.

Group Retirement continues to enhance its technology platform to improve the customer experience for plan sponsors and individual participants. AIG Retirement Services' (formerly VALIC) self-service tools paired with its career financial advisors provide a compelling service platform. Group Retirement's strategy also involves providing financial planning services for its clients and meeting their need for income in retirement.

Life Insurance in the U.S. will continue to position itself for growth and changing market dynamics while continuing to execute strategies to enhance returns. Our focus is on materializing success from a multi-year effort of building state-of-the-art platforms and underwriting innovations, which are expected to bring process improvements and cost efficiencies.

In the UK, AIG Life Insurance will continue to focus on growing the business organically and through potential acquisition opportunities.

Institutional Markets continues to grow its assets under management (AUM) across multiple product lines, including stable value wrap, GICs and pension risk transfer annuities. Our growth strategy is opportunistic and allows us to pursue select transactions that meet our risk-adjusted return requirements.

Enhance Operational Effectiveness by simplifying processes and operating environments to increase competitiveness, improve service and product capabilities and facilitate delivery of our target customer experience. We continue to invest in technology to improve operating efficiency and ease of doing business for our distribution partners and customers. We believe that simplifying our operating models will enhance productivity and support further profitable growth.

Manage our Balance Sheet through a rigorous approach to our products and portfolio. We match our product design and high quality investments with our asset and liability exposures to maximize our ability to meet cash and liquidity needs under various operating scenarios.

Deliver Value Creation and Manage Capital by striving to deliver solid earnings through disciplined pricing, sustainable underwriting improvements, expense efficiency, and diversification of risk, while optimizing capital allocation and efficiency within insurance entities to enhance return on common equity.

COMPETITION AND CHALLENGES

Life and Retirement operates in the highly competitive insurance and financial services industry in the U.S. and select international markets, competing against various financial services companies, including banks and other life insurance and mutual fund companies. Competition is primarily based on product pricing and design, distribution, financial strength, customer service and ease of doing business.

Our business remains competitive due to its long-standing market leading positions, innovative products, distribution relationships across multiple channels, customer-focused service and strong financial ratings.

Our primary challenges include:

- a sustained low interest rate environment, which makes it difficult to profitably price new products and puts margin pressure on existing business due to lower reinvestment yields;
- increased competition in our primary markets, including aggressive pricing of annuities by private equity-backed annuity writers, increased competition and consolidation of employer groups in the group retirement planning market, and competitors with different profitability targets in the pension risk transfer space as well as other product lines;
- increasingly complex new and proposed regulatory requirements, which have affected industry growth and costs; and
- upgrading our technology and underwriting processes while managing general operating expenses.

OUTLOOK—INDUSTRY AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

Below is a discussion of the industry and economic factors impacting our specific operating segments:

Individual Retirement

Increasing life expectancy and reduced expectations for traditional retirement income from defined benefit programs and fixed income securities are leading Americans to seek additional financial security as they approach retirement. The strong demand for individual index and fixed deferred annuities with guaranteed income features has attracted increased competition in this product space. In response to the continued low interest rate environment, which has added pressure to profit margins, we have developed guaranteed income benefits for variable, fixed index, and fixed deferred annuities with margins that are less sensitive to the level of interest rates.

Changes in the interest rate environment can have a significant impact on sales, surrender rates, investment returns, guaranteed income features, and spreads in the annuity industry.

Group Retirement

Group Retirement competes in the defined contribution market under the AIG Retirement Services brand. AIG Retirement Services is a leading retirement plan provider in the U.S. for K-12 schools and school districts, higher education, healthcare, government and other not-for-profit institutions. The defined contribution market is a highly efficient and competitive market that requires support for both plan sponsors and individual participants. To meet this challenge, AIG Retirement Services is investing in a client-focused technology platform to support improved compliance and self-service functionality. AIG Retirement Services' model pairs self-service tools with its career financial advisors who provide individual plan participants with enrollment support and comprehensive financial planning services.

Changes in the interest rate environment can have a significant impact on investment returns, guaranteed income features, and spreads, and a moderate impact on sales and surrender rates.

Life Insurance

Consumers have a significant need for life insurance, whether it is used for income replacement for their surviving family, estate planning or wealth transfer. Additionally, consumers use life insurance to provide living benefits in case of chronic, critical or terminal illnesses, and to supplement retirement income.

In response to consumer needs and a sustained low interest rate environment, our Life Insurance product portfolio will continue to promote products with lower long-duration interest rate risk and mitigate exposure to products that have long-duration interest rate risk through sales levels and hedging strategies.

As life insurance ownership remains at historical lows in the U.S. and the UK, efforts to expand the reach and increase the affordability of life insurance are critical. The industry is investing in consumer-centric efforts to reduce traditional barriers to securing life protection by simplifying the sales and service experience. Digitally enabled processes and tools provide a fast, friendly and simple path to life insurance protection.

Institutional Markets

Institutional Markets serves a variety of needs for corporate clients. Demand is driven by a number of factors including the macroeconomic and regulatory environment. We expect to see continued growth in the pension risk transfer market as corporate plan sponsors look to transfer asset or liability, longevity, administrative and operational risks associated with their defined benefit plans.

Changes in the interest rate environment can have a significant impact on investment returns and net investment spreads, as well as reduce the tax efficiency associated with institutional life insurance products, dampening organic growth opportunities.

For additional discussion of the impact of market interest rate movement on our Life and Retirement business see Executive Summary – AIG’s Outlook – Industry and Economic Factors – Impact of Changes in the Interest Rate Environment.

LIFE AND RETIREMENT RESULTS

Years Ended December 31,				Percentage Change	
(in millions)	2019	2018	2017	2019 vs. 2018	2018 vs. 2017
Revenues:					
Premiums	\$ 3,600	\$ 2,592	\$ 4,046	39 %	(36)%
Policy fees	2,893	2,669	2,798	8	(5)
Net investment income	8,461	7,922	7,816	7	1
Advisory fee and other income	911	953	926	(4)	3
Total adjusted revenues	15,865	14,136	15,586	12	(9)
Benefits, losses and expenses:					
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred	5,528	4,179	5,247	32	(20)
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	3,599	3,513	3,360	2	5
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	650	680	743	(4)	(8)
General operating and other expenses*	2,472	2,412	2,296	2	5
Interest expense	158	162	109	(2)	49
Total benefits, losses and expenses	12,407	10,946	11,755	13	(7)
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 3,458	\$ 3,190	\$ 3,831	8 %	(17)%

* Includes general operating expenses, non-deferrable commissions, other acquisition expenses, advisory fee expenses and other expenses.

For information on the impact of actuarial assumptions on our Life and Retirement results, see Insurance Reserves – Life and Annuity Reserves and DAC – Update of Actuarial Assumptions.

Our insurance companies generate significant revenues from investment activities. As a result, the operating segments in Life and Retirement are subject to variances in net investment income on the asset portfolios that support insurance liabilities and surplus.

For additional information on our investment strategy, asset-liability management process and invested asset composition see Investments.

INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT RESULTS

Years Ended December 31,				Percentage Change	
(in millions)	2019	2018	2017	2019 vs. 2018	2018 vs. 2017
Revenues:					
Premiums	\$ 104	\$ 52	\$ 91	100 %	(43)%
Policy fees	811	804	767	1	5
Net investment income	4,133	3,827	4,013	8	(5)
Advisory fee and other income	606	655	643	(7)	2
Benefits and expenses:					
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred	409	261	161	57	62
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	1,730	1,679	1,616	3	4
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	449	630	415	(29)	52
Non deferrable insurance commissions	318	324	308	(2)	5
Advisory fee expenses	219	238	241	(8)	(1)
General operating expenses	468	443	426	6	4
Interest expense	77	82	58	(6)	41
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 1,984	\$ 1,681	\$ 2,289	18 %	(27)%
Fixed Annuities base net investment spread:					
Base yield*	4.54 %	4.60 %	4.80 %	(6)bps	(20)bps
Cost of funds	2.68	2.65	2.65	3	-
Fixed Annuities base net investment spread	1.86 %	1.95 %	2.15 %	(9)bps	(20)bps

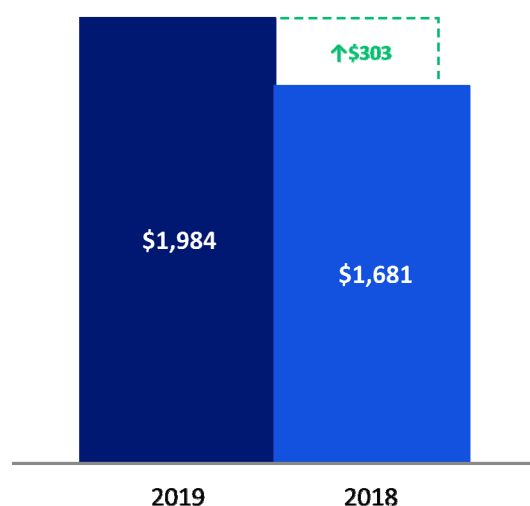
* Includes returns from base portfolio including accretion and income (loss) from certain other invested assets.

Business and Financial Highlights

The market environment continues to reflect uncertainties in the annuity business resulting from a sustained low interest rate environment. Interest rates declined in 2019 and are near historical lows. Excluding prior year deposits from FHLB funding agreements, premiums and deposits increased in 2019 compared to the prior year. Net flows in 2019 remained negative but improved compared to the prior year primarily due to higher deposits driven by increased Fixed and Index Annuities sales, offset by lower sales for the Variable Annuities and Retail Mutual Funds. Premiums and deposits improved in 2018 compared to 2017. Premiums and deposits in 2018 included deposits from FHLB funding agreements. Net flows in 2018 deteriorated compared to 2017 and continued to be negative primarily due to higher surrenders and withdrawals, mainly in Retail Mutual Funds.

Adjusted pre-tax income increased in 2019 compared to the prior year, primarily driven by decreases in Variable Annuity DAC amortization and reserves due to stronger equity market performances, growth in income from base portfolio due to higher invested assets, higher gains on securities for which the fair value option was elected, and prior year DAC and reserve model adjustments. Partially offsetting these increases were lower Variable Annuity policy and advisory fee income, net of expenses due to Variable Annuity and Retail Mutual Fund negative net flows. Adjusted pre-tax income decreased in 2018 compared to 2017 as a result of decreased Fixed Annuity base spread income primarily due to lower reinvestment yields and decreased gains on securities for which the fair value option was elected, and higher Variable Annuity DAC amortization and reserves due to lower equity market performance. Partially offsetting these decreases were higher policy and advisory fees, and increased base spread income for Index Annuities.

Individual Retirement Adjusted Pre-Tax Income (in millions)



2019 and 2018 Comparison

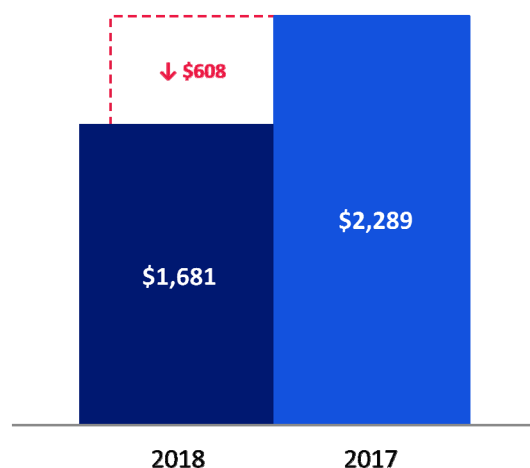
Adjusted pre-tax income increased primarily due to:

- higher net investment returns including growth in income from base net investment spread due to higher invested assets, driven by increased sales, higher gains on securities for which the fair value option was elected, and income from an initial public offering of a holding in the private equity portfolio, partially offset by lower affordable housing returns, and prior-year non-recurring payments on structured securities; and
- stronger equity market performance, which contributed to decreases in Variable Annuity DAC amortization and reserves, prior year DAC and reserve model adjustment, and lower Fixed Annuity DAC amortization due to lower surrenders, partially offset by higher Index Annuity DAC amortization and reserves driven by growth in sales and DAC model adjustments.

Partially offsetting these increases were:

- lower policy and advisory fee income net of expenses due to negative Variable Annuity and Retail Mutual Fund net flows and a decrease in Variable Annuity and Retail Mutual Fund average AUM related to the equity market decline at the end of 2018.

Individual Retirement Adjusted Pre-Tax Income (in millions)



2018 and 2017 Comparison

Adjusted pre-tax income decreased primarily due to:

- a net unfavorable adjustment from the review and update of actuarial assumptions of \$52 million in 2018, compared to a net favorable adjustment of \$242 million in the prior year;
- a decline in net investment income, primarily from lower gains on fixed maturity securities for which the fair value option was elected when compared to 2017 where returns were higher as a result of significant spread tightening that occurred and lower bond call and tender income;
- a decline in Fixed Annuity base spread income primarily driven by lower reinvestment yields and volumes; and
- higher Variable Annuity DAC amortization and reserves due to lower equity market performance.

Partially offsetting these decreases were:

- higher Index Annuity base portfolio income reflecting growth in assets from increased sales; and
- higher policy fees primarily driven by asset growth in Index and Variable Annuities.

INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT GAAP PREMIUMS, PREMIUMS AND DEPOSITS, SURRENDERS AND NET FLOWS

For Individual Retirement, premiums primarily represent amounts received on life-contingent payout annuities. Premiums increased in 2019 compared to the prior year. Premiums decreased in 2018 compared to 2017, primarily due to increased market rates competition.

Premiums and deposits is a non-GAAP financial measure that includes, in addition to direct and assumed premiums, deposits received on investment-type annuity contracts, FHLB funding agreements and mutual funds under administration.

Net flows for annuity products in Individual Retirement represent premiums and deposits less death, surrender and other withdrawal benefits. Net flows for mutual funds represent deposits less withdrawals. Deposits from FHLB funding agreements were excluded from net flows of Individual Retirement, as net flows from these funding agreements are not considered part of the metric to measure Individual Retirement's core recurring performance.

The following table presents a reconciliation of Individual Retirement GAAP premiums to premiums and deposits:

Years Ended December 31,		2019	2018	2017
<i>(in millions)</i>				
Premiums	\$	104	\$ 52	\$ 91
Deposits		14,804	15,577	11,819
Other		(9)	(8)	(4)
Premiums and deposits	\$	14,899	\$ 15,621	\$ 11,906

The following table presents surrenders as a percentage of average reserves:

Years Ended December 31,	2019	2018	2017
Surrenders as a percentage of average reserves			
Fixed Annuities	7.3 %	8.2 %	6.7 %
Variable and Index Annuities	6.4	6.5	6.0

The following table presents reserves for Fixed Annuities and Variable and Index Annuities by surrender charge category:

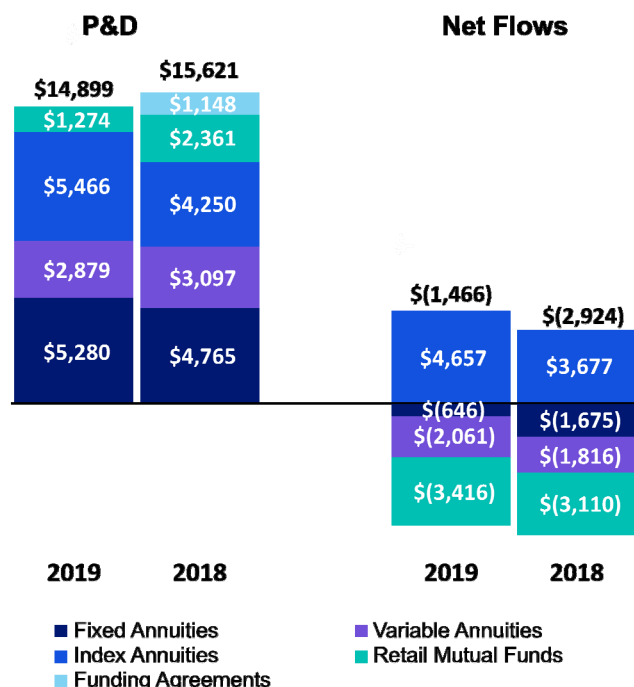
At December 31,	2019		2018	
	Fixed Annuities	Variable and Index Annuities	Fixed Annuities	Variable and Index Annuities
<i>(in millions)</i>				
No surrender charge	\$ 27,804	\$ 24,393	\$ 30,036	\$ 19,036
Greater than 0% - 2%	2,059	9,397	1,037	6,229
Greater than 2% - 4%	3,209	15,296	2,429	9,781
Greater than 4%	16,453	31,833	15,217	33,244
Non-surrenderable	1,664	525	1,608	474
Total reserves	\$ 51,189	\$ 81,444	\$ 50,327	\$ 68,764

Individual Retirement annuities are typically subject to a four- to seven-year surrender charge period, depending on the product. For Fixed Annuities, the proportion of reserves subject to surrender charge at December 31, 2019 has increased compared to December 31, 2018 due to improved net flows driven by higher Fixed Annuity sales, combined with fewer policyholders reaching the end of the surrender charge period in 2019 compared to 2018. The increase in reserves with no surrender charge for Variable and Index Annuities at December 31, 2019 compared to December 31, 2018 is due to normal aging of business.

A discussion of the significant variances in premiums and deposits and net flows for each product line follows:

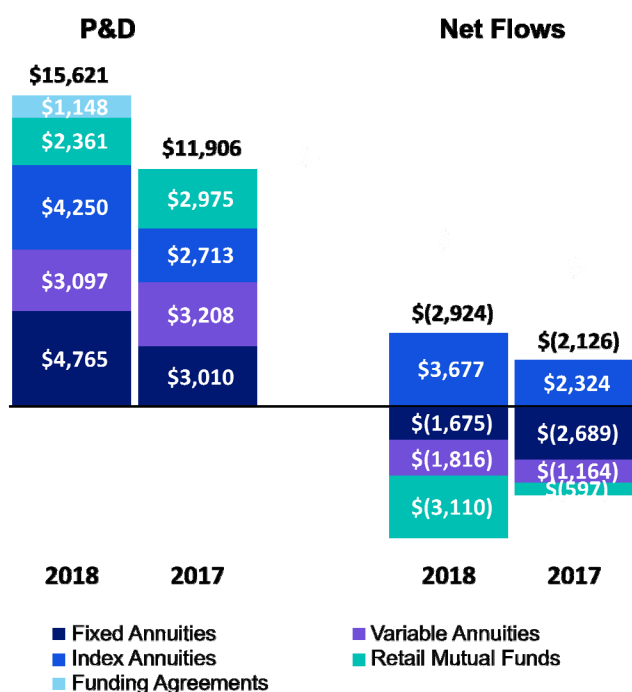
Individual Retirement Premiums and Deposits (P&D) and Net Flows

(in millions)



2019 and 2018 Comparison

- **Fixed Annuities** premiums and deposits increased primarily due to higher broker dealer and Independent Market Organization (IMO) distribution sales driven by increased sales of products with living benefit features. Net flows improved primarily due to higher premiums and deposits, and lower surrenders.
- **Variable and Index Annuities** premiums and deposits increased primarily due to higher index annuity sales driven by growth in all key distribution channels partially offset by a decline in variable annuity premiums and deposits driven by lower broker dealer and bank distribution sales. Index annuity net flows increased primarily due to higher sales partially offset by higher surrenders. Variable annuity net flows remained negative and deteriorated primarily due to a decline in sales.
- **Funding Agreements** premiums and deposits in 2018 reflected deposits from the FHLB funding agreements, which were excluded from reported net flows.
- **Retail Mutual Funds** net flows remained negative and deteriorated reflecting lower deposits, offset by lower surrenders and withdrawals due to industry trends in the U.S. and the impact of underperformance within our largest fund.

Individual Retirement Premiums and Deposits and Net Flows*(in millions)***2018 and 2017 Comparison**

- **Fixed Annuities** premiums and deposits increased primarily due to higher broker dealer and bank distribution sales driven by favorable market conditions. Net flows continued to be negative but improved primarily due to higher premiums and deposits, partially offset by increased surrenders.
- **Variable and Index Annuities** premiums and deposits increased primarily due to higher index annuity sales driven by expanded distribution and market growth, partially offset by lower variable annuity sales driven by lower bank and broker dealer distribution sales. Sales were also positively impacted by easing industry uncertainty caused by the DOL Fiduciary Rule, which was vacated in June 2018. Index annuity net flows increased primarily due to higher sales but were partially offset by increased surrenders. Variable annuity net flows remained negative and deteriorated primarily due to lower sales and higher surrenders.
- **Funding Agreements** premiums and deposits in 2018 reflected deposits from FHLB funding agreements, which were excluded from reported net flows.
- **Retail Mutual Funds** net flows remained negative and deteriorated reflecting lower deposits and higher withdrawals due to continued negative industry trends in U.S. equity actively managed funds and the impact of underperformance within our largest fund.

GROUP RETIREMENT RESULTS

Years Ended December 31,				Percentage Change	
(in millions)	2019	2018	2017	2019 vs. 2018	2018 vs. 2017
Revenues:					
Premiums	\$ 16	\$ 34	\$ 27	(53)%	26 %
Policy fees	429	446	427	(4)	4
Net investment income	2,240	2,172	2,164	3	-
Advisory fee and other income	262	239	230	10	4
Benefits and expenses:					
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred	65	85	74	(24)	15
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	1,147	1,122	1,115	2	1
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	81	95	84	(15)	13
Non deferrable insurance commissions	114	117	108	(3)	8
Advisory fee expenses	103	91	83	13	10
General operating expenses	456	406	348	12	17
Interest expense	44	42	32	5	31
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 937	\$ 933	\$ 1,004	- %	(7)%
Base net investment spread:					
Base yield*	4.53 %	4.50 %	4.53 %	3 bps	(3)bps
Cost of funds	2.72	2.73	2.76	(1)	(3)
Base net investment spread	1.81 %	1.77 %	1.77 %	4 bps	- bps

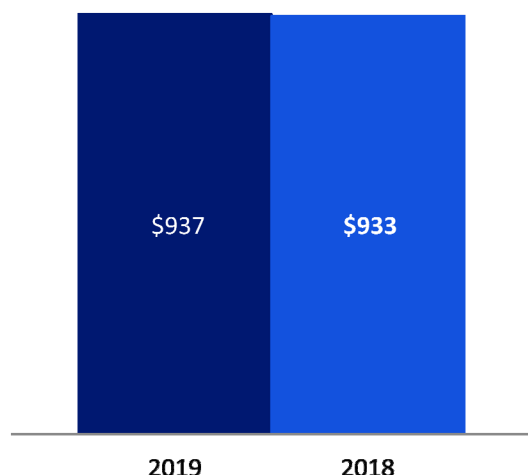
* Includes returns from base portfolio including accretion and income (loss) from certain other invested assets.

Business and Financial Highlights

Group Retirement is focused on implementing initiatives to grow its business. However, external factors, including increased competition and the consolidation of healthcare providers and other employers in target markets, continue to impact Group Retirement's customer retention. Excluding deposits from FHLB funding agreement, premiums and deposits decreased in 2019 compared to the prior year. Net flows remained negative but improved in 2019 compared to the prior year primarily due to lower surrenders partially offset by decreased deposits. Premiums and deposits increased in 2018 compared to 2017. Premiums and deposits in 2018 included deposits from FHLB funding agreement. Net flows deteriorated in 2018 compared to 2017 and continued to be negative primarily due to higher surrenders, partially offset by increased premiums and deposits in 2018.

Adjusted pre-tax income remained relatively flat in 2019 compared to the prior year. The slight increase was primarily driven by an increase in base net investment spread primarily due to higher average invested assets, lower Variable Annuity DAC amortization and reserves due to stronger equity market performance and higher investment returns in our alternative investment portfolio due to gains from an initial public offering of a holding in the private equity portfolio in the second quarter of 2019 and gains on securities for which the fair value option was elected. Partially offsetting these increases were higher general operating expenses, prior year receipt of non-recurring payments on structured securities, and a net unfavorable adjustment from the review and update of actuarial assumptions compared to a net favorable adjustment in the prior year. Adjusted pre-tax income decreased in 2018 compared to 2017 due to increases in general operating expenses and higher variable annuity DAC amortization and reserves due to lower equity market performance partially offset by higher policy fees and net investment income.

Group Retirement Adjusted Pre-Tax Income (in millions)



2019 and 2018 Comparison

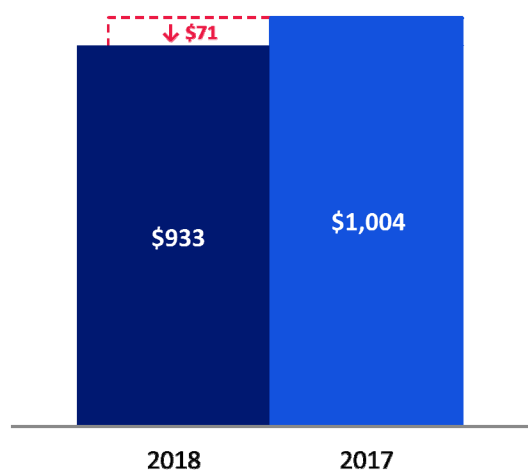
Adjusted pre-tax income increased primarily due to:

- an increase in base net investment spread primarily due to higher average invested assets;
- lower variable annuity DAC amortization and reserves due to stronger equity market performance; and
- higher net investment returns in our alternative investment portfolio, including income from an initial public offering of a holding in the private equity portfolio and higher gains on securities for which the fair value option was elected, partially offset by the prior year receipt of non-recurring payments on structured securities and lower returns on affordable housing income.

Partially offsetting these increases were:

- a net unfavorable adjustment from the review and update of actuarial assumptions compared to a net favorable adjustment in the prior year; and
- higher general operating expenses primarily due to continued investment in people and technology.

Group Retirement Adjusted Pre-Tax Income (in millions)



2018 and 2017 Comparison

Adjusted pre-tax income decreased primarily due to:

- higher general operating expenses, which reflected continued investments in people and technology, and higher legal expenses; and
- higher Variable Annuity DAC amortization and reserves due to lower equity market performance.

Partially offsetting these decreases were:

- higher policy and advisory fees, net of expenses, primarily driven by growth in assets; and
- higher net investment income, primarily from the receipt of non-recurring payments on structured securities and higher commercial mortgage loan prepayments, partially offset by lower gains on fixed maturity securities for which the fair value option was elected when compared to 2017 where returns were higher as a result of significant spread tightening that occurred.

GROUP RETIREMENT GAAP PREMIUMS, PREMIUMS AND DEPOSITS, SURRENDERS AND NET FLOWS

For Group Retirement, premiums primarily represent amounts received on life-contingent payout annuities. Premiums in 2019, which primarily represents immediate annuities, decreased compared to 2018 and 2017. Overall, premiums are not a significant driver of the Group Retirement results.

Premiums and deposits is a non-GAAP financial measure that includes, in addition to direct and assumed premiums, deposits received on investment-type annuity contracts and mutual funds under administration. Premiums and deposits included FHLB funding agreement in 2018.

Net flows for annuity products included in Group Retirement represent premiums and deposits less death, surrender and other withdrawal benefits. Net flows for mutual funds represent deposits less withdrawals. Deposits from FHLB funding agreement was excluded from net flows of Group Retirement in 2018, as net flows from this funding agreement is not considered part of the metric to measure Group Retirement's core recurring performance.

The following table presents a reconciliation of Group Retirement GAAP premiums to premiums and deposits:

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018	2017
Premiums	\$ 16	\$ 34	\$ 27
Deposits	8,330	8,605	7,523
Premiums and deposits	\$ 8,346	\$ 8,639	\$ 7,550

The following table presents Group Retirement surrenders as a percentage of average reserves and mutual funds under administration:

Years Ended December 31,	2019	2018	2017
Surrenders as a percentage of average reserves and mutual funds	10.7 %	11.3 %	8.6 %

The following table presents reserves for Group Retirement annuities by surrender charge category:

At December 31, (in millions)	2019 ^(a)	2018 ^(a)
No surrender charge ^(b)	\$ 71,912	\$ 65,500
Greater than 0% - 2%	1,140	650
Greater than 2% - 4%	672	1,115
Greater than 4%	6,038	5,868
Non-surrenderable	614	612
Total reserves	\$ 80,376	\$ 73,745

(a) Excludes mutual fund assets under administration of \$21.7 billion and \$17.9 billion at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

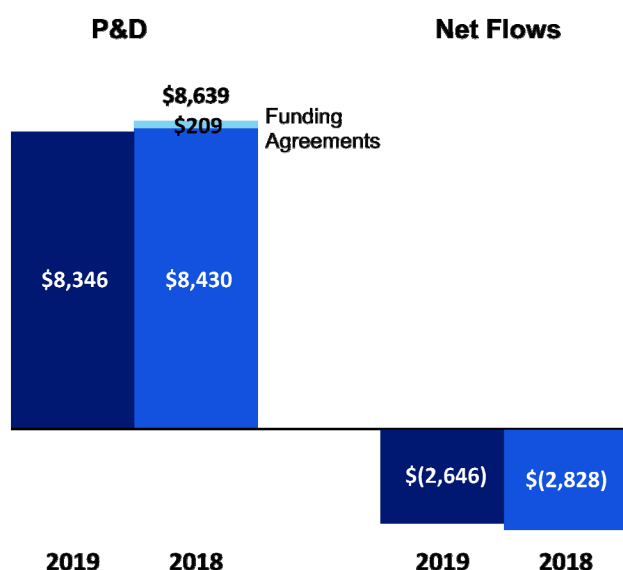
(b) Group Retirement amounts in this category include General Account reserves of approximately \$6.2 billion and \$6.3 billion at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, which are subject to 20 percent annual withdrawal limitations at the participant level and General Account reserves of \$5.4 billion and \$4.7 billion at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, which are subject to 20 percent annual withdrawal limitations at the plan level.

Group Retirement annuities are typically subject to a five- to seven-year surrender charge period, depending on the product. At December 31, 2019, Group Retirement annuity reserves increased compared to December 31, 2018 primarily due to higher equity market performance. The surrender rate in 2019 decreased due to fewer large plan surrenders compared to the prior year.

A discussion of the significant variances in premiums and deposits and net flows follows:

Group Retirement Premiums and Deposits and Net Flows

(in millions)

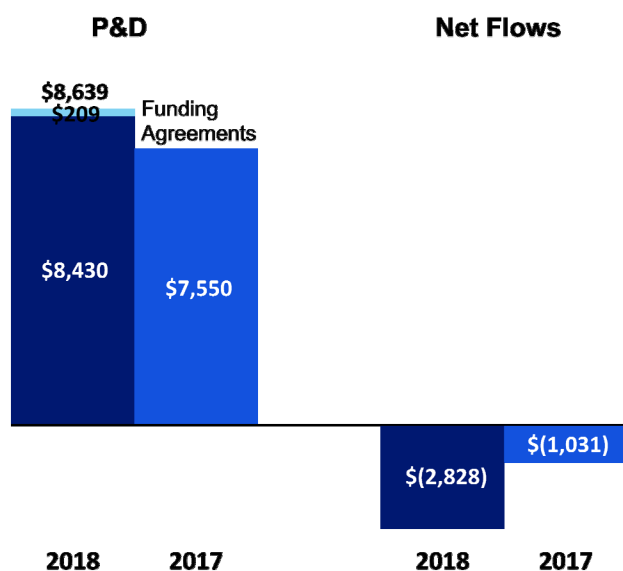


2019 and 2018 Comparison

Net flows remained negative but improved primarily due to lower surrenders partially offset by decreased deposits. There were approximately \$1.3 billion of large plan surrenders for 2019 compared to approximately \$1.6 billion of large plan surrenders for 2018. External factors including consolidation of healthcare providers and other employers in target markets continue to impact Group Retirement customer retention. Premiums and deposits in 2018 reflected deposits from FHLB funding agreement, which were excluded from reported net flows.

Group Retirement Premiums and Deposits and Net Flows

(in millions)



2018 and 2017 Comparison

Net flows deteriorated and continued to be negative primarily due to higher surrenders, including approximately \$1.6 billion of large plan surrenders, partially offset by increased deposits. External factors including consolidation of healthcare providers and other employers in target markets, continue to impact Group Retirement customer retention. Premiums and deposits in 2018 reflected deposits from FHLB funding agreement, which were excluded from reported net flows.

LIFE INSURANCE RESULTS

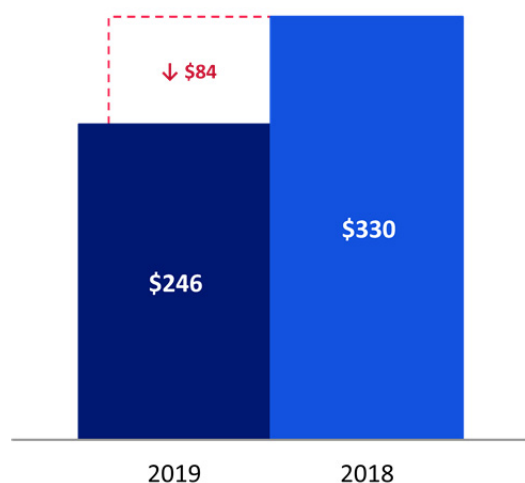
Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018	2017	Percentage Change	
				2019 vs. 2018	2018 vs. 2017
Revenues:					
Premiums	\$ 1,619	\$ 1,554	\$ 1,530	4 %	2 %
Policy fees	1,488	1,258	1,430	18	(12)
Net investment income	1,203	1,137	1,044	6	9
Other income	42	58	52	(28)	12
Benefits and expenses:					
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred	2,892	2,619	2,444	10	7
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	369	374	376	(1)	(1)
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	115	(50)	239	NM	NM
Non deferrable insurance commissions	93	89	109	4	(18)
General operating expenses	611	620	601	(1)	3
Interest expense	26	25	13	4	92
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 246	\$ 330	\$ 274	(25)%	20 %

Business and Financial Highlights

Life Insurance is focused on selling profitable new products through strategic channels to enhance future returns. Results for 2019 reflect growth in international life, health and group premiums primarily due to the acquisition of Ellipse in the UK. On December 31, 2018, AIG Life Ltd., a U.K. AIG Life and Retirement company, completed the acquisition of Ellipse, a specialist provider of group life risk protection in the U.K. Adjusted pre-tax income decreased in 2019 compared to the prior year primarily due to prior year favorable actuarial adjustments to universal life and prior year favorable ceded premium reinsurance adjustments, current period unfavorable reinsurance valuation allowance adjustment and less favorable mortality. Partially offsetting these decreases were higher gains on calls and higher net investment income including gains on alternative investments due to higher private equity income. Results for 2018 reflect growth in universal life deposits, and growth in term and international life and health premiums, offset by lower group benefits premiums. Adjusted pre-tax income increased in 2018 compared to 2017 primarily due to higher net investment income driven by growth in invested assets, favorable mortality, and actuarial reserve and reinsurance refinements, offset by higher general operating expenses.

Life Insurance Adjusted Pre-Tax Income

(in millions)



2019 and 2018 Comparison

Adjusted pre-tax income decreased primarily due to:

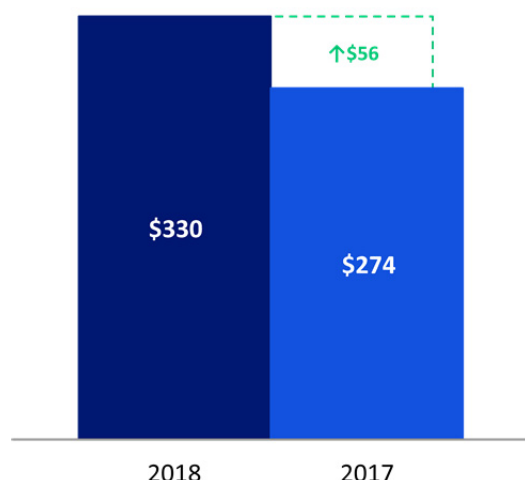
- prior year favorable U.S. reserve and reinsurance adjustments and an unfavorable reinsurance valuation allowance adjustment in 2019; and
- less favorable mortality experience in the U.S.

Partially offsetting these decreases were:

- higher investment income primarily due to higher base portfolio income driven by growth in invested assets, higher returns in our alternative investment portfolio, including income from an initial public offering of a holding in the private equity portfolio, and higher gains on calls.

Life Insurance Adjusted Pre-Tax Income

(in millions)



2018 and 2017 Comparison

Adjusted pre-tax income increased primarily due to:

- favorable reserve and reinsurance refinements;
- higher net investment income primarily due to increases in base portfolio income driven by growth in invested assets and higher alternative returns; and
- favorable mortality.

Partially offsetting these increases were:

- a net unfavorable adjustment from the annual review and update of actuarial assumptions of \$63 million compared to a net favorable adjustment in the prior year for \$29 million; and
- higher general operating expenses primarily due to growth in international life offset by a reduction in group benefits expenses. In addition, prior-year general operating expenses were reduced by the impact of new business reinsurance.

LIFE INSURANCE GAAP PREMIUMS AND PREMIUMS AND DEPOSITS

Premiums for Life Insurance represent amounts received on traditional life insurance policies, primarily term life, international life and health and group benefits. Premiums, excluding the effect of foreign exchange, increased in 2019 compared to 2018 and 2017. Premiums for 2018 included favorable ceded premium reinsurance refinements in domestic life business. Premiums and deposits for Life Insurance is a non-GAAP financial measure that includes direct and assumed premiums as well as deposits received on universal life insurance.

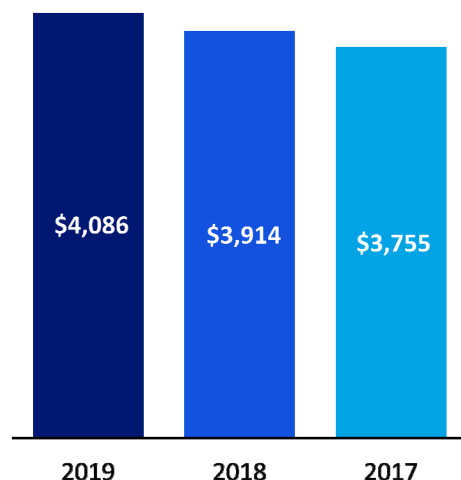
The following table presents a reconciliation of Life Insurance GAAP premiums to premiums and deposits:

Years Ended December 31,				
(in millions)		2019	2018	2017
Premiums	\$	1,619	\$ 1,554	\$ 1,530
Deposits		1,659	1,649	1,518
Other		808	711	707
Premiums and deposits	\$	4,086	\$ 3,914	\$ 3,755

A discussion of the significant variances in premiums and deposits follows:

Life Insurance Premiums and Deposits

(in millions)



Premiums and deposits, excluding the effect of foreign exchange, increased in 2019 compared to 2018 primarily due to growth in domestic term life and international life, including the acquisition of Ellipse in the U.K. These increases were partially offset by lower U.S. group premiums as a result of the strategic decision to refocus the business at the end of 2016.

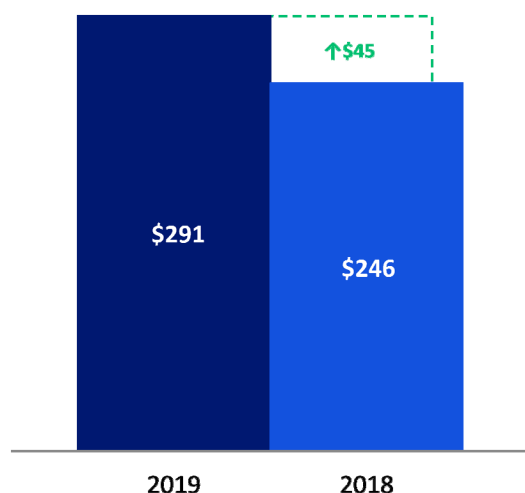
Premiums and deposits, excluding the effect of foreign exchange, increased in 2018 compared to 2017, primarily due to growth in universal life, term life and international life and health, including assumed premiums on business distributed by Laya Healthcare. This increase was partially offset by lower group benefits premiums.

INSTITUTIONAL MARKETS RESULTS

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018	2017	Percentage Change	
				2019 vs. 2018	2018 vs. 2017
Revenues:					
Premiums	\$ 1,861	\$ 952	\$ 2,398	95 %	(60)%
Policy fees	165	161	174	2	(7)
Net investment income	885	786	595	13	32
Other income	1	1	1	-	-
Benefits and expenses:					
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred	2,162	1,214	2,568	78	(53)
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	353	338	253	4	34
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	5	5	5	-	-
Non deferrable insurance commissions	28	28	28	-	-
General operating expenses	62	56	44	11	27
Interest expense	11	13	6	(15)	117
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 291	\$ 246	\$ 264	18 %	(7)%

Business and Financial Highlights

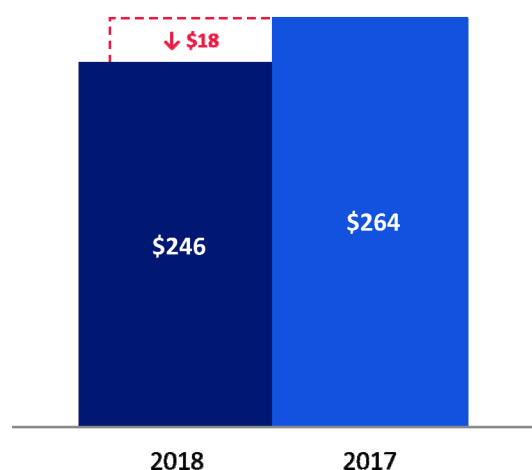
Institutional Markets continued to opportunistically grow its portfolio, which drove the increase in net investment income over recent years. Product distribution continues to be strong and the business is focused on maintaining pricing discipline to achieve attractive risk adjusted returns.

Institutional Markets Adjusted Pre-Tax Income*(in millions)***2019 and 2018 Comparison**

Increase in premiums and policyholder benefits were primarily due to pension risk transfer business written during 2018 and 2019. Growth in reserves and AUM drove the increase in net investment income with similar impact to policyholder benefits and interest credited.

Adjusted pre-tax income increased primarily due to:

- higher net investment income due to higher invested assets resulting from growth in pension risk transfer and GICs.

Institutional Markets Adjusted Pre-Tax Income*(in millions)***2018 and 2017 Comparison**

Decreases in premiums and policyholder benefits were primarily due to pension risk transfer business written in 2017. Growth in reserves and assets under management drove the increase in net investment income with similar impact to policyholder benefits and interest credited.

Adjusted pre-tax income decreased primarily due to:

- a decrease in policy fees due to lower stable value wrap notional amounts; and
- higher general operating expenses due to investment in business growth.

INSTITUTIONAL MARKETS GAAP PREMIUMS AND PREMIUMS AND DEPOSITS

Premiums for Institutional Markets primarily represent amounts received on pension risk transfer or structured settlement annuities with life contingencies. Premiums increased in 2019 compared to the prior year primarily driven by the pension risk transfer business written in 2019. Premiums decreased in 2018 compared to 2017 primarily driven by the pension risk transfer business written in 2017.

Premiums and deposits for Institutional Markets is a non-GAAP financial measure that includes direct premiums as well as deposits received on investment-type annuity contracts, including GICs. Deposits also include FHLB funding agreements.

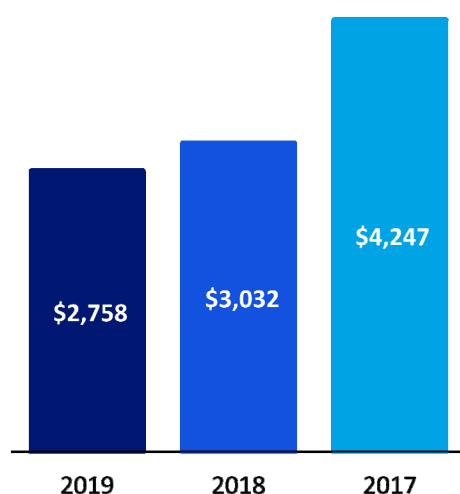
The following table presents a reconciliation of Institutional Markets GAAP premiums to premiums and deposits:

Years Ended December 31,				
<i>(in millions)</i>				
		2019	2018	2017
Premiums	\$	1,861	\$ 952	\$ 2,398
Deposits		867	2,015	1,821
Other		30	65	28
Premiums and deposits	\$	2,758	\$ 3,032	\$ 4,247

A discussion of the significant variances in premiums and deposits follows:

Institutional Markets Premiums and Deposits

(in millions)



Premiums and deposits decreased in 2019 compared to the prior year due to lower deposits offset by higher pension risk transfer sales. Deposits in 2018 include \$1.4 billion of FHLB agreements. The shift in premium and deposit mix is consistent with Institutional Markets' strategy to opportunistically grow and diversify its portfolio.

Premiums and deposits decreased in 2018 compared to 2017 due to lower sales in pension risk transfer and structured settlements, partially offset by \$1.4 billion in FHLB funding agreements.

Other Operations

Other Operations consists of income from assets held by AIG Parent and other corporate subsidiaries, general operating expenses not attributable to AIG reporting segments, certain compensation expenses attributable to Other Operations and reporting segments, amortization of value of distribution network acquired related to the Validus and Glatfelter acquisitions, and interest expense attributable to AIG long-term debt as well as debt associated with consolidated investment entities. Other Operations also includes Blackboard – a subsidiary focused on delivering commercial insurance solutions using digital technology, data analytics and automation. The results of Fuji Life, which consisted of term insurance, life insurance, endowment policies and annuities, are included in our results through April 30, 2017, the date on which it was sold.

OTHER OPERATIONS RESULTS

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018	2017	Percentage Change	
				2019 vs. 2018	2018 vs. 2017
Revenues:					
Premiums	\$ 50	\$ 39	\$ 726	28 %	(95)%
Net investment income ^{(a)(b)}	370	45	53	NM	(15)
Other income ^(b)	425	552	634	(23)	(13)
Total adjusted revenues	845	636	1,413	33	(55)
Benefits, losses and expenses:					
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred	37	39	603	(5)	(94)
Acquisition expenses:					
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	16	10	(9)	60	NM
Other acquisition expenses	2	1	19	100	(95)
Total acquisition expenses	18	11	10	64	10
General operating expenses	1,253	1,104	1,237	13	(11)
Interest expense:					
Interest – corporate	1,043	1,013	967	3	5
Interest – other ^(c)	203	53	1	283	NM
Total interest expense	1,246	1,066	968	17	10
Total benefits, losses and expenses	2,554	2,220	2,818	15	(21)
Adjusted pre-tax income (loss) before consolidation and eliminations					
	(1,709)	(1,584)	(1,405)	(8)	(13)
Consolidation, eliminations and other adjustments	(305)	59	75	NM	(21)
Adjusted pre-tax loss	\$ (2,014)	\$ (1,525)	\$ (1,330)	(32)%	(15)%

(a) Beginning in the first quarter of 2019, on a prospective basis, changes in the fair value of equity securities are excluded from adjusted pre-tax loss. For 2018 and 2017, this amount was immaterial.

(b) Beginning in the first quarter of 2019, on a prospective basis, within Other Operations, investment income from our non-insurance subsidiaries is reported in Net investment income instead of Other income to align reporting with General Insurance and Life and Retirement reporting segments. The impact of this reclassification for the twelve-months ended December 31, 2019 was \$262 million. For the twelve-months ended December 31, 2018, the amount included in Other income was \$165 million.

(c) Interest expense-other primarily represents interest expense on consolidated investment entities of \$158 million, \$11 million and \$0 in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and costs of derivatives used to economically hedge foreign denominated debt of \$37 million, \$34 million and \$0 in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

2019 AND 2018 COMPARISON

Adjusted pre-tax loss increased primarily due to:

- higher corporate general operating expenses due to higher compensation and technology costs; and
- higher interest expenses driven by corporate debt issuances in the first quarter of 2019 and 2018, and debt associated with consolidated investment entities.

The increase in adjusted pre-tax loss was partially offset by:

- higher net investment income associated with consolidated investment entities.

2018 AND 2017 COMPARISON

Blackboard began operations in 2018 and Fuji Life was sold on April 30, 2017. Excluding these results, adjusted pre-tax loss increased primarily due to:

- higher interest expense due to corporate debt issuances totaling \$2.5 billion at the end of the first quarter of 2018; and
- lower other income as a result of income on securities for which we elected the fair value option and available for sale investments.

The increase in adjusted pre-tax loss was partially offset by:

- lower general operating expenses related to one-time payments to executive leadership in 2017.

Legacy Portfolio

Legacy Portfolio represents exited or discontinued product lines, policy forms or distribution channels. Effective February 2018, our Bermuda-domiciled composite reinsurer, Fortitude Re, is included in our Legacy Portfolio.

- **Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines** – Reserves consist of certain structured settlements, pension risk transfer annuities and single premium immediate annuities written prior to April 2012. Also includes exposures to whole life, long-term care and exited accident & health product lines.
- **Legacy General Insurance Run-Off Lines** – Reserves consist of excess workers' compensation, environmental exposures and exposures to other products within General Insurance that are no longer actively marketed. Also includes the remaining reserves in Eaglestone Reinsurance Company (Eaglestone).
- **Legacy Investments** – Includes investment classes that we have placed into run-off including holdings in direct investments as well as investments in global capital markets and global real estate.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

For Legacy insurance lines, securing the interests of our policyholders and insureds is paramount. We have considered and continue to evaluate the following strategies for these lines:

- Third-party and affiliated reinsurance and retrocessions to improve capital efficiency.
- Commutations of assumed reinsurance and direct policy buy-backs.
- Enhanced insured policyholder options and claims resolution strategies.
- Enhanced asset liability management and expense management.

For Legacy investments, our business strategy is to maximize liquidity to AIG Parent and minimize book value impairments while sourcing for our insurance companies attractive assets for their portfolios.

SALE OF FORTITUDE HOLDINGS

Fortitude Re was established during the first quarter of 2018 in connection with a series of affiliated reinsurance transactions related to our Legacy Portfolio. Those reinsurance transactions were designed to consolidate most of our Legacy Insurance Run-Off Lines into a single legal entity. As of December 31, 2019, the affiliated transactions included the cession of approximately \$30.2 billion of reserves from our Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines and approximately \$3.9 billion of reserves from our Legacy General Insurance Run-Off Lines related to business written by multiple wholly-owned AIG subsidiaries. Fortitude Re has approximately \$2.5 billion of total assets after elimination of intercompany balances, primarily managed by AIG, and is AIG's main run-off reinsurer with its own dedicated management team. In the second quarter of 2018, we formed Fortitude Holdings to act as a holding company for Fortitude Re.

On November 13, 2018, AIG completed the sale of a 19.9 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings to TCG, an affiliate of Carlyle. Upon completion of the 2018 Fortitude Sale, Fortitude Holdings owned 100 percent of the outstanding common shares of Fortitude Re and AIG had an 80.1 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings. AIG received \$381 million in cash and will receive up to \$95 million of deferred compensation which is subject to certain purchase price adjustments. To the extent AIG does not receive all or a portion of the planned distributions within 18 months of the 2018 Fortitude Sale, TCG will pay us up to an additional \$100 million. In connection with the 2018 Fortitude Sale, we agreed to certain investment commitment targets into various Carlyle strategies and to certain minimum investment management fee payments within thirty-six months following the closing. AIG also will be required to pay a proportionate amount of an agreed make-whole fee to the extent we fail to satisfy such investment commitment targets.

On November 25, 2019, AIG entered into a membership interest purchase agreement with Fortitude Holdings, Carlyle, Carlyle FRL, T&D and T&D Holdings, Inc., pursuant to which, subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions set forth therein, Carlyle FRL will purchase from AIG a 51.6 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings and T&D will purchase from AIG a 25 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings. Upon closing of the 2019 Fortitude Sale, AIG will have a 3.5 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings. In connection with the 2019 Fortitude Sale agreement, AIG, Fortitude Holdings and an affiliate of Carlyle FRL have agreed that, effective as of the closing of the 2019 Fortitude Sale, (i) AIG's aforementioned investment commitment targets will be assumed by Fortitude Holdings and AIG will be released therefrom, and (ii) Carlyle will remain obligated to pay AIG \$95 million of deferred compensation and up to an additional \$100 million to the extent AIG does not receive all or a portion of the planned

distributions within 18 months of the closing of the 2018 Fortitude Sale. We expect to contribute approximately \$1.45 billion of the proceeds of the 2019 Fortitude Sale to certain of our insurance company subsidiaries for a period of time following the closing of the transaction. There can be no guarantee that we will receive the required regulatory approvals or that closing conditions will be satisfied in order to consummate the 2019 Fortitude Sale.

The affiliated reinsurance transactions executed in the first quarter of 2018 with Fortitude Re resulted in prepaid insurance assets on the ceding subsidiaries' balance sheets of approximately \$2.5 billion (after-tax) and related deferred acquisition costs of \$0.5 billion (after-tax) at inception of the contract. The prepaid insurance assets have been eliminated in AIG's consolidated financial statements since the counterparties were wholly owned.

Upon closing of the 2019 Fortitude Sale, AIG will recognize a loss for the portion of the unamortized balance of these assets that are not recoverable, if any, when we are no longer a controlling shareholder in Fortitude Holdings. As of December 31, 2019, the unamortized balances of the aforementioned prepaid insurance assets and related deferred acquisition costs were \$2.3 billion (after-tax) and \$0.4 billion (after-tax), respectively. This combined loss of \$2.7 billion would be incremental to any gain or loss recognized on the 2019 Fortitude Sale. The incremental gain or loss we will recognize on the 2019 Fortitude Sale would be impacted, perhaps significantly, by market conditions existing at the time the 2019 Fortitude Sale closes.

LEGACY PORTFOLIO RESULTS

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)				Percentage Change	
	2019	2018	2017	2019 vs. 2018	2018 vs. 2017
Revenues:					
Premiums	\$ 481	\$ 480	\$ 590	- %	(19)%
Policy fees	122	120	137	2	(12)
Net investment income ^{(a) (b)}	2,480	2,325	2,776	7	(16)
Other income (loss) ^(b)	(67)	114	888	NM	(87)
Total adjusted revenues	3,016	3,039	4,391	(1)	(31)
Benefits, losses and expenses:					
Policyholder benefits and losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred	1,909	2,057	1,998	(7)	3
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	213	236	241	(10)	(2)
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	68	105	76	(35)	38
General operating and other expenses	306	398	484	(23)	(18)
Interest expense	19	30	122	(37)	(75)
Total benefits, losses and expenses	2,515	2,826	2,921	(11)	(3)
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 501	\$ 213	\$ 1,470	135 %	(86)%
Adjusted pre-tax income by type:					
General Insurance Run-Off Lines	\$ 77	\$ 76	\$ 221	1 %	(66)%
Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines	244	17	406	NM	(96)
Legacy Investments	180	120	843	50	(86)
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 501	\$ 213	\$ 1,470	135 %	(86)%

		December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
(in millions)			
Selected Balance Sheet Data			
Legacy Investments, net of related debt	\$	2,002	\$ 2,529
Legacy General Insurance run-off reserves		5,409	5,498
Legacy Life and Retirement run-off reserves		38,728	36,614

(a) Beginning in the first quarter of 2019, on a prospective basis, changes in the fair value of equity securities are excluded from adjusted pre-tax loss. For 2018 and 2017, this amount was immaterial.

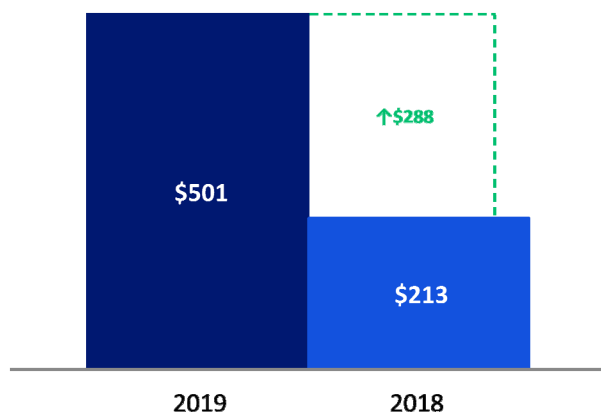
(b) Beginning in the first quarter of 2019, on a prospective basis, within Legacy Portfolio, investment income from our non-insurance subsidiaries is reported in Net investment income and Net realized gain (loss) instead of Other income to align reporting with General Insurance and Life and Retirement reporting segments. The impact of this reclassification for the twelve-months ended December 31, 2019 was \$124 million. For the twelve-months ended December 31, 2018, the amount included in other income was \$152 million.

Business and Financial Highlights

Legacy insurance lines, including those ceded to Fortitude Re, continue to run-off as anticipated for Legacy General Insurance and Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines. Legacy investments have been reduced significantly over the last several years declining from \$6.7 billion at December 31, 2016 to \$2.0 billion at December 31, 2019. The remaining Legacy investments primarily include structured credit junior notes for which we have elected the fair value option and real estate investments.

Legacy Portfolio Adjusted Pre-Tax Income

(in millions)



2019 and 2018 Comparison

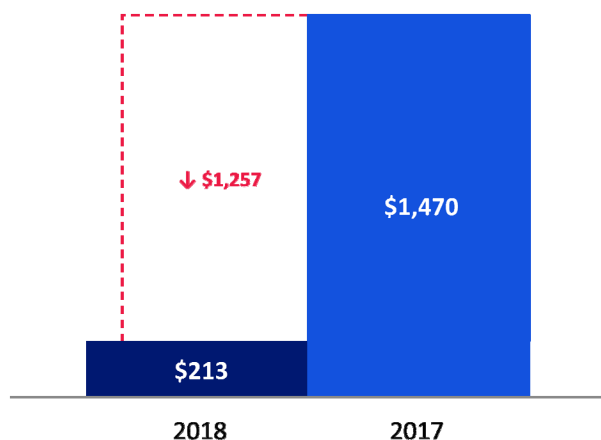
Adjusted pre-tax income increased due to:

- Higher Legacy Life and Retirement earnings due to an increase in net investment income and a decrease in policyholder benefits and losses incurred due to non-recurring loss recognition incurred on accident and health business (other than long-term care) in 2018.
- Higher Legacy Investment earnings due to an increase in gains on fair value option portfolios

Legacy General Insurance earnings in 2019 were consistent compared to 2018.

Legacy Portfolio Adjusted Pre-Tax Income

(in millions)



2018 and 2017 Comparison

Adjusted pre-tax income decreased due to:

- lower Legacy Life and Retirement earnings compared to 2017 due to lower net investment income and loss recognition from the update to actuarial assumptions in 2018 of \$105 million mainly attributable to higher claims costs on the cancer products portfolio;
- lower Legacy General Insurance earnings compared to 2017 due to lower net investment income, Japanese catastrophe losses in 2018 and a change in premium earning patterns on certain environmental business in 2018; and
- Legacy Investment earnings compared to 2017 due to continued dispositions of non- insurance investment assets, primarily driven by the sale of the life settlements portfolio in 2017 and lower gain on fair value option portfolios in 2018.

Investments

OVERVIEW

Our investment strategies are tailored to the specific business needs of each operating unit by targeting an asset allocation mix that provides diversification from an asset class, sector, issuer, and geographic perspective. The primary objectives are generation of investment income, preservation of capital, liquidity management and growth of surplus. The majority of assets backing our insurance liabilities consist of fixed maturity securities.

Investment Highlights in 2019

- A drop in interest rates and narrowing credit spreads resulted in a net unrealized gain in our investment portfolio. Net unrealized gains in our available for sale portfolio increased to approximately \$17.9 billion as of December 31, 2019 from approximately \$3.6 billion as of December 31, 2018.
- We continued to make investments in structured securities and other fixed maturity securities and increased lending activities in mortgage loans with favorable risk compared to return characteristics to improve yields and increase net investment income.
- We experienced higher investment returns in our alternative investments portfolio due to robust equity market returns in 2019, income from an initial public offering of a holding in the private equity portfolio, and an increase in income from fixed maturity securities for which the fair value option was elected. This compares to the prior year where returns were lower as a result of an increase in interest rates and widening credit spreads that occurred, lower hedge fund performance, as well as negative performance of our fair value option equity securities portfolio.
- During the first quarter of 2019, we sold our remaining investment in People's Insurance Company (Group) of China Limited and PICC Property & Casualty Company Limited (collectively, our PICC Investment).
- Blended investment yields on new investments were lower than blended rates on investments that were sold, matured or called.

Investment Strategies

Investment strategies are assessed at the business segment level and involve considerations that include local and general market conditions, duration and cash flow management, risk appetite and volatility constraints, rating agency and regulatory capital considerations, tax and legal investment limitations.

Some of our key investment strategies are as follows:

- Our fundamental strategy across the portfolios is to seek investments with similar characteristics to the associated insurance liabilities to the extent practicable. AIG embeds Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations in its fundamental investment analysis of the companies or projects we invest in to ensure that they have sustainable earnings over the full term of our investment. AIG considers internal and external factors and evaluates changes in consumer behavior, industry trends related to ESG factors as well as the ability of the management of companies to respond appropriately to these changes in order to maintain their competitive advantage.
- We seek to originate investments that offer enhanced yield through liquidity premiums, such as private placements and commercial mortgage loans, which also add portfolio diversification. These assets typically afford credit protections through covenants, ability to customize structures that meet our insurance liability needs, and deeper due diligence given information access.
- Given our global presence, we have access to assets that provide diversification from local markets. To the extent we purchase these investments, we generally hedge the currency risk using derivatives, which could provide opportunities to earn higher risk adjusted returns compared to risk assets in the functional currency.
- AIG Parent, included in Other Operations, actively manages its assets and liabilities in terms of products, counterparties and duration. AIG Parent's liquidity sources are held primarily in the form of cash, short-term investments and publicly traded, investment grade rated fixed maturity securities. Based upon an assessment of its immediate and longer-term funding needs, AIG Parent purchases publicly traded, investment grade rated fixed maturity securities that can be readily monetized through sales or repurchase agreements. These securities allow us to diversify sources of liquidity while reducing the cost of maintaining sufficient liquidity.
- Within the U.S., the Life and Retirement and General Insurance investments are generally split between reserve backing and surplus portfolios.

- Insurance reserves are backed by mainly investment grade fixed maturity securities that meet our current risk-return, tax, liquidity, credit quality and diversification objectives. We assess fixed maturity asset classes based on their fundamental risk, including credit (public and private), commercial mortgages and residential mortgages regardless of whether such investments are bonds, loans, or structured products.
- Surplus accounts seek to enhance portfolio returns through a mix of fixed maturity (investment grade and high yield) and various alternative asset classes, including private equity, real estate equity, and hedge funds. Over the past few years, hedge fund investments have been reduced with more emphasis given to private equity, real estate and leveraged capital (for example, we are currently focused on purchasing directly originated, middle market loans with strong covenant packages).
- Outside of the U.S., fixed maturity securities held by insurance companies consist primarily of high-grade securities generally denominated in the currencies of the countries in which we operate.

Asset Liability Management

The investment strategy within the General Insurance companies focuses on growth of surplus, maintenance of sufficient liquidity for unanticipated insurance claims, and preservation of capital. Assets with varying degrees of liquidity and volatility are allocated based on whether backing reserves, required surplus or excess surplus, subject to capital, liquidity, and regulatory constraints. General Insurance invests primarily in fixed maturity securities issued by corporations, municipalities and other governmental agencies; structured securities collateralized by, among other assets, residential and commercial real estate; and commercial mortgage loans. Fixed maturity securities of the General Insurance companies' domestic operations have an average duration of 3.5 years. Fixed maturity securities of the General Insurance companies' foreign operations have an average duration of 3.6 years.

While invested assets backing reserves of the General Insurance companies are primarily invested in conventional liquid fixed maturity securities, we have continued to allocate to asset classes that offer higher yields through structural and liquidity premiums, particularly in the domestic operations. In addition, we continue to invest in both fixed rate and floating rate asset-backed investments to manage our exposure to potential changes in interest rates and inflation. We seek to diversify the portfolio across asset classes, sectors, and issuers to mitigate idiosyncratic portfolio risks.

In addition, a portion of the surplus of General Insurance is invested in a diversified portfolio of alternative investments which seek to balance liquidity, volatility and growth. There is a higher allocation to equity-oriented investments in General Insurance relative to other AIG portfolios given the underlying inflation risks inherent in that business. Although these alternative investments are subject to periodic earnings fluctuations, they have historically achieved yields in excess of the fixed maturity portfolio yields and have provided added diversification to the broader portfolio.

The investment strategy of the Life and Retirement companies is to provide net investment income to back liabilities that result in stable distributable earnings and enhance portfolio value for surplus accounts, subject to asset liability management, capital, and regulatory constraints.

The Life and Retirement companies use asset-liability management as a primary tool to monitor and manage risk in their businesses. The Life and Retirement companies maintain a diversified, high to medium quality portfolio of fixed maturity securities issued by corporations, municipalities and other governmental agencies; structured securities collateralized by, among other assets, residential and commercial real estate; and commercial mortgage loans that, to the extent practicable, match the duration characteristics of the liabilities. The investment portfolio of each product line is tailored to the specific characteristics of its insurance liabilities, and as a result, duration varies between distinct portfolios. The interest rate environment has a direct impact on the asset liability management profile of the businesses, and an extended low interest rate environment may result in a lengthening of liability durations from initial estimates, primarily due to lower lapses, which may require us to further extend the duration of the investment portfolio. A further lengthening of the portfolio will be assessed in the context of available market opportunities as longer duration markets may not provide similar diversification benefits as shorter duration markets.

Fixed maturity securities of the Life and Retirement companies' domestic operations have an average duration of 8.0 years. We seek to diversify the portfolio across asset class, sectors, and issuers to mitigate idiosyncratic portfolio risks.

In addition, the Life and Retirement companies seek to enhance surplus portfolio returns through investments in a diversified portfolio of alternative investments. Although these alternative investments are subject to periodic earnings fluctuations, they have historically achieved yields in excess of the fixed maturity portfolio yields.

NAIC Designations of Fixed Maturity Securities

The Securities Valuation Office (SVO) of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) evaluates the investments of U.S. insurers for statutory reporting purposes and assigns fixed maturity securities to one of six categories called 'NAIC Designations.' In general, NAIC Designations of '1' highest quality, or '2' high quality, include fixed maturity securities considered investment grade,

while NAIC Designations of '3' through '6' generally include fixed maturity securities referred to as below investment grade. The NAIC has adopted revised rating methodologies for certain structured securities, including non-agency RMBS and CMBS, which are intended to enable a more precise assessment of the value of such structured securities and increase the accuracy in assessing expected losses to better determine the appropriate capital requirement for such structured securities. These methodologies result in an improved NAIC Designation for such securities compared to the rating typically assigned by the three major rating agencies. The following tables summarize the ratings distribution of AIG subsidiaries fixed maturity security portfolio by NAIC Designation, and the distribution by composite AIG credit rating, which is generally based on ratings of the three major rating agencies.

For a full description of the composite AIG credit ratings see Credit Ratings.

The following table presents the fixed maturity security portfolio categorized by NAIC Designation, at fair value:

December 31, 2019

(in millions)

NAIC Designation	1	2	Total Investment Grade	3	4	5	6	Total Below Investment Grade	Total
Other fixed maturity securities	\$ 94,855	\$ 74,024	\$ 168,879	\$ 7,759	\$ 6,937	\$ 1,184	\$ 198	\$ 16,078	\$ 184,957
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized	62,600	3,523	66,123	394	159	59	3,573	4,185	70,308
Total	\$ 157,455	\$ 77,547	\$ 235,002	\$ 8,153	\$ 7,096	\$ 1,243	\$ 3,771	\$ 20,263	\$ 255,265

* Excludes \$2.5 billion of fixed maturity securities for which no NAIC Designation is available.

The following table presents the fixed maturity security portfolio categorized by composite AIG credit rating, at fair value:

December 31, 2019

(in millions)

Composite AIG Credit Rating	AAA/AA/A	BBB	Total Investment Grade	BB	B	CCC and Lower	Total Below Investment Grade	Total
Other fixed maturity securities	\$ 94,094	\$ 75,174	\$ 169,268	\$ 7,526	\$ 7,026	\$ 1,137	\$ 15,689	\$ 184,957
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized	51,809	4,252	56,061	721	406	13,120	14,247	70,308
Total	\$ 145,903	\$ 79,426	\$ 225,329	\$ 8,247	\$ 7,432	\$ 14,257	\$ 29,936	\$ 255,265

* Excludes \$2.5 billion of fixed maturity securities for which no NAIC Designation is available.

Credit Ratings

At December 31, 2019, approximately 89 percent of our fixed maturity securities were held by our domestic entities. Approximately 16 percent of these securities were rated AAA by one or more of the principal rating agencies, and approximately 13 percent were rated below investment grade or not rated. Our investment decision process relies primarily on internally generated fundamental analysis and internal risk ratings. Third-party rating services' ratings and opinions provide one source of independent perspective for consideration in the internal analysis.

Moody's Investors Service Inc. (Moody's), Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC, a subsidiary of S&P Global Inc. (S&P), or similar foreign rating services rate a significant portion of our foreign entities' fixed maturity securities portfolio. Rating services are not available for some foreign-issued securities. Our Credit Risk Management department closely reviews the credit quality of the foreign portfolio's non-rated fixed maturity securities. At December 31, 2019, approximately 24 percent of such investments were either rated AAA or, on the basis of our internal analysis, were equivalent from a credit standpoint to securities rated AAA, and approximately 6 percent were below investment grade or not rated. Approximately 29 percent of the foreign entities' fixed maturity securities portfolio is comprised of sovereign fixed maturity securities supporting policy liabilities in the country of issuance.

Composite AIG Credit Ratings

With respect to our fixed maturity securities, the credit ratings in the table below and in subsequent tables reflect: (a) a composite of the ratings of the three major rating agencies, or when agency ratings are not available, the rating assigned by the NAIC SVO (99 percent of total fixed maturity securities), or (b) our equivalent internal ratings when these investments have not been rated by any of the major rating agencies or the NAIC. The “Non-rated” category in those tables consists of fixed maturity securities that have not been rated by any of the major rating agencies, the NAIC or us.

For a discussion of credit risks associated with Investments see Enterprise Risk Management.

The following table presents the composite AIG credit ratings of our fixed maturity securities calculated on the basis of their fair value:

(in millions)	Available for Sale		Other		Total	
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Rating:						
Other fixed maturity securities						
AAA	\$ 11,821	\$ 11,170	\$ 2,121	\$ 2,619	\$ 13,942	\$ 13,789
AA	31,141	27,766	-	106	31,141	27,872
A	49,437	40,142	11	1,356	49,448	41,498
BBB	75,598	69,564	-	300	75,598	69,864
Below investment grade	15,905	14,511	7	-	15,912	14,511
Non-rated	1,301	1,333	-	-	1,301	1,333
Total	\$ 185,203	\$ 164,486	\$ 2,139	\$ 4,381	\$ 187,342	\$ 168,867
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized						
AAA	\$ 29,419	\$ 28,859	\$ 365	\$ 481	\$ 29,784	\$ 29,340
AA	14,816	12,019	201	911	15,017	12,930
A	6,861	6,964	165	290	7,026	7,254
BBB	4,154	4,058	98	152	4,252	4,210
Below investment grade	10,575	12,923	3,630	5,096	14,205	18,019
Non-rated	58	82	84	104	142	186
Total	\$ 65,883	\$ 64,905	\$ 4,543	\$ 7,034	\$ 70,426	\$ 71,939
Total						
AAA	\$ 41,240	\$ 40,029	\$ 2,486	\$ 3,100	\$ 43,726	\$ 43,129
AA	45,957	39,785	201	1,017	46,158	40,802
A	56,298	47,106	176	1,646	56,474	48,752
BBB	79,752	73,622	98	452	79,850	74,074
Below investment grade	26,480	27,434	3,637	5,096	30,117	32,530
Non-rated	1,359	1,415	84	104	1,443	1,519
Total	\$ 251,086	\$ 229,391	\$ 6,682	\$ 11,415	\$ 257,768	\$ 240,806

Available-for-Sale Investments

The following table presents the fair value of our available-for-sale securities:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fair Value at December 31, 2019	Fair Value at December 31, 2018
Bonds available for sale:		
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 5,380	\$ 3,260
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	15,318	16,001
Non-U.S. governments	14,869	14,525
Corporate debt	149,636	130,700
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized:		
RMBS	32,805	34,377
CMBS	14,430	12,701
CDO/ABS	18,648	17,827
Total mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized	65,883	64,905
Total bonds available for sale*	\$ 251,086	\$ 229,391

* At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the fair value of bonds available for sale held by us that were below investment grade or not rated totaled \$27.8 billion and \$28.8 billion, respectively.

The following table presents the fair value of our aggregate credit exposures to non-U.S. governments for our fixed maturity securities:

<i>(in millions)</i>	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Japan	\$ 1,651	\$ 1,645
France	1,013	905
Canada	989	1,038
United Kingdom	638	794
Germany	593	783
Indonesia	589	453
United Arab Emirates	494	454
Norway	410	380
Israel	399	316
Chile	353	304
Other	7,740	7,498
Total	\$ 14,869	\$ 14,570

The following table presents the fair value of our aggregate European credit exposures by major sector for our fixed maturity securities:

(in millions)	December 31, 2019					December 31, 2018	
	Sovereign	Financial Institution	Non-Financial Corporates	Structured Products	Total	Total	Total
Euro-Zone countries:							
France	\$ 1,013	\$ 1,788	\$ 1,503	\$ -	\$ 4,304	\$	4,442
Germany	593	155	2,581	-	3,329		3,246
Netherlands	317	1,105	1,100	104	2,626		2,571
Ireland	62	123	435	1,512	2,132		1,494
Belgium	179	122	953	-	1,254		1,175
Spain	40	286	796	-	1,122		1,068
Italy	2	93	387	-	482		507
Luxembourg	-	27	354	-	381		377
Finland	101	51	40	-	192		228
Austria	160	3	-	1	164		156
Other - EuroZone	510	78	238	-	826		929
Total Euro-Zone	\$ 2,977	\$ 3,831	\$ 8,387	\$ 1,617	\$ 16,812	\$	16,193
Remainder of Europe:							
United Kingdom	\$ 638	\$ 4,059	\$ 8,622	\$ 2,479	\$ 15,798	\$	16,139
Switzerland	30	1,169	680	-	1,879		2,010
Sweden	137	320	125	-	582		639
Norway	410	45	94	-	549		566
Russian Federation	190	39	196	-	425		240
Other - Remainder of Europe	92	38	132	-	262		271
Total - Remainder of Europe	\$ 1,497	\$ 5,670	\$ 9,849	\$ 2,479	\$ 19,495	\$	19,865
Total	\$ 4,474	\$ 9,501	\$ 18,236	\$ 4,096	\$ 36,307	\$	36,058

Investments in Municipal Bonds

At December 31, 2019, the U.S. municipal bond portfolio was composed primarily of essential service revenue bonds and high-quality tax-exempt bonds with 91 percent of the portfolio rated A or higher.

The following table presents the fair values of our available for sale U.S. municipal bond portfolio by state and municipal bond type:

	December 31, 2019				December 31, 2018
	State General Obligation	Local General Obligation	Revenue	Total Fair Value	Total Fair Value
<i>(in millions)</i>					
State:					
New York	\$ 7	\$ 396	\$ 2,656	\$ 3,059	\$ 3,134
California	712	389	1,827	2,928	2,813
Texas	105	524	883	1,512	1,692
Illinois	75	145	852	1,072	979
Massachusetts	426	-	319	745	811
Virginia	9	-	484	493	541
Ohio	47	1	434	482	485
Georgia	105	71	283	459	445
Washington	166	-	239	405	473
Pennsylvania	125	1	269	395	353
Florida	10	-	345	355	542
Washington, D.C.	11	-	305	316	340
New Jersey	-	2	276	278	224
All other states ^(a)	453	277	2,089	2,819	3,169
Total^{(b)(c)}	\$ 2,251	\$ 1,806	\$ 11,261	\$ 15,318	\$ 16,001

(a) We did not have material credit exposure to the government of Puerto Rico.

(b) Excludes certain university and not-for-profit entities that issue their bonds in the corporate debt market. Includes industrial revenue bonds.

(c) Includes \$496 million of pre-refunded municipal bonds.

Investments in Corporate Debt Securities

The following table presents the industry categories of our available for sale corporate debt securities:

Industry Category (in millions)	Fair Value at December 31, 2019	Fair Value at December 31, 2018
Financial institutions:		
Money Center/Global Bank Groups	\$ 10,701	\$ 9,602
Regional banks — other	659	630
Life insurance	3,166	3,201
Securities firms and other finance companies	334	389
Insurance non-life	5,492	4,648
Regional banks — North America	6,825	6,263
Other financial institutions	13,608	9,966
Utilities	19,424	17,542
Communications	9,939	9,249
Consumer noncyclical	19,997	16,410
Capital goods	8,006	7,237
Energy	13,379	12,350
Consumer cyclical	10,989	9,498
Basic	5,617	5,271
Other	21,500	18,444
Total*	\$ 149,636	\$ 130,700

* At both December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, approximately 89 percent of these investments were rated investment grade.

Our investments in the energy category, as a percentage of total investments in available-for-sale fixed maturities, was 5.3 percent and 5.4 percent at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. While the energy investments are primarily investment grade and are actively managed, the category continues to experience volatility that could adversely affect credit quality and fair value.

Investments in RMBS

The following table presents AIG's RMBS available for sale securities:

(in millions)	Fair Value at December 31, 2019	Fair Value at December 31, 2018
Agency RMBS	\$ 15,721	\$ 14,695
Alt-A RMBS	8,484	9,780
Subprime RMBS	2,654	2,982
Prime non-agency	4,451	6,211
Other housing related	1,495	709
Total RMBS^{(a)(b)}	\$ 32,805	\$ 34,377

(a) Includes approximately \$8.7 billion and \$10.3 billion at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively, of certain RMBS that had experienced deterioration in credit quality since their origination. For additional discussion on Purchased Credit Impaired (PCI) Securities see Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(b) The weighted average expected life was six years at December 31, 2019 and seven years at December 31 2018.

Our underwriting practices for investing in RMBS, other asset-backed securities (ABS) and CDOs take into consideration the quality of the originator, the manager, the servicer, security credit ratings, underlying characteristics of the mortgages, borrower characteristics, and the level of credit enhancement in the transaction.

Investments in CMBS

The following table presents our CMBS available for sale securities:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fair Value at December 31, 2019		Fair Value at December 31, 2018	
CMBS (traditional)	\$	11,250	\$	9,975
Agency		2,051		2,047
Other		1,129		679
Total	\$	14,430	\$	12,701

The fair value of CMBS holdings remained stable throughout 2019. The majority of our investments in CMBS are in tranches that contain substantial protection features through collateral subordination. The majority of CMBS holdings are traditional conduit transactions, broadly diversified across property types and geographical areas.

Investments in CDOs

The following table presents our CDO available for sale securities by collateral type:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fair value at December 31, 2019		Fair value at December 31, 2018	
Collateral Type:				
Bank loans (CLO)	\$	9,330	\$	8,164
Other		44		56
Total	\$	9,374	\$	8,220

Commercial Mortgage Loans

At December 31, 2019, we had direct commercial mortgage loan exposure of \$36.2 billion. All commercial mortgage loans were current or performing according to their restructured terms.

The following table presents the commercial mortgage loan exposure by location and class of loan based on amortized cost:

<i>(dollars in millions)</i>	Number of Loans	Class						Total	Percent of Total
		Apartments	Offices	Retail	Industrial	Hotel	Others		
December 31, 2019									
State:									
New York	99	\$ 2,377	\$ 4,913	\$ 457	\$ 376	\$ 98	\$ -	\$ 8,221	23 %
California	74	736	1,341	249	572	817	41	3,756	10
New Jersey	48	1,635	44	370	81	27	33	2,190	6
Texas	52	501	1,163	174	141	145	-	2,124	6
Florida	74	393	234	544	218	217	10	1,616	3
Massachusetts	13	540	245	549	25	-	-	1,359	4
Illinois	19	505	441	10	18	-	22	996	3
Washington, D.C.	13	447	302	-	-	18	-	767	2
Pennsylvania	23	81	20	528	46	25	-	700	2
Ohio	25	174	10	188	269	-	5	646	2
Other states	215	2,073	740	1,276	740	401	44	5,274	15
Foreign	85	4,237	1,189	987	1,177	564	367	8,521	24
Total	740	\$ 13,699	\$ 10,642	\$ 5,332	\$ 3,663	\$ 2,312	\$ 522	\$ 36,170	100 %

December 31, 2018

State:

New York	98	\$	2,009	\$	4,082	\$	512	\$	393	\$	100	\$	-	\$	7,096	22 %
California	78		490		1,308		283		535		831		48		3,495	11
Texas	53		344		1,256		185		102		125		5		2,017	6
New Jersey	45		1,049		45		422		41		28		33		1,618	5
Florida	87		358		159		589		224		218		35		1,583	5
Massachusetts	14		635		243		549		26		-		-		1,453	4
Illinois	18		456		444		11		19		-		22		952	3
Pennsylvania	25		80		21		567		47		25		-		740	2
Washington, D.C.	12		401		311		-		-		19		-		731	2
Ohio	27		179		10		199		235		-		5		628	2
Other states	228		1,869		790		1,326		773		460		73		5,291	16
Foreign	79		3,320		1,201		1,002		679		717		359		7,278	22
Total	764	\$	11,190	\$	9,870	\$	5,645	\$	3,074	\$	2,523	\$	580	\$	32,882	100 %

* Does not reflect allowance for credit losses.

For additional discussion on commercial mortgage loans see Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Impairments

The following table presents impairments by investment type:

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018	2017
Other-than-temporary impairments:			
Fixed maturity securities, available for sale	\$ 174	\$ 251	\$ 216
Equity securities, available for sale ^(a)	-	-	11
Private equity funds and hedge funds	-	-	33
Subtotal	174	251	260
Other impairments:			
Investments in life settlements ^(b)	-	-	360
Other investments	12	-	20
Real estate	34	79	61
Total	\$ 220	\$ 330	\$ 701

(a) Upon the adoption of the Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement Standard on January 1, 2018, equity securities are no longer required to be evaluated for other-than-temporary impairments.

(b) Impairments include \$360 million related to investments in our life settlements portfolio that were sold in 2017.

Our investments in life settlements are monitored for impairment on a contract-by-contract basis quarterly. An investment in life settlements is considered impaired if the undiscounted cash flows resulting from the expected proceeds would not be sufficient to recover our estimated future carrying amount. This amount is defined as the current carrying amount for the investment in life settlements plus anticipated undiscounted future premiums and other capitalizable future costs, if any. Impaired investments in life settlements are written down to their estimated fair value. This is determined on a discounted cash flow basis, incorporating current market mortality assumptions and market yields or by repricing to the anticipated sale price as appropriate.

Impairments on life settlements in 2017 were mainly attributable to write-downs of the policies to the purchase price as agreed in the sale of the life settlements portfolio. We sold the remaining portion of our life settlements portfolio in 2017.

Other-Than-Temporary Impairments

To determine other-than-temporary impairments, we use fundamental credit analyses of individual securities without regard to rating agency ratings. Based on this analysis, we expect to receive cash flows sufficient to cover the amortized cost of all below investment grade securities for which credit impairments were not recognized.

The following tables present other-than-temporary impairment charges recorded in earnings on fixed maturity securities, equity securities, private equity funds and hedge funds.

Other-than-temporary impairment charges by investment type and impairment type:

<i>(in millions)</i>	RMBS	CDO/ABS	CMBS	Other Fixed Maturity	Equities/Other Invested Assets*	Total
Year Ended December 31, 2019						
Impairment Type:						
Change in intent	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3	\$ -	\$ 3
Foreign currency declines	-	-	-	18	-	18
Issuer-specific credit events	24	1	16	106	-	147
Adverse projected cash flows	6	-	-	-	-	6
Total	\$ 30	\$ 1	\$ 16	\$ 127	\$ -	\$ 174
Year Ended December 31, 2018						
Impairment Type:						
Change in intent	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 87	\$ -	\$ 87
Foreign currency declines	-	-	-	15	-	15
Issuer-specific credit events	62	9	20	56	-	147
Adverse projected cash flows	2	-	-	-	-	2
Total	\$ 64	\$ 9	\$ 20	\$ 158	\$ -	\$ 251
Year Ended December 31, 2017						
Impairment Type:						
Severity	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2	\$ 2
Change in intent	-	-	-	9	-	9
Foreign currency declines	-	-	-	11	-	11
Issuer-specific credit events	24	41	32	95	42	234
Adverse projected cash flows	4	-	-	-	-	4
Total	\$ 28	\$ 41	\$ 32	\$ 115	\$ 44	\$ 260

* Includes other-than-temporary impairment charges on private equity funds, hedge funds and direct private equity investments. Upon the adoption of the Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement Standard on January 1, 2018, equity securities are no longer required to be evaluated for other-than-temporary impairments.

We recorded other-than-temporary impairment charges in the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 related to:

- issuer-specific credit events;
- securities that we intend to sell or for which it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell;
- declines due to foreign exchange rates;
- adverse changes in estimated cash flows on certain structured securities; and
- securities that experienced severe market valuation declines.

In addition, impairments are recorded on real estate and investments in life settlements.

In periods subsequent to the recognition of an other-than-temporary impairment charge for available for sale fixed maturity securities that is not foreign-exchange related, we generally prospectively accrete into earnings the difference between the new amortized cost and the expected undiscounted recoverable value over the remaining life of the security. The accretion that was recognized for these securities in earnings was \$440 million in 2019, \$530 million in 2018 and \$669 million in 2017.

For a discussion of our other-than-temporary impairment accounting policy see Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following table shows the aging of the unrealized losses of fixed maturity securities, the extent to which the fair value is less than amortized cost or cost, and the number of respective items in each category:

December 31, 2019	Less Than or Equal to 20% of Cost ^(b)			Greater Than 20% to 50% of Cost ^(b)			Greater Than 50% of Cost ^(b)			Total		
	Unrealized			Unrealized			Unrealized			Unrealized		
	Cost ^(c)	Loss	Items ^(e)	Cost ^(c)	Loss	Items ^(e)	Cost ^(c)	Loss	Items ^(e)	Cost ^(c)	Loss ^(d)	Items ^(e)
Aging^(a) <i>(dollars in millions)</i>												
Investment grade bonds												
0-6 months	\$ 17,462	\$ 234	2,491	\$ 13	\$ 5	1	\$ 3	\$ 3	1	\$ 17,478	\$ 242	2,493
7-11 months	1,633	40	319	1	-	1	1	-	1	1,635	40	321
12 months or more	6,392	160	877	62	16	8	16	12	5	6,470	188	890
Total	\$ 25,487	\$ 434	3,687	\$ 76	\$ 21	10	\$ 20	\$ 15	7	\$ 25,583	\$ 470	3,704
Below investment grade bonds												
0-6 months	\$ 5,026	\$ 90	1,347	\$ 21	\$ 6	12	\$ 1	\$ 1	3	\$ 5,048	\$ 97	1,362
7-11 months	380	15	245	280	97	16	3	2	4	663	114	265
12 months or more	1,017	46	324	173	72	26	24	16	14	1,214	134	364
Total	\$ 6,423	\$ 151	1,916	\$ 474	\$ 175	54	\$ 28	\$ 19	21	\$ 6,925	\$ 345	1,991
Total bonds												
0-6 months	\$ 22,488	\$ 324	3,838	\$ 34	\$ 11	13	\$ 4	\$ 4	4	\$ 22,526	\$ 339	3,855
7-11 months	2,013	55	564	281	97	17	4	2	5	2,298	154	586
12 months or more	7,409	206	1,201	235	88	34	40	28	19	7,684	322	1,254
Total^(e)	\$ 31,910	\$ 585	5,603	\$ 550	\$ 196	64	\$ 48	\$ 34	28	\$ 32,508	\$ 815	5,695

(a) Represents the number of consecutive months that fair value has been less than cost by any amount.

(b) Represents the percentage by which fair value is less than cost at December 31, 2019.

(c) For bonds, represents amortized cost.

(d) The effect on Net income of unrealized losses after taxes will be mitigated upon realization because certain realized losses will result in current decreases in the amortization of certain DAC.

(e) Item count is by CUSIP by subsidiary.

Change in Unrealized Gains and Losses on Investments

The change in net unrealized gains and losses on investments in 2019 was primarily attributable to increases in the fair value of fixed maturity securities. For 2019, net unrealized gains related to fixed maturity securities increased by \$14.2 billion due primarily to a decrease in rates and a narrowing of credit spreads.

The change in net unrealized gains and losses on investments in 2018 was primarily attributable to decreases in the fair value of fixed maturity securities. For 2018, net unrealized losses related to fixed maturity securities decreased by \$9.9 billion due primarily to an increase in rates and a widening of credit spreads.

For further discussion of our investment portfolio see also Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Net Realized Capital Gains and Losses

The following table presents the components of Net realized capital gains (losses):

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018	2017
Sales of fixed maturity securities	\$ 320	\$ (145)	\$ 425
Sales of equity securities ^(a)	-	16	88
Other-than-temporary impairments:			
Severity	-	-	(2)
Change in intent	(3)	(87)	(9)
Foreign currency declines	(18)	(15)	(11)
Issuer-specific credit events	(147)	(147)	(234)
Adverse projected cash flows	(6)	(2)	(4)
Provision for loan losses	(46)	(92)	(50)
Foreign exchange transactions	227	(182)	489
Variable annuity embedded derivatives, net of related hedges	(294)	304	(1,374)
All other derivatives and hedge accounting	(22)	338	(368)
Impairments on investments in life settlements	-	-	(360)
Loss on sale of private equity funds	-	(321)	-
Other ^(b)	621	203	30
Net realized capital gains (losses)	\$ 632	\$ (130)	\$ (1,380)

(a) Upon the adoption of the Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement Standard on January 1, 2018, the change in fair value of all equity securities is included in Net investment income.

(b) In 2019, includes \$200 million from the sale and concurrent leaseback of our corporate headquarters and \$300 million as a result of sales in investment real estate properties. In 2018, primarily includes \$96 million and \$49 million of realized gains on the sale of shares of OneMain Holdings, Inc. and an investment in Castle Holdings LLC's aircraft assets, respectively.

Net realized capital gains in 2019 compared to net realized capital losses in the prior year due to gains on the sales of securities and foreign exchange compared to losses on sales of securities and foreign exchange in 2018, as well as lower impairments in 2019 and losses on private equity sales in 2018. Partially offsetting these gains were derivative losses in 2019 compared to gains in the prior year.

Net realized capital losses in 2018 decreased compared to 2017 due primarily to derivative gains in 2018 compared to derivative losses in 2017. Net realized capital losses in 2018 were primarily related to a loss on the sale of a portion of our private equity portfolio, foreign exchange losses, and other-than-temporary impairment charges, which more than offset derivative gains.

Net realized capital losses in 2017 consisted primarily of losses on variable annuity embedded derivatives, net of related hedges, and impairments, which were partially offset by gains on the sales of securities and foreign exchange gains.

Variable annuity embedded derivatives, net of related hedges, reflected losses in 2019 compared to gains in the prior year primarily due to changes in the non-performance or "own credit" risk adjustment used in the valuation of the variable annuities with GMWB embedded derivative, which are not hedged as part of our economic hedging program.

For additional discussion of market risk management related to these product features see Enterprise Risk Management – Insurance Risks – Life and Retirement Companies' Key Risks – Variable Annuity, Index Annuity and Universal Life Risk Management and Hedging Programs. For more information on the economic hedging target and the impact to pre-tax income of this program see Insurance Reserves – Life and Annuity Reserves and DAC – Variable Annuity Guaranteed Benefits and Hedging Results in this MD&A.

For further discussion of our investment portfolio see also Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Insurance Reserves

LIABILITY FOR UNPAID LOSSES AND LOSS ADJUSTMENT EXPENSES (LOSS RESERVES)

The following table presents the components of our gross and net loss reserves by segment and major lines of business^{*}:

At December 31,	2019			2018		
	Net liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	Gross liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	Net liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	Gross liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses
<i>(in millions)</i>						
General Insurance:						
U.S. Workers' Compensation (net of discount)	\$ 4,330	\$ 5,494	\$ 9,824	\$ 4,772	\$ 5,318	\$ 10,090
U.S. Excess Casualty	4,285	5,073	9,358	4,715	4,576	9,291
U.S. Other Casualty	4,064	4,695	8,759	4,288	4,661	8,949
U.S. Financial Lines	5,154	2,221	7,375	5,315	1,960	7,275
U.S. Property and Special risks	4,950	2,807	7,757	6,534	2,748	9,282
U.S. Personal Insurance	1,287	988	2,275	1,706	1,001	2,707
UK/Europe Casualty and Financial Lines	6,234	1,268	7,502	7,022	1,789	8,811
UK/Europe Property and Special risks	2,573	1,191	3,764	2,988	1,251	4,239
UK/Europe and Japan Personal Insurance	1,962	519	2,481	2,264	553	2,817
Other product lines	6,238	2,053	8,291	6,105	2,522	8,627
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses	1,824	882	2,706	1,834	1,307	3,141
Total General Insurance	42,901	27,191	70,092	47,543	27,686	75,229
Legacy Portfolio - Run-Off Lines:						
U.S. Run-Off Long Tail Insurance Lines (net of discount)	3,769	3,587	7,356	3,862	3,689	7,551
Other run-off product lines	164	66	230	104	66	170
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses	377	115	492	397	115	512
Total Legacy Portfolio - Run-Off Lines	4,310	3,768	8,078	4,363	3,870	8,233
Other Operations (Blackboard)	48	110	158	43	134	177
Total	\$ 47,259	\$ 31,069	\$ 78,328	\$ 51,949	\$ 31,690	\$ 83,639

^{*} Includes net loss reserve discount of \$1.5 billion and \$2.0 billion for the years ended December 31, 2019, and 2018, respectively. For discussion of loss reserve discount see Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Prior Year Development

The following table summarizes incurred (favorable) unfavorable prior year development net of reinsurance by segment:

Years Ended December 31,	2019	2018	2017
<i>(in millions)</i>			
General Insurance:			
North America	\$ (247)	\$ 328	\$ 371
International	(47)	38	628
Total General Insurance	\$ (294)	\$ 366	\$ 999
Legacy Portfolio - Run-Off Lines	-	(4)	(21)
Total prior year (favorable) unfavorable development	\$ (294)	\$ 362	\$ 978

^{*} Includes the amortization attributed to the deferred gain at inception from the NICO adverse development reinsurance agreement of \$232 million, \$233 million and \$228 million in the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 and 2017, respectively. Consistent with our definition of APTI, prior year development excludes the portion of (favorable) unfavorable prior year reserve development for which we have ceded the risk under the NICO reinsurance agreements of \$(278) million, \$834 million and \$359 million for the year ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and related changes in amortization of the deferred gain of \$(13) million, \$162 million and \$56 million over those same periods.

Net Loss Development – 2019

During 2019, we recognized favorable prior year loss reserve development of \$294 million. The development was primarily driven by:

North America

- Favorable development on 2017 Hurricanes and 2017 California Wildfires subrogation recoverables in Commercial Property and Personal Lines;
- Favorable development from amortization of the deferred gain on the adverse development reinsurance agreement with NICO for accident years 2015 and prior;
- Favorable development on U.S. Workers' Compensation business, both guaranteed cost business and large deductible and Defense Base Act business (covering government contractors serving at military bases overseas) where we reacted to favorable loss trends in recent accident years;
- Unfavorable development in U.S. Financial Lines, notably Directors and Officers (D&O), Employment Practices Liability (EPLI) and Non-Medical Professional Errors & Omissions business where we reacted to increasing frequency and severity in recent accident years; and
- Unfavorable development in Primary General Liability where we reacted to adverse frequency and severity trends especially in Construction.

International

- Favorable development on Europe Property and Special Risks, Europe and Japan Personal Insurance and Other product lines; and
- Unfavorable development on European Casualty & Financial Lines, notably Commercial Auto, Employers Liability, Directors & Officers, and Financial Institutions business.

Our analyses and conclusions about prior year reserves also help inform our judgments about the current accident year loss and loss adjustment expense ratios we selected.

For further details of prior year development by line of business, see Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. For a discussion of actuarial methods employed for major classes of business, see also Critical Accounting Estimates.

The following tables summarize incurred (favorable) unfavorable prior year development net of reinsurance, by segment and major lines of business, and by accident year groupings:

Year Ended December 31, 2019

(in millions)

	Total	2018	2017 & Prior
General Insurance North America:			
U.S. Workers' Compensation	\$ (442)	\$ 15	\$ (457)
U.S. Excess casualty	26	(1)	27
U.S. Other casualty	160	53	107
U.S. Financial lines	290	139	151
U.S. Property and special risks	(187)	47	(234)
U.S. Personal insurance	(104)	13	(117)
Other product lines	10	36	(26)
Total General Insurance North America	\$ (247)	\$ 302	\$ (549)
General Insurance International:			
UK/Europe casualty and financial lines	\$ 161	\$ 46	\$ 115
UK/Europe property and special risks	(108)	5	(113)
UK/Europe and Japan Personal insurance	(119)	(85)	(34)
Other product lines	19	(8)	27
Total General Insurance International	\$ (47)	\$ (42)	\$ (5)
Legacy Portfolio - Run-Off Lines	-	48	(48)
Total prior year (favorable) unfavorable development	\$ (294)	\$ 308	\$ (602)

Net Loss Development – 2018

During 2018, we recognized adverse prior year net loss reserve development of \$362 million. This unfavorable development was primarily a result of the following:

- Unfavorable development in U.S. Excess Casualty, driven by the combination of construction Defect and construction wrap claims from accident year 2015 and prior where we reacted to significant increases in severity and longer claim reporting patterns, as well as higher than expected loss severity in accident years 2016 and 2017, which led to an increase in estimates for these accident years;
- Unfavorable development in U.S. Financial Lines, primarily from D&O and Employment Practices Liability (EPLI) policies covering Corporate and National Insureds as well as Private and Not-for-Profit insureds. This development was predominantly in accident years 2014-2017 and resulted largely from increases in severity as the frequency of class action lawsuits increased in those years.
- Favorable development in U.S. Commercial Property and Specialty Lines due to reductions in our estimates for 2017 Catastrophes and favorable development from the attritional losses in Commercial Property and Specialty.
- Unfavorable development in U.S. Personal Lines reflecting an increase in estimates in respect of the California wildfires and Hurricane Irma in 2017.
- Adverse development in Financial Lines in Europe and other areas across the world that have seen increases in the frequency and severity of large losses.

Net Loss Development – 2017

During 2017, we recognized unfavorable prior year loss reserve development of \$978 million. This unfavorable development was primarily a result of the following:

- Unfavorable development in U.S. Excess Casualty and U.S. Other Casualty, driven primarily by increases in underlying severity and greater than expected emerging loss experience in accident year 2016 as well as increased development from claims related to construction defects and construction wrap business (largely from accident years 2006 and prior).
- Unfavorable development in U.S. Financial Lines, primarily from D&O policies covering privately owned and not-for-profit insureds. This development was predominantly in accident year 2016 and resulted largely from increases in bankruptcy-related claims and fiduciary liability claims for large educational institutions.
- Higher than expected losses for Europe Casualty and Financial Lines, including a significant increase in large claims activity in our Europe long-tail business, with a large proportion emanating from accident year 2016. In addition, we increased our loss reserves as a result of the decision made by the UK Ministry of Justice to reduce the discount rate applied to lump-sum bodily injury payouts, known as the Ogden rate.
- In addition, we also observed higher than expected losses in our Europe Property and Special Risks business driven by unexpected development on various large claims across the property, aviation, marine, and trade credit segments.

We note that for certain categories of claims (e.g., construction defect claims and environmental claims) and for reinsurance recoverable, losses may sometimes be reclassified to an earlier or later accident year as more information about the date of occurrence becomes available to us. These reclassifications are shown as development in the respective years in the tables above.

Significant Reinsurance Agreements

In the first quarter of 2017, we entered into an adverse development reinsurance agreement with NICO, under which we transferred to NICO 80 percent of the reserve risk on substantially all of our U.S. Commercial long-tail exposures for accident years 2015 and prior. Under this agreement, we ceded to NICO 80 percent of the losses on subject business paid on or after January 1, 2016 in excess of \$25 billion of net paid losses, up to an aggregate limit of \$25 billion. We account for this transaction as retroactive reinsurance. This transaction resulted in a gain, which under U.S. GAAP retroactive reinsurance accounting is deferred and amortized into income over the settlement period. NICO created a collateral trust account as security for their claim payment obligations to us, into which they deposited the consideration paid under the agreement, and Berkshire has provided a parental guarantee to secure NICO's obligations under the agreement.

For a description of AIG's catastrophe reinsurance protection for 2019, see Enterprise Risk Management – Insurance Risks – Natural Catastrophe Risk.

The table below shows the calculation of the deferred gain on the adverse development reinsurance agreement as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, showing the effect of discounting of loss reserves and amortization of the deferred gain.

(in millions)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Gross Covered Losses			
Covered reserves before discount	\$ 19,064	\$ 23,033	\$ 26,654
Inception to date losses paid	22,954	19,331	14,788
Attachment point	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)
Covered losses above attachment point	\$ 17,018	\$ 17,364	\$ 16,442
Deferred Gain Development			
Covered losses above attachment ceded to NICO (80%)	\$ 13,614	\$ 13,891	\$ 13,153
Consideration paid including interest	(10,188)	(10,188)	(10,188)
Pre-tax deferred gain before discount and amortization	3,426	3,703	2,965
Discount on ceded losses ^(a)	(1,251)	(1,719)	(1,539)
Pre-tax deferred gain before amortization	2,175	1,984	1,426
Inception to date amortization of deferred gain at inception	(693)	(461)	(228)
Inception to date amortization attributed to changes in deferred gain ^(b)	(101)	(141)	(31)
Deferred gain liability reflected in AIG's balance sheet	\$ 1,381	\$ 1,382	\$ 1,167

(a) For the period from inception to December 31, 2019, the accretion of discount and a reduction in effective interest rates was offset by changes in estimates of the amount and timing of future recoveries under the adverse development reinsurance agreement.

(b) Excluded from our definition of APTI.

The following table presents the rollforward of activity in the deferred gain from the adverse development reinsurance agreement:

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018	2017
Balance at beginning of year, net of discount	\$ 1,382	\$ 1,167	\$ -
Gain at inception	-	-	1,116
(Favorable) unfavorable prior year reserve development ceded to NICO ^(a)	(277)	738	310
Amortization attributed to deferred gain at inception ^(b)	(232)	(233)	(228)
Amortization attributed to changes in deferred gain ^(c)	39	(110)	(31)
Changes in discount on ceded loss reserves	469	(180)	-
Balance at end of year, net of discount	\$ 1,381	\$ 1,382	\$ 1,167

(a) Prior year reserve development ceded to NICO under the retroactive reinsurance agreement is deferred under U.S. GAAP.

(b) Represents amortization of the deferred gain recognized in APTI.

(c) Excluded from APTI and included in U.S. GAAP.

The majority of the lines of business which experienced adverse prior year development have been subject to the adverse development reinsurance agreement. This agreement has resulted in lower capital charges for reserve risks at our U.S. insurance subsidiaries. In addition, we would expect future net investment income to decline as a result of lower invested assets.

For a summary of significant reinsurers see Enterprise Risk Management – Insurance Risks – Reinsurance Activities – Reinsurance Recoverable.

LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVES AND DAC

The following section provides discussion of life and annuity reserves and deferred policy acquisition costs.

Update of Actuarial Assumptions

The life insurance companies review and update actuarial assumptions at least annually, generally in the third quarter. Assumption setting standards vary between investment-oriented products and traditional long-duration products.

Investment-oriented products

The Life Insurance Companies review and update estimated gross profit projections used to amortize DAC and related items (which may include VOBA, SIA, guaranteed benefit reserves and unearned revenue reserves) for investment-oriented products at least annually. Estimated gross profit projections include assumptions for investment-related returns and spreads, product-related fees and expenses, mortality gains and losses, policyholder behavior and other factors. In estimating future gross profits, lapse and other assumptions require judgment and can have a material impact on DAC amortization. If the assumptions used for estimated gross profits change significantly, DAC and related reserves are recalculated using the updated assumptions, and any resulting adjustment is included in income. Updating such assumptions may result in acceleration of amortization in some products and deceleration of amortization in other products.

The Life Insurance Companies also review assumptions related to their respective GMWB living benefits that are accounted for as embedded derivatives and measured at fair value. The fair value of these embedded derivatives is based on actuarial assumptions, including policyholder behavior, as well as capital market assumptions.

Various assumptions were updated, including the following effective September 30, 2019:

- We increased our reversion to the mean rates of return (gross of fees) to 3.62 percent from 2.92 percent for the Variable Annuity product line in Individual Retirement and to 3.29 percent from 1.90 percent for the Variable Annuity product line in Group Retirement primarily due to the recent strong returns in equity markets. Our separate account long-term asset growth rate assumption related to equity market performance remained unchanged at 7.0 percent; and
- Our ultimate projected yields on invested assets changed on most annuity deposits with some increased by up to 9 basis points and others decreased by up to 34 basis points and lowered by up to 40 basis points on some life insurance deposits. Projected yields are graded from a weighted average net GAAP book yield of existing assets supporting the business based on the value of the assets to a weighted average yield based on the duration of the assets excluding assets that mature during the grading period. The grading period is three years for deferred annuity products and five years for life insurance products due to deferred annuities having a shorter duration than life products.

Traditional long-duration products

For long-duration traditional products discussed below, which include whole life insurance, term life insurance, accident and health insurance, long-term care insurance, and life-contingent single premium immediate annuities and structured settlements, a “lock-in” principle applies. The assumptions used to calculate the benefit liabilities and DAC are set when a policy is issued and do not change with changes in actual experience, unless a loss recognition event occurs. Loss recognition occurs if observed changes in actual experience or estimates result in projected future losses under loss recognition testing. Underlying assumptions are reviewed periodically and updated as appropriate.

The net increases (decreases) to adjusted pre-tax income and pre-tax income as a result of the update of actuarial assumptions for 2019, 2018 and 2017 are shown in the following tables.

The following table presents the increase (decrease) in adjusted pre-tax income resulting from the update of actuarial assumptions for the domestic life insurance companies, by segment and product line:

Years Ended December 31,		2019	2018	2017
(in millions)				
Life and Retirement:				
Individual Retirement				
Fixed Annuities	\$	82	\$ 40	\$ 130
Variable and Indexed Annuities		(145)	(92)	112
Total Individual Retirement		(63)	(52)	242
Group Retirement		(17)	17	13
Life Insurance		(63)	(63)	29
Institutional Markets		-	-	-
Total Life and Retirement		(143)	(98)	284
Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off		(30)	(110)	(14)
Total increase (decrease) in adjusted pre-tax income from update of assumptions	\$	(173)	\$ (208)	\$ 270

The following table presents the increase (decrease) in pre-tax income resulting from the update of actuarial assumptions in the domestic life insurance companies, by line item as reported in Results of Operations:

Years Ended December 31,			
(in millions)	2019	2018	2017
Policy fees	\$ (32)	\$ (237)	\$ (2)
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	19	-	49
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	203	273	184
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred	(363)	(244)	39
Increase (decrease) in adjusted pre-tax income	(173)	(208)	270
Change in DAC related to net realized capital gains (losses)	(17)	35	44
Net realized capital gains (losses)	180	(55)	(246)
Increase (decrease) in pre-tax income	\$ (10)	\$ (228)	\$ 68

In 2019, adjusted pre-tax income included a net unfavorable adjustment of \$173 million, primarily in Index Annuities driven by an update to lapse assumptions, and in Life Insurance primarily due to methodology enhancements related to projected premium, certain riders and death benefit features, and reinsurance reserving. The unfavorable adjustments were partially offset by favorable updates to full surrender assumptions in Individual Retirement Fixed Annuities.

In 2018, adjusted pre-tax income included a net unfavorable adjustment of \$208 million, primarily in Variable Annuities driven by reductions to the GMWB full surrender assumption, in Life Insurance primarily due to strengthening of reserves for certain riders and interest crediting model refinements, and in Legacy Accident & Health Insurance loss recognition. The unfavorable adjustments were partially offset by favorable adjustments in Life Insurance primarily due to lower lapse and mortality assumptions and a reduction in IBNR reserves and in Individual Retirement due to lower lapse assumptions in Fixed Annuities and refinements to partial withdrawal assumptions in Variable Annuities.

In 2017, adjusted pre-tax income included a net favorable adjustment of \$270 million, primarily driven by lower lapse assumptions in Fixed Annuities, improved mortality assumptions in Life Insurance, and an increase in the reversion to the mean rates in Variable Annuities. The favorable adjustments were partially offset by lower spread assumptions in Fixed Annuities and a loss recognition expense on long-term care business in the Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines.

The adjustments related to the update of actuarial assumptions in each period are discussed by segment below.

Update of Actuarial Assumptions by Segment

Individual Retirement

The update of actuarial assumptions resulted in net favorable (unfavorable) adjustments to adjusted pre-tax income of Individual Retirement of \$(63) million, \$(52) million and \$242 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

In Fixed Annuities, the update of estimated gross profit assumptions resulted in a net favorable adjustment of \$82 million, \$40 million and \$130 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively, which reflected lower lapse assumptions including the economic impact to competitor rate on the interest sensitive lapse component, partially offset by lower interest spread assumptions.

In Variable and Index Annuities, the update of estimated gross profit assumptions resulted in a net unfavorable adjustment of \$145 million in 2019, primarily due to lapse updates in Index Annuities and updated general account earned rates on Variable Annuities. The unfavorable adjustments were partially offset by updated lapse assumptions in Variable Annuities. In 2018, a net unfavorable adjustment of \$92 million primarily due to refinements to the guaranteed benefit partial withdrawal assumptions in Variable Annuities and the multi-year index strategy crediting parameters in Index Annuities. The unfavorable adjustments were partially offset by lower guaranteed benefit lapse assumptions in Variable Annuities. In 2017, a net favorable adjustment of \$112 million was primarily due to an increase in the reversion to the mean rate used for projecting future estimated gross profit for variable annuity products and changes in volatility assumptions. The net favorable adjustment was partially offset by a decrease in the separate account long-term asset growth rate assumption from 7.5 percent to 7.0 percent (before expenses that reduce the asset base from which future fees are projected) and an unfavorable adjustment in connection with the conversion to a new modeling platform for Index Annuities.

Group Retirement

In Group Retirement, the update of estimated gross profit assumptions resulted in an unfavorable adjustment of \$17 million in 2019, primarily due to lapse updates in Index Annuities and Variable Annuities. In 2018, a favorable adjustment of \$17 million was primarily due to improved premium persistency assumptions. In 2017, a net favorable adjustment of \$13 million was primarily due to an increase in the reversion to the mean rate used for projecting future estimated gross profit for variable annuity products and changes in maintenance expense assumptions. The net favorable adjustment was partially offset by a decrease in the separate account long-term asset growth rate assumption from 7.5 percent to 7.0 percent (before expenses that reduce the asset base from which future fees are projected) and decreases in fixed annuity spread and separate account fee assumptions.

Life Insurance

In Life Insurance, the update of actuarial assumptions resulted in a net unfavorable adjustment of \$63 million in 2019, primarily due to methodology enhancements related to projected premium, certain riders and death benefit features, and reinsurance reserving. The unfavorable adjustments were partially offset by favorable adjustments driven by updates to mortality assumptions. In 2018, a net unfavorable adjustment of \$63 million primarily due to additional reserves for certain riders, decreased lapses and interest crediting model refinements. The unfavorable adjustments were partially offset by favorable adjustments driven by updates to mortality assumptions and a reduction to IBNR reserves. In 2017, a net favorable adjustment of \$29 million was primarily due to improved mortality assumptions, partially offset by lower spread assumptions.

Legacy Portfolio

In the Legacy Portfolio, the update of actuarial assumptions resulted in a net unfavorable adjustment of \$30 million in 2019, reflecting updates to loss recognition reserves and methodology enhancements for universal life insurance. In 2018, a net unfavorable adjustment of \$110 million in 2018, primarily due to \$105 million of loss recognition expense on accident and health business (other than long-term care) in the Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines resulting from assumption and model refinements. In 2017, a net unfavorable adjustment of \$14 million was primarily due to \$13 million of loss recognition expense on long-term care business in the Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines resulting from model enhancements.

Variable Annuity Guaranteed Benefits and Hedging Results

Our Individual Retirement and Group Retirement businesses offer variable annuity products with GMWB riders that provide guaranteed living benefit features. The liabilities for GMWB are accounted for as embedded derivatives measured at fair value. The fair value of the embedded derivatives may fluctuate significantly based on market interest rates, equity prices, credit spreads, market volatility, policyholder behavior and other factors.

In addition to risk-mitigating features in our variable annuity product design, we have an economic hedging program designed to manage market risk from GMWB, including exposures to changes in interest rates, equity prices, credit spreads and volatility. The hedging program utilizes derivative instruments, including but not limited to equity options, futures contracts and interest rate swap and swaption contracts, as well as fixed maturity securities with a fair value election.

For additional discussion of market risk management related to these product features see Enterprise Risk Management – Insurance Risks – Life and Retirement Companies' Key Risks – Variable Annuity, Index Annuity and Universal Life Risk Management and Hedging Programs.

Differences in Valuation of Embedded Derivatives and Economic Hedge Target

The variable annuity hedging program utilizes an economic hedge target, which represents an estimate of the underlying economic risks in our GMWB riders. The economic hedge target differs from the U.S. GAAP valuation of the GMWB embedded derivatives primarily due to the following:

- The economic hedge target includes 100 percent of rider fees in present value calculations; the U.S. GAAP valuation reflects only those fees attributed to the embedded derivative such that the initial value at contract issue equals zero;
- The economic hedge target uses best estimate actuarial assumptions and excludes explicit risk margins used for U.S. GAAP valuation, such as margins for policyholder behavior, mortality, and volatility; and
- The economic hedge target excludes the non-performance or "own credit" risk adjustment used in the U.S. GAAP valuation, which reflects a market participant's view of our claims-paying ability by incorporating an additional spread (the NPA spread) to the swap curve used to discount projected benefit cash flows.

Because the discount rate includes the NPA spread and other explicit risk margins, the U.S. GAAP valuation is generally less sensitive to movements in interest rates and other market factors, and to changes from actuarial assumption updates, than the economic hedge target.

For more information on our valuation methodology for embedded derivatives within policyholder contract deposits see Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The market value of the hedge portfolio compared to the economic hedge target at any point in time may be different and is not expected to be fully offsetting. In addition to the derivatives held in conjunction with the variable annuity hedging program, the Life and Retirement companies have cash and invested assets available to cover future claims payable under these guarantees. The primary sources of difference between the change in the fair value of the hedging portfolio and the economic hedge target include:

- Basis risk due to the variance between expected and actual fund returns, which may be either positive or negative;
- Realized volatility versus implied volatility;
- Actual versus expected changes in the hedge target driven by assumptions not subject to hedging, particularly policyholder behavior; and
- Risk exposures that we have elected not to explicitly or fully hedge.

The following table presents a reconciliation between the fair value of the U.S. GAAP embedded derivatives and the value of our economic hedge target:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
<i>(in millions)</i>		
Reconciliation of embedded derivatives and economic hedge target:		
Embedded derivative liability	\$ 2,474	\$ 1,943
Exclude non-performance risk adjustment	(2,504)	(2,615)
Embedded derivative liability, excluding NPA	4,978	4,558
Adjustments for risk margins and differences in valuation	(2,394)	(2,377)
Economic hedge target liability	\$ 2,584	\$ 2,181

Impact on Pre-tax Income (Loss)

The impact on our pre-tax income (loss) of the variable annuity guaranteed living benefits and related hedging results includes changes in the fair value of the GMWB embedded derivatives, and changes in the fair value of related derivative hedging instruments, both of which are recorded in Other realized capital gains (losses). Realized capital gains (losses), as well as net investment income from changes in the fair value of fixed maturity securities used in the hedging program, are excluded from adjusted pre-tax income of Individual Retirement and Group Retirement.

The change in the fair value of the embedded derivatives and the change in the value of the hedging portfolio are not expected to be fully offsetting, primarily due to the differences in valuation between the economic hedge target, the U.S. GAAP embedded derivatives and the fair value of the hedging portfolio, as discussed above. When corporate credit spreads widen, the change in the NPA spread generally reduces the fair value of the embedded derivative liabilities, resulting in a gain, and when corporate credit spreads narrow or tighten, the change in the NPA spread generally increases the fair value of the embedded derivative liabilities, resulting in a loss. In addition to changes driven by credit market-related movements in the NPA spread, the NPA balance also reflects changes in business activity and in the net amount at risk from the underlying guaranteed living benefits.

The following table presents the net increase (decrease) to consolidated pre-tax income (loss) from changes in the fair value of the GMWB embedded derivatives and related hedges, excluding related DAC amortization:

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018	2017
Change in fair value of embedded derivatives, excluding update of actuarial assumptions and NPA	\$ (156)	\$ (244)	\$ 1,423
Change in fair value of variable annuity hedging portfolio:			
Fixed maturity securities*	194	(154)	146
Interest rate derivative contracts	1,029	(470)	(70)
Equity derivative contracts	(1,274)	312	(1,347)
Change in fair value of variable annuity hedging portfolio	(51)	(312)	(1,271)
Change in fair value of embedded derivatives excluding update of actuarial assumptions and NPA, net of hedging portfolio	(207)	(556)	152
Change in fair value of embedded derivatives due to NPA spread	(314)	388	(840)
Change in fair value of embedded derivatives due to change in NPA volume	202	280	(352)
Change in fair value of embedded derivatives due to update of actuarial assumptions	219	38	(188)
Total change due to update of actuarial assumptions and NPA	107	706	(1,380)
Net impact on pre-tax income (loss)	\$ (100)	\$ 150	\$ (1,228)
By Consolidated Income Statement line			
Net investment income	\$ 194	\$ (154)	\$ 146
Net realized capital gains (losses)	(294)	304	(1,374)
Net impact on pre-tax income (loss)	\$ (100)	\$ 150	\$ (1,228)

* Beginning in July 2019, the fixed maturity securities portfolio used in the hedging program was rebalanced to reposition the portfolio from a duration, sector, and issuer perspective. As part of this rebalancing fixed maturity securities where we elected the fair value option were sold. Later in the quarter, as new fixed maturity securities were purchased they were classified as available for sale. The change in fair value of available-for-sale fixed maturity securities recognized as a component of other comprehensive income was \$57 million for 2019.

The net impact on pre-tax income from the GMWB embedded derivatives and related hedges in 2019 (excluding related DAC amortization) was driven by tightening of credits spreads on the NPA spread, and impact of lower interest rates on the change in the fair value of embedded derivatives excluding NPA, net of the hedging portfolio, offset by impact of lower interest rates that resulted in NPA volume gains from higher expected GMWB payments, and gains from the review and update of actuarial assumptions. In 2018, the net impact on pre-tax income was primarily driven by gains from the impact of widening credit spreads on the NPA spread, and higher interest rates, partially offset by losses from the impact of the change in credit spreads and the move from an economic to a U.S. GAAP discount basis. In 2017, the net impact on pre-tax income was primarily driven by losses from actuarial assumption updates to lapse and volatility assumptions, tightening credit spreads on the NPA spread and the impact on the NPA volume of lower expected GMWB payments, driven by higher equity markets.

The change in the fair value of the GMWB embedded derivatives, excluding NPA and update of actuarial assumptions, in 2019 reflected losses from decreases in interest rates and tightening crediting spreads, offset by gains from higher equity markets. The change in the fair value of the GMWB embedded derivatives, excluding NPA and update of actuarial assumptions, in 2018 reflected losses from lower equity markets and the impact of moving from an economic to a GAAP discount basis, offset by increases in interest rates and widening credit spreads. In 2018, the hedge losses were driven by losses from higher interest rates and widening credit spreads, offset by gains from lower equity markets. In 2017, the change in the fair value of embedded derivatives, excluding update of actuarial assumptions and NPA, was largely offset by the related hedging portfolio.

Fair value gains or losses in the hedging portfolio are typically not fully offset by increases or decreases in liabilities on a U.S. GAAP basis, due to the NPA and other risk margins used for U.S. GAAP valuation that cause the embedded derivatives to be less sensitive to changes in market rates than the hedge portfolio. On an economic basis, the changes in the fair value of the hedge portfolio were partially offset by the decrease in the economic hedge target, as discussed below.

Change in Economic Hedge Target

The increase in the economic hedge target liability in 2019 was primarily due to lower interest rates, offset by higher equity markets and gains from the review and update of actuarial assumptions. The decrease in the economic hedge target liability in 2018 was primarily due to higher interest rates and widening of credit spreads, offset by lower equity markets.

Change in Fair Value of the Hedging Portfolio

The changes in the fair value of the economic hedge target and, to a lesser extent, the embedded derivative valuation under U.S. GAAP, were offset in part by the following changes in the fair value of the variable annuity hedging portfolio:

- Changes in the fair value of fixed maturity securities, primarily corporate bonds, are used as a capital-efficient way to economically hedge interest rate and credit spread-related risk. Beginning in July 2019, the change in the fair value of available-for-sale hedging bonds is reported as a component of comprehensive income in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss). Prior to July 2019, the change in the fair value of the hedging bonds, which was excluded from the adjusted pre-tax income of the Individual Retirement and Group Retirement segments, was reported in net investment income on the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss). The change in the fair value of the corporate bond hedging program in 2019 reflected gains due to decreases in interest rates, and tightening credit spreads. The net losses in 2018 reflected the impact of increases in interest rates, and widening of credit spreads. The net gains in 2017 were primarily due to tightening of credit spreads.
- Changes in the fair value of interest rate derivative contracts, which included swaps, swaptions and futures, resulted in gains driven by lower interest rates in 2019 compared to losses in the prior year, which was driven by higher interest rates. The small net loss in 2017 reflected increases in rates in the latter half of 2017, partially offset by the impact of interest rate declines in the first half of 2017.
- The change in the fair value of equity derivative contracts, which included futures and options, reflected losses in 2019, gains in 2018 and losses in 2017, which varied based on the relative change in equity market returns in the respective periods.

DAC

The following table summarizes the major components of the changes in DAC, including VOBA, within the Life and Retirement companies, excluding DAC of the Legacy Portfolio:

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)				
		2019	2018	2017
Balance, beginning of year	\$	9,046	\$ 7,585	\$ 7,551
Acquisition costs deferred		1,180	1,129	938
Amortization expense:				
Update of assumptions included in adjusted pre-tax income		203	307	194
Related to realized capital gains and losses		51	5	293
All other operating amortization		(853)	(987)	(937)
Increase (decrease) in DAC due to foreign exchange		18	(22)	26
Change related to unrealized depreciation (appreciation) of investments		(1,744)	1,029	(480)
Balance, end of year	\$	7,901	\$ 9,046	\$ 7,585

* DAC balance excluding the amount related to unrealized depreciation (appreciation) of investments was \$10.0 billion, \$9.3 billion and \$8.9 billion at December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The net adjustments to DAC amortization from the update of actuarial assumptions for estimated gross profits, including those reported within change in DAC related to net realized capital gains (losses), represented two percent, four percent and two percent of the DAC balance excluding the amount related to unrealized depreciation (appreciation) of investments as of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Reversion to the Mean

The reversion to the mean rate is updated quarterly based on market returns and can change dramatically in periods where market returns move significantly. The five-year reversion to the mean period did not meet the criteria for adjustment in 2019 which would have otherwise required a reset of the start date used in the calculation of the average gross long-term return rate. The long-term growth assumption used in our reversion to the mean methodology remained unchanged at 7.0 percent in 2019 and 2018.

In 2017, we updated the long-term annual growth assumption applied to subsequent periods used in our reversion to the mean methodology for estimating future estimated gross profits for variable annuity products, from 7.5 percent to 7.0 percent (before expenses that reduce the asset base from which future fees are projected). The five-year reversion to the mean period met the criteria for adjustment in 2017. As a result, the average gross long-term return measurement start date was reset to December 31, 2011 for Individual Retirement and June 30, 2013 for Group Retirement; the reversion to the mean rates (gross of fees) were increased to 3.74 percent in Individual Retirement and 3.78 percent in Group Retirement. Sustained favorable equity market performance in excess of long-term assumptions could result in additional unlocking in the Individual Retirement or Group Retirement variable annuity product lines in the future, with a positive effect on pre-tax income in the period of the unlocking.

For additional discussion of assumptions related to our reversion to the mean methodology see Critical Accounting Estimates – Estimated Gross Profits for Investment-Oriented Products.

DAC and Reserves Related to Unrealized Appreciation of Investments

DAC and Reserves for universal life and investment-type products (collectively, investment-oriented products) are adjusted at each balance sheet date to reflect the change in DAC, unearned revenue, and benefit reserves with an offset to Other comprehensive income (OCI) as if securities available for sale had been sold at their stated aggregate fair value and the proceeds reinvested at current yields (shadow Investment-Oriented Adjustments). Similarly, for long-duration traditional products, significant unrealized appreciation of investments in a sustained low interest rate environment may cause additional future policy benefit liabilities (shadow Loss Adjustments) with an offset to OCI to be recorded.

Shadow adjustments to DAC and unearned revenue generally move in the opposite direction of the change in unrealized appreciation of the available for sale securities portfolio, reducing the reported DAC and unearned revenue balance when market interest rates decline. Conversely, shadow adjustments to benefit reserves generally move in the same direction as the change in unrealized appreciation of the available for sale securities portfolio, increasing reported future policy benefit liabilities balance when market interest rates decline.

Market interest rates decreased in 2019, which drove a \$12.6 billion increase in the unrealized appreciation of fixed maturity securities held to support businesses in the Life and Retirement companies at December 31, 2019 compared to December 31, 2018. At December 31, 2019, the shadow Investment-Oriented Adjustments reflected decreases in DAC and unearned revenues and an increase in future policy benefit liabilities compared to December 31, 2018, while the shadow Loss Adjustments reflected an increase in future policy benefit liabilities.

Reserves

The following table presents a rollforward of insurance reserves by operating segments for Life and Retirement, including future policy benefits, policyholder contract deposits, other policy funds, and separate account liabilities, as well as Retail Mutual Funds and Group Retirement mutual fund assets under administration:

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018	2017
Individual Retirement			
Balance at beginning of year, gross	\$ 132,729	\$ 138,571	\$ 129,321
Premiums and deposits	14,899	15,621	11,906
Surrenders and withdrawals	(13,161)	(14,081)	(10,943)
Death and other contract benefits	(3,204)	(3,316)	(3,089)
Subtotal	(1,466)	(1,776)	(2,126)
Change in fair value of underlying assets and reserve accretion, net of policy fees	11,491	(5,302)	10,098
Cost of funds*	1,666	1,540	1,528
Other reserve changes	508	(304)	(250)
Balance at end of year	144,928	132,729	138,571
Reinsurance ceded	(308)	(318)	(322)
Total Individual Retirement insurance reserves and mutual fund assets	\$ 144,620	\$ 132,411	\$ 138,249
Group Retirement			
Balance at beginning of year, gross	\$ 91,685	\$ 97,306	\$ 88,622
Premiums and deposits	8,346	8,639	7,550
Surrenders and withdrawals	(10,317)	(10,652)	(8,019)
Death and other contract benefits	(675)	(606)	(562)
Subtotal	(2,646)	(2,619)	(1,031)
Change in fair value of underlying assets and reserve accretion, net of policy fees	11,939	(4,106)	8,617
Cost of funds*	1,128	1,106	1,098
Other reserve changes	(57)	(2)	-
Balance at end of year	102,049	91,685	97,306
Total Group Retirement insurance reserves and mutual fund assets	\$ 102,049	\$ 91,685	\$ 97,306

Life Insurance

Balance at beginning of year, gross	\$	19,719	\$	19,424	\$	18,397
Premiums and deposits		3,737		3,559		3,484
Surrenders and withdrawals		(575)		(943)		(569)
Death and other contract benefits		(524)		(465)		(575)
Subtotal		2,638		2,151		2,340
Change in fair value of underlying assets and reserve accretion, net of policy fees		(1,138)		(1,124)		(889)
Cost of funds*		370		374		376
Other reserve changes		507		(1,106)		(800)
Balance at end of year		22,096		19,719		19,424
Reinsurance ceded		(1,150)		(1,216)		(1,055)
Total Life Insurance reserves	\$	20,946	\$	18,503	\$	18,369

Institutional Markets

Balance at beginning of year, gross	\$	19,839	\$	18,580	\$	15,385
Premiums and deposits		2,758		3,032		4,247
Surrenders and withdrawals		(913)		(1,745)		(1,291)
Death and other contract benefits		(1,102)		(655)		(343)
Subtotal		743		632		2,613
Change in fair value of underlying assets and reserve accretion, net of policy fees		605		179		245
Cost of funds*		353		338		253
Other reserve changes		48		110		84
Balance at end of year		21,588		19,839		18,580
Reinsurance ceded		(43)		(43)		(3)
Total Institutional Markets reserves	\$	21,545	\$	19,796	\$	18,577

Total insurance reserves and mutual fund assets

Balance at beginning of year, gross	\$	263,972	\$	273,881	\$	251,725
Premiums and deposits		29,740		30,851		27,187
Surrenders and withdrawals		(24,966)		(27,421)		(20,822)
Death and other contract benefits		(5,505)		(5,042)		(4,569)
Subtotal		(731)		(1,612)		1,796
Change in fair value of underlying assets and reserve accretion, net of policy fees		22,897		(10,353)		18,071
Cost of funds*		3,517		3,358		3,255
Other reserve changes		1,006		(1,302)		(966)
Balance at end of year		290,661		263,972		273,881
Reinsurance ceded		(1,501)		(1,577)		(1,380)
Total insurance reserves and mutual fund assets	\$	289,160	\$	262,395	\$	272,501

* Excludes amortization of deferred sales inducements

Insurance reserves of Life and Retirement, as well as Retail Mutual Funds and Group Retirement mutual fund assets under administration, were comprised of the following balances:

		December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
<i>(in millions)</i>			
Future policy benefits	\$	17,963	\$ 14,739
Policyholder contract deposits		147,545	137,718
Other policy funds		271	295
Separate account liabilities		91,222	79,960
Total insurance reserves*		257,001	232,712
Mutual fund assets		33,660	31,260
Total insurance reserves and mutual fund assets	\$	290,661	\$ 263,972

* Excludes reserves related to the Legacy Portfolio.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

OVERVIEW

Liquidity refers to the ability to generate sufficient cash resources to meet our payment obligations. It is defined as cash and unencumbered assets that can be monetized in a short period of time at a reasonable cost. We endeavor to manage our liquidity prudently through various risk committees, policies and procedures, and a stress testing and liquidity risk framework established by our Treasury group with oversight by Enterprise Risk Management (ERM). Our liquidity risk framework is designed to manage liquidity at both AIG Parent and its subsidiaries to meet our financial obligations for a minimum of six months under a liquidity stress scenario.

See Enterprise Risk Management — Risk Appetite, Limits, Identification, and Measurement and Enterprise Risk Management — Liquidity Risk Management below for additional information.

Capital refers to the long-term financial resources available to support the operation of our businesses, fund business growth, and cover financial and operational needs that arise from adverse circumstances. Our primary source of ongoing capital generation is derived from the profitability of our insurance subsidiaries. We must comply with numerous constraints on our minimum capital positions. These constraints drive the requirements for capital adequacy at AIG and the individual businesses and are based on internally-defined risk tolerances, regulatory requirements, rating agency and creditor expectations and business needs. Actual capital levels are monitored on a regular basis, and using ERM's stress testing methodology, we evaluate the capital impact of potential macroeconomic, financial and insurance stresses in relation to the relevant capital constraints of both AIG and our insurance subsidiaries.

We believe that we have sufficient liquidity and capital resources to satisfy future requirements and meet our obligations to policyholders, customers, creditors and debt-holders, including those arising from reasonably foreseeable contingencies or events.

Nevertheless, some circumstances may cause our cash or capital needs to exceed projected liquidity or readily deployable capital resources. Additional collateral calls, deterioration in investment portfolios or reserve strengthening affecting statutory surplus, higher surrenders of annuities and other policies, downgrades in credit ratings, or catastrophic losses may result in significant additional cash or capital needs and loss of sources of liquidity and capital. In addition, regulatory and other legal restrictions could limit our ability to transfer funds freely, either to or from our subsidiaries.

Depending on market conditions, regulatory and rating agency considerations and other factors, we may take various liability and capital management actions. Liability management actions may include, but are not limited to, repurchasing or redeeming outstanding debt, issuing new debt or engaging in debt exchange offers. Capital management actions may include, but are not limited to, issuing preferred stock, paying dividends to our shareholders and AIG Common Stock and/or warrant repurchases.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES HIGHLIGHTS

SOURCES

AIG Parent Funding from Subsidiaries

During 2019, AIG Parent received \$3.8 billion in dividends from subsidiaries. Of this amount, \$2.2 billion consisted of dividends in the form of cash and fixed maturity securities from our General Insurance companies and \$1.6 billion consisted of dividends and loan repayments in the form of cash from our Life and Retirement companies.

AIG Parent also received a net amount of \$1.2 billion in tax sharing payments in the form of cash and fixed maturity securities from our insurance businesses in 2019, including \$134 million of such payments in the fourth quarter of 2019. The tax sharing payments may be subject to further adjustment in future periods.

Preferred Stock Issuance

In March 2019, we issued 20,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock, with a par value of \$5.00 per share and a liquidation preference of \$25,000 per share, for net proceeds of approximately \$485 million.

Debt Issuance

In March 2019, we issued \$600 million aggregate principal amount of 4.250% Notes Due 2029.

USES

Debt Reduction*

We made repurchases of and repayments on debt instruments of approximately \$3.3 billion during 2019, including the repayment of \$1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of our 2.300% Notes Due 2019. AIG Parent made interest payments on our debt instruments totaling \$941 million during 2019.

Dividend

We paid a cash dividend of \$369.6875 per share, \$365.625 per share and \$365.625 per share on AIG's Series A Preferred Stock during the second, third and fourth quarters of 2019, respectively, totaling \$22 million.

We paid a cash dividend of \$0.32 per share on AIG Common Stock during each quarter of 2019 totaling \$1.1 billion.

AIG Parent Funding to Subsidiaries

In February 2019, AIG Parent made a capital contribution of \$300 million to our General Insurance companies.

* On February 13, 2020, AIG announced that it will redeem all of its outstanding 4.35% Callable Notes Due 2045 (the Notes) on March 20, 2020, for a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. As of February 13, 2020, \$350 million aggregate principal amount of the Notes were outstanding.

ANALYSIS OF SOURCES AND USES OF CASH

The following table presents selected data from AIG's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows:

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018	2017
Sources:			
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ -	\$ 61	\$ -
Net cash provided by other investing activities	-	5,494	14,041
Changes in policyholder contract balances	4,751	6,179	2,123
Issuance of long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	3,881	4,734	3,356
Issuance of preferred stock, net of issuance costs	485	-	-
Net cash provided by other financing activities	1,600	-	-
Total sources	10,717	16,468	19,520
Uses:			
Net cash used in operating activities	(928)	-	(7,818)
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash and restricted cash acquired	-	(5,717)	-
Net cash used in other investing activities	(5,475)	-	-
Repayments of long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	(3,202)	(3,672)	(3,698)
Purchase of common stock	-	(1,739)	(6,275)
Dividends paid on preferred stock	(22)	-	-
Dividends paid on common stock	(1,114)	(1,138)	(1,172)
Purchases of warrants	-	(11)	(3)
Net cash used in other financing activities	-	(3,559)	(28)
Total uses	(10,741)	(15,836)	(18,994)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and restricted cash	16	(11)	(29)
Increase (decrease) in cash and restricted cash	\$ (8)	\$ 621	\$ 497

The following table presents a summary of AIG's Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows:

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018	2017
Summary:			
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (928)	\$ 61	\$ (7,818)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(5,475)	(223)	14,041
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	6,379	794	(5,697)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and restricted cash	16	(11)	(29)
Net Increase (decrease) in cash and restricted cash	(8)	621	497
Cash and restricted cash at beginning of year	3,358	2,737	2,107
Change in cash of businesses held for sale	(63)	-	133
Cash and restricted cash at end of year	\$ 3,287	\$ 3,358	\$ 2,737

Operating Cash Flow Activities

Insurance companies generally receive most premiums in advance of the payment of claims or policy benefits. The ability of insurance companies to generate positive cash flow is affected by the frequency and severity of losses under their insurance policies, policy retention rates and operating expenses.

Interest payments totaled \$1.3 billion in 2019 compared to \$1.3 billion in 2018 and \$1.2 billion in 2017. Excluding interest payments, AIG had operating cash inflows of \$399 million in 2019 compared to operating cash inflows of \$1.4 billion in 2018 and operating cash outflows of \$6.6 billion in 2017. The operating cash outflows in 2017 were primarily due to payment for the adverse development reinsurance agreement entered into with NICO.

Investing Cash Flow Activities

Net cash used in investing activities in 2019 was \$5.5 billion compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$0.2 billion in 2018 and net cash provided by investing activities of \$14.0 billion in 2017. Net cash used in investing activities in 2018 included our acquisition of Validus for approximately \$5.5 billion in cash. Net cash provided by investing activities in 2017 primarily included sales of certain investments to fund the adverse development reinsurance agreement entered into with NICO.

Financing Cash Flow Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities in 2019 reflected:

- approximately \$1.1 billion in the aggregate to pay a dividend of \$0.32 per share on AIG Common Stock in each quarter of 2019;
- approximately \$22 million to pay a dividend of \$369.6875 per share, \$365.625 per share and \$365.625 per share on AIG's Series A Preferred Stock in the second, third and fourth quarters of 2019, respectively;
- approximately \$679 million in net inflows from the issuance and repayment of long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities; and
- approximately \$485 million inflow from the issuance of preferred stock.

Net cash used in financing activities in 2018 reflected:

- approximately \$1.1 billion in the aggregate to pay a dividend of \$0.32 per share on AIG Common Stock in each quarter of 2018;
- approximately \$1.7 billion to repurchase approximately 36.5 million shares of AIG Common Stock; and
- approximately \$1.1 billion in net inflows from the issuance and repayment of long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities.

Net cash used in financing activities in 2017 included:

- approximately \$1.2 billion in the aggregate to pay a dividend of \$0.32 per share on AIG Common Stock in each quarter of 2017;
- approximately \$6.3 billion to repurchase approximately 100 million shares of AIG Common Stock; and
- approximately \$342 million in net outflows from the issuance and repayment of long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES OF AIG PARENT AND SUBSIDIARIES

AIG Parent

As of December 31, 2019, AIG Parent had approximately \$12.1 billion in liquidity sources. AIG Parent's liquidity sources are primarily held in the form of cash, short-term investments and publicly traded, investment grade rated fixed maturity securities and also include a committed, revolving syndicated credit facility. Fixed maturity securities primarily include U.S. government and government sponsored entity securities, U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities, corporate and municipal bonds and certain other highly rated securities. AIG Parent actively manages its assets and liabilities in terms of products, counterparties and duration. Based upon an assessment of funding needs, the liquidity sources can be readily monetized through sales or repurchase agreements or contributed as admitted assets to regulated insurance companies. AIG Parent liquidity is monitored through the use of various internal liquidity risk measures. AIG Parent's primary sources of liquidity are dividends, distributions, loans and other payments from subsidiaries and credit facilities. AIG Parent's primary uses of liquidity are for debt service, capital and liability management, and operating expenses.

We believe that we have sufficient liquidity and capital resources to satisfy our reasonably foreseeable future requirements and meet our obligations to our creditors, debt-holders and insurance company subsidiaries. We expect to access the debt and preferred equity markets from time to time to meet funding requirements as needed.

We utilize our capital resources to support our businesses, with the majority of capital allocated to our insurance operations. Should we have or generate more capital than is needed to support our business strategies (including organic growth or acquisition opportunities) or mitigate risks inherent to our business, we may develop plans to distribute such capital to shareholders via dividends or AIG Common Stock repurchase authorizations or deploy such capital towards liability management.

In the normal course, it is expected that a portion of the capital released by our insurance operations, by our other operations or through the utilization of AIG's deferred tax assets may be available to support our business strategies, for distribution to shareholders or for liability management.

In developing plans to distribute capital, AIG considers a number of factors, including, but not limited to: AIG's business and strategic plans, expectations for capital generation and utilization, AIG's funding capacity and capital resources in comparison to internal benchmarks, as well as rating agency expectations, regulatory standards and internal stress tests for capital.

The following table presents AIG Parent's liquidity sources:

<i>(in millions)</i>	As of December 31, 2019	As of December 31, 2018
Cash and short-term investments ^(a)	\$ 2,804	\$ 626
Unencumbered fixed maturity securities ^(b)	4,777	3,168
Total AIG Parent liquidity	7,581	3,794
Available capacity under committed, syndicated credit facility ^(c)	4,500	4,500
Total AIG Parent liquidity sources	\$ 12,081	\$ 8,294

(a) Cash and short-term investments include reverse repurchase agreements totaling \$2.1 billion and \$22 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

(b) Unencumbered securities consist of publicly traded, investment grade rated fixed maturity securities. Fixed maturity securities primarily include U.S. government and government sponsored entity securities, U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities, corporate and municipal bonds and certain other highly rated securities.

(c) For additional information relating to this committed, syndicated credit facility see Credit Facilities below.

Insurance Companies

We expect that our insurance companies will be able to continue to satisfy reasonably foreseeable future liquidity requirements and meet their obligations, including those arising from reasonably foreseeable contingencies or events, through cash from operations and, to the extent necessary, monetization of invested assets. Our insurance companies' liquidity resources are primarily held in the form of cash, short-term investments and publicly traded, investment grade rated fixed maturity securities.

Each of our material insurance companies' liquidity is monitored through various internal liquidity risk measures. The primary sources of liquidity are premiums, fees, reinsurance recoverables and investment income and maturities. The primary uses of liquidity are paid losses, reinsurance payments, benefit claims, surrenders, withdrawals, interest payments, dividends, expenses, investment purchases and collateral requirements.

Our General Insurance companies may require additional funding to meet capital or liquidity needs under certain circumstances. Large catastrophes may require us to provide additional support to our affected operations. Downgrades in our credit ratings could put pressure on the insurer financial strength ratings of our subsidiaries, which could result in non-renewals or cancellations by policyholders and adversely affect a subsidiary's ability to meet its own obligations. Increases in market interest rates may adversely affect the financial strength ratings of our subsidiaries, as rating agency capital models may reduce the amount of available capital relative to required capital. Other potential events that could cause a liquidity strain include an economic collapse of a nation or region significant to our operations, nationalization, catastrophic terrorist acts, pandemics or other events causing economic or political upheaval.

Management believes that because of the size and liquidity of our Life and Retirement companies' investment portfolios, normal deviations from projected claim or surrender experience would not create significant liquidity risk. Furthermore, our Life and Retirement companies' products contain certain features that mitigate surrender risk, including surrender charges. However, in times of extreme capital markets disruption, liquidity needs could outpace resources. As part of their risk management framework, our Life and Retirement companies continue to evaluate and, where appropriate, pursue strategies and programs to improve their liquidity position and facilitate their ability to maintain a fully invested asset portfolio.

Certain of our U.S. insurance companies are members of the FHLBs in their respective districts. Borrowings from FHLBs are used to supplement liquidity or for other uses deemed appropriate by management. Our U.S. General Insurance companies had no outstanding borrowings from FHLBs at December 31, 2019 and aggregate outstanding borrowings of approximately \$115 million at December 31, 2018. Our U.S. Life and Retirement companies had \$3.5 billion and \$3.4 billion which were due to FHLBs in their respective districts at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, under funding agreements issued through our Individual Retirement, Group Retirement and Institutional Markets operating segments, which were reported in Policyholder contract deposits. In addition, our U.S. Life and Retirement companies had no outstanding borrowings in the form of cash advances from FHLBs at both December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Certain of our U.S. Life and Retirement companies have programs, which began in 2012, that lend securities from their investment portfolio to supplement liquidity or for other uses as deemed appropriate by management. Under these programs, these U.S. Life and Retirement companies lend securities to financial institutions and receive cash as collateral equal to 102 percent of the fair value of the loaned securities. Cash collateral received is invested in short-term investments or partially used for short-term liquidity purposes. Additionally, the aggregate amount of securities that a Life and Retirement company is able to lend under its program at any time is limited to five percent of its general account statutory-basis admitted assets. Our U.S. Life and Retirement companies had \$2.8 billion and \$884 million of securities subject to these agreements at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and \$2.9 billion and \$904 million of liabilities to borrowers for collateral received at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

AIG generally manages capital between AIG Parent and our insurance companies through internal, Board-approved policies and limits, as well as management standards. In addition, AIG Parent has unconditional capital maintenance agreements (CMAs) in place with certain subsidiaries. Nevertheless, regulatory and other legal restrictions could limit our ability to transfer capital freely, either to or from our subsidiaries.

In February 2018, AIG Parent entered into a CMA with Fortitude Re. Among other things, the CMA provides that AIG Parent will maintain available statutory capital and surplus in each of Fortitude Re's long term business fund and general business account at or above a stress threshold percentage of its projected enhanced capital requirement in respect of the applicable fund, as defined under Bermuda law. As of December 31, 2019, the stress threshold percentage under this CMA was 125 percent.

AIG Parent and/or certain subsidiaries are parties to several letter of credit agreements with various financial institutions, which issue letters of credit from time to time in support of our insurance companies. These letters of credit are subject to reimbursement by AIG Parent and/or certain subsidiaries in the event of a drawdown by our insurance companies. Letters of credit issued in support of the General Insurance companies totaled approximately \$3.9 billion at December 31, 2019. Letters of credit issued in support of the Life and Retirement companies totaled approximately \$859 million at December 31, 2019. Letters of credit issued in support of Fortitude Re totaled \$550 million at December 31, 2019.

In 2019, our General Insurance companies collectively paid a total of approximately \$2.2 billion in dividends in the form of cash and fixed maturity securities to AIG Parent. The fixed maturity securities primarily included U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities, municipal bonds and certain other highly rated securities.

In 2019, our Life and Retirement companies collectively paid a total of approximately \$1.6 billion in dividends and loan repayments in the form of cash to AIG Parent.

Tax Matters

If the settlement agreements in principle are concluded in our ongoing dispute related to the disallowance of foreign tax credits associated with cross border financing transactions, we will be required to make a payment to the U.S. Treasury. Although we can provide no assurance regarding whether the non-binding settlements will be finalized, the amount we currently expect to pay based on current proposed settlement terms is approximately \$1.7 billion, including obligations of AIG Parent and subsidiaries. This amount is net of payments previously made with respect to cross border financing transactions involving matters dating back to 1997 and other matters largely related to the same tax years. There remains uncertainty with regard to whether the settlements in principle will ultimately be approved by the relevant authorities as well as the amount and timing of any potential payment(s) or prepayment(s), one or more of which could be made as early as the first quarter of 2020.

For additional information regarding this matter see Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CREDIT FACILITIES

We maintain a committed, revolving syndicated credit facility (the Facility) as a potential source of liquidity for general corporate purposes. The Facility provides for aggregate commitments by the bank syndicate to provide unsecured revolving loans and/or standby letters of credit of up to \$4.5 billion without any limits on the type of borrowings and is scheduled to expire in June 2022.

As of December 31, 2019, a total of \$4.5 billion remains available under the Facility. Our ability to utilize the Facility is not contingent on our credit ratings. However, our ability to utilize the Facility is conditioned on the satisfaction of certain legal, operating, administrative and financial covenants and other requirements contained in the Facility. These include covenants relating to our maintenance of a specified total consolidated net worth and total consolidated debt to total consolidated capitalization. Failure to satisfy these and other requirements contained in the Facility would restrict our access to the Facility and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity. We expect to utilize the Facility from time to time, and may use the proceeds for general corporate purposes.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table summarizes contractual obligations in total, and by remaining maturity:

December 31, 2019		Payments due by Period				
	Total		2021 -	2023 -		
(in millions)	Payments	2020	2022	2024	Thereafter	
Insurance operations						
Loss reserves ^(a)	\$ 81,128	\$ 21,601	\$ 22,194	\$ 11,670	\$ 25,663	
Insurance and investment contract liabilities	264,409	16,649	32,988	30,099	184,673	
Borrowings	1,340	119	225	-	996	
Interest payments on borrowings	803	50	99	99	555	
Operating leases	733	196	244	136	157	
Other long-term obligations	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	\$ 348,413	\$ 38,615	\$ 55,750	\$ 42,004	\$ 212,044	
Other						
Borrowings	\$ 24,092	\$ 1,380	\$ 3,210	\$ 2,868	\$ 16,634	
Interest payments on borrowings	14,347	1,040	1,838	1,617	9,852	
Operating leases	631	54	98	75	404	
Other long-term obligations	439	132	185	97	25	
Total	\$ 39,509	\$ 2,606	\$ 5,331	\$ 4,657	\$ 26,915	
Consolidated						
Loss reserves ^(a)	\$ 81,128	\$ 21,601	\$ 22,194	\$ 11,670	\$ 25,663	
Insurance and investment contract liabilities	264,409	16,649	32,988	30,099	184,673	
Borrowings	25,432	1,499	3,435	2,868	17,630	
Interest payments on borrowings	15,150	1,090	1,937	1,716	10,407	
Operating leases ^(b)	1,364	250	342	211	561	
Other long-term obligations ^(c)	439	132	185	97	25	
Total^(d)	\$ 387,922	\$ 41,221	\$ 61,081	\$ 46,661	\$ 238,959	

(a) Represents loss reserves, undiscounted and gross of reinsurance.

(b) The company also procured additional office space via operating lease contracts for which lease commencement will occur in 2020. Future undiscounted obligations stemming from those contracts total \$507 million, which excludes the effect of renewal options.

(c) Primarily includes contracts to purchase future services and other capital expenditures.

(d) Does not reflect unrecognized tax benefits of \$4.8 billion. See Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Loss Reserves

Loss reserves relate to our General Insurance companies and represent estimates of future loss and loss adjustment expense payments based on historical loss development payment patterns. Due to the significance of the assumptions used, the payments by period presented above could be materially different from actual required payments. We believe that our General Insurance companies maintain adequate financial resources to meet the actual required payments under these obligations.

Insurance and Investment Contract Liabilities

Insurance and investment contract liabilities, including GIC liabilities, relate to our Life and Retirement companies. These liabilities include various investment-type products with contractually scheduled maturities, including periodic payments. These liabilities also include benefit and claim liabilities, of which a significant portion represents policies and contracts that do not have stated contractual maturity dates and may not result in any future payment obligations. For these policies and contracts (i) we are not currently making payments until the occurrence of an insurable event, such as death or disability, (ii) payments are conditional on survivorship or (iii) payment may occur due to a surrender or other non-scheduled event beyond our control.

We have made significant assumptions to determine the estimated undiscounted cash flows of these contractual policy benefits. These assumptions include mortality, morbidity, future lapse rates, expenses, investment returns and interest crediting rates, offset by expected future deposits and premiums on in-force policies. Due to the significance of the assumptions, the periodic amounts presented could be materially different from actual required payments. The amounts presented in this table are undiscounted and exceed the future policy benefits and policyholder contract deposits included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

We believe that our Life and Retirement companies have adequate financial resources to meet the payments actually required under these obligations. These subsidiaries have substantial liquidity in the form of cash and short-term investments. In addition, our Life and Retirement companies maintain significant levels of investment grade rated fixed maturity securities, including substantial holdings in government and corporate bonds, and could seek to monetize those holdings in the event operating cash flows are insufficient. We expect liquidity needs related to GIC liabilities to be funded through cash flows generated from maturities and sales of invested assets.

Borrowings

Our borrowings exclude those incurred by consolidated investments and include hybrid financial instrument liabilities recorded at fair value. We expect to repay the long-term debt maturities and interest accrued on borrowings by AIG through maturing investments and dispositions of invested assets, future cash flows from operations, cash flows generated from invested assets, future debt or preferred stock issuance and other financing arrangements. Borrowings supported by assets of AIG include various notes and bonds payable as well as GIAs that are supported by cash and investments held by AIG Parent and certain non-insurance subsidiaries for the repayment of those obligations.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS AND COMMERCIAL COMMITMENTS

The following table summarizes Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Commercial Commitments in total, and by remaining maturity:

December 31, 2019	Amount of Commitment Expiring				
(in millions)	Total Amounts Committed	2020	2021 - 2022	2023 - 2024	Thereafter
Insurance operations					
Guarantees:					
Standby letters of credit	\$ 271	\$ 252	\$ 8	\$ -	\$ 11
Guarantees of indebtedness	67	53	14	-	-
All other guarantees ^(a)	28	9	19	-	-
Commitments:					
Investment commitments ^(b)	7,186	2,676	3,182	1,173	155
Commitments to extend credit	3,817	1,177	1,488	851	301
Letters of credit	3	3	-	-	-
Total^(c)	\$ 11,372	\$ 4,170	\$ 4,711	\$ 2,024	\$ 467
Other					
Guarantees:					
Liquidity facilities ^(d)	\$ 74	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 74
Standby letters of credit	82	82	-	-	-
All other guarantees	407	407	-	-	-
Commitments:					
Investment commitments ^(b)	175	49	71	29	26
Commitments to extend credit	-	-	-	-	-
Letters of credit	11	11	-	-	-
Total^{(c)(e)}	\$ 749	\$ 549	\$ 71	\$ 29	\$ 100
Consolidated					
Guarantees:					
Liquidity facilities ^(d)	\$ 74	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 74
Standby letters of credit	353	334	8	-	11
Guarantees of indebtedness	67	53	14	-	-
All other guarantees ^(a)	435	416	19	-	-
Commitments:					
Investment commitments ^(b)	7,361	2,725	3,253	1,202	181
Commitments to extend credit	3,817	1,177	1,488	851	301
Letters of credit	14	14	-	-	-
Total^{(c)(e)}	\$ 12,121	\$ 4,719	\$ 4,782	\$ 2,053	\$ 567

(a) Excludes potential amounts for indemnification obligations included in asset sales agreements. For further information on indemnification obligations see Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

- (b) Includes commitments to invest in private equity funds, hedge funds and other funds and commitments to purchase and develop real estate in the United States and abroad. The commitments to invest in private equity funds, hedge funds and other funds are called at the discretion of each fund, as needed for funding new investments or expenses of the fund. The expiration of these commitments is estimated in the table above based on the expected life cycle of the related fund, consistent with past trends of requirements for funding. Investors under these commitments are primarily insurance and real estate subsidiaries.
- (c) Does not include guarantees, CMAs or other support arrangements among AIG consolidated entities.
- (d) Primarily represents liquidity facilities provided in connection with certain municipal swap transactions and collateralized bond obligations.
- (e) Excludes commitments with respect to pension plans. The annual pension contribution for 2020 is expected to be approximately \$65 million for U.S. and non-U.S. plans.

Arrangements with Variable Interest Entities

We enter into various arrangements with variable interest entities (VIEs) in the normal course of business, and we consolidate a VIE when we are the primary beneficiary of the entity.

For a further discussion of our involvement with VIEs see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Indemnification Agreements

We are subject to financial guarantees and indemnity arrangements in connection with our sales of businesses. These arrangements may be triggered by declines in asset values, specified business contingencies, the realization of contingent liabilities, litigation developments, or breaches of representations, warranties or covenants provided by us. These arrangements are typically subject to time limitations, defined by contract or by operation of law, such as by prevailing statutes of limitation. Depending on the specific terms of the arrangements, the maximum potential obligation may or may not be subject to contractual limitations.

For additional information regarding our indemnification agreements see Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We have recorded liabilities for certain of these arrangements where it is possible to estimate them. These liabilities are not material in the aggregate. We are unable to develop a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential payout under some of these arrangements. Overall, we believe that it is unlikely we will have to make any material payments under these arrangements.

DEBT

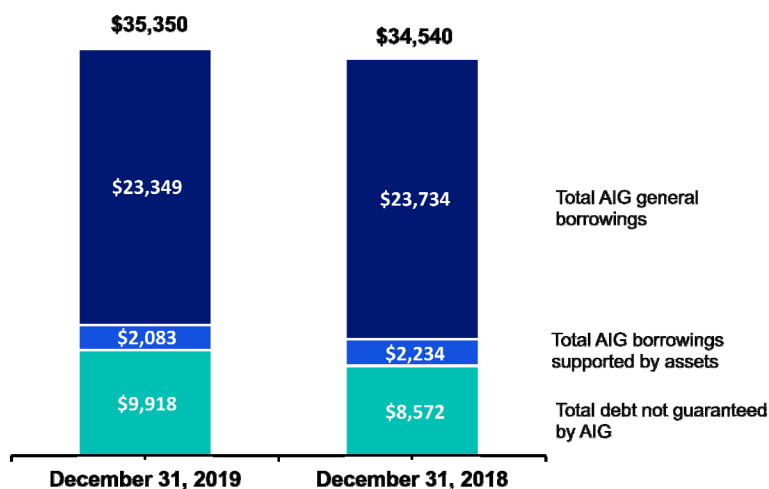
The following table provides the rollforward of AIG's total debt outstanding:

Year Ended December 31, 2019 (in millions)	Balance at December 31, 2018	Issuances	Maturities and Repayments	Effect of Foreign Exchange	Other Changes	Balance at December 31, 2019
Debt issued or guaranteed by AIG:						
AIG general borrowings:						
Notes and bonds payable	\$ 20,853	\$ 595	\$ (1,000)	\$ (14)	\$ 33	\$ 20,467
Junior subordinated debt	1,548	-	(6)	(1)	1	1,542
AIG Japan Holdings Kabushiki Kaisha	331	-	-	13	-	344
AIGLH notes and bonds payable	282	-	-	-	-	282
AIGLH junior subordinated debt	361	-	-	-	-	361
Validus notes and bonds payable	359	-	-	-	(6)	353
Total AIG general borrowings	23,734	595	(1,006)	(2)	28	23,349
AIG borrowings supported by assets:^(a)						
Series AIGFP matched notes and bonds payable	21	-	-	-	-	21
GIAs, at fair value	2,164	135	(467)	-	171 ^(b)	2,003
Notes and bonds payable, at fair value	49	-	(3)	-	13 ^(b)	59
Total AIG borrowings supported by assets	2,234	135	(470)	-	184	2,083
Total debt issued or guaranteed by AIG	25,968	730	(1,476)	(2)	212	25,432
Other subsidiaries' notes, bonds, loans and mortgages payable - not guaranteed by AIG ^(c)	168	4	(126)	-	1	47
Total long-term debt	26,136	734	(1,602)	(2)	213	25,479
Debt of consolidated investment entities - not guaranteed by AIG ^(d)	8,404	3,147	(1,698)	12	6 ^(e)	9,871
Total debt	\$ 34,540	\$ 3,881	\$ (3,300)	\$ 10	\$ 219	\$ 35,350

- (a) AIG Parent guarantees all such debt, except for Series AIGFP matched notes and bonds payable, which are direct obligations of AIG Parent. Collateral posted to third parties was \$1.5 billion at both December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. This collateral primarily consists of securities of the U.S. government and government sponsored entities and generally cannot be replighted or resold by the counterparties.
- (b) Primarily represents adjustments to the fair value of debt.
- (c) Includes primarily borrowings with Federal Home Loan Banks by our U.S. insurance companies. These borrowings are short term in nature and related activity is presented net of issuances and maturities and repayments.
- (d) At December 31, 2019, includes debt of consolidated investment entities related to real estate investments of \$3.2 billion, affordable housing partnership investments of \$2.1 billion and other securitization vehicles of \$4.6 billion. At December 31, 2018, includes debt of consolidated investment entities related to real estate investments of \$3.7 billion, affordable housing partnership investments of \$1.8 billion and other securitization vehicles of \$2.9 billion.
- (e) Includes the effect of consolidating previously unconsolidated partnerships and the effect of deconsolidating previously consolidated partnerships.

TOTAL DEBT OUTSTANDING

(in millions)



Debt Maturities

The following table summarizes maturing debt at December 31, 2019 of AIG (excluding \$9.9 billion of borrowings of consolidated investment entities) for the next four quarters:

		First Quarter 2020	Second Quarter 2020	Third Quarter 2020	Fourth Quarter 2020	Total
(in millions)						
AIG general borrowings	\$	119	\$ -	\$ 638	\$ 708	\$ 1,465
AIG borrowings supported by assets		1	12	18	3	34
Other subsidiaries' notes, bonds, loans and mortgages payable		36	-	1	-	37
Total	\$	156	\$ 12	\$ 657	\$ 711	\$ 1,536

See Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional details on debt outstanding.

CREDIT RATINGS

Credit ratings estimate a company's ability to meet its obligations and may directly affect the cost and availability of financing to that company. The following table presents the credit ratings of AIG and certain of its subsidiaries as of the date of this filing. Figures in parentheses indicate the relative ranking of the ratings within the agency's rating categories; that ranking refers only to the major rating category and not to the modifiers assigned by the rating agencies.

	Short-Term Debt		Senior Long-Term Debt		
	Moody's	S&P	Moody's ^(a)	S&P ^(b)	Fitch ^(c)
American International Group, Inc.	P-2 (2nd of 3) <i>Stable Outlook</i>	A-2 (2nd of 8)	Baa 1 (4th of 9) <i>Stable Outlook</i>	BBB+ (4th of 9) <i>Stable Outlook</i>	BBB+ (4th of 9) <i>Negative Outlook</i>
AIG Financial Products Corp.^(d)	P-2 <i>Stable Outlook</i>	A-2	Baa 1 <i>Stable Outlook</i>	BBB+ <i>Stable Outlook</i>	-

(a) Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2 and 3 to the generic rating categories to show relative position within the rating categories.

(b) S&P ratings may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

(c) Fitch ratings may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

(d) AIG guarantees all obligations of AIG Financial Products Corp.

These credit ratings are current opinions of the rating agencies. They may be changed, suspended or withdrawn at any time by the rating agencies as a result of changes in, or unavailability of, information or based on other circumstances. Ratings may also be withdrawn at our request.

We are party to some agreements that contain "ratings triggers." Depending on the ratings maintained by one or more rating agencies, these triggers could result in (i) the termination or limitation of credit availability or a requirement for accelerated repayment, (ii) the termination of business contracts or (iii) a requirement to post collateral for the benefit of counterparties.

In the event of a downgrade of AIG's long-term senior debt ratings, AIGFP and certain other AIG entities would be required to post additional collateral under some derivative and other transactions, or certain of the counterparties of AIGFP or of such other AIG entities would be permitted to terminate such transactions early.

The actual amount of collateral that we would be required to post to counterparties in the event of such downgrades, or the aggregate amount of payments that we could be required to make, depends on market conditions, the fair value of outstanding affected transactions and other factors prevailing at the time of the downgrade.

For a discussion of the effects of downgrades in our credit ratings see Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors – Liquidity, Capital and Credit.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH RATINGS

Financial Strength ratings estimate an insurance company's ability to pay its obligations under an insurance policy. The following table presents the ratings of our significant insurance subsidiaries as of the date of this filing.

	A.M. Best	S&P	Fitch	Moody's
National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.	A	A+	A	A2
Lexington Insurance Company	A	A+	A	A2
American Home Assurance Company (U.S.)	A	A+	A	A2
American General Life Insurance Company	A	A+	A+	A2
The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company	A	A+	A+	A2
United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York	A	A+	A+	A2
AIG Europe S.A.	NR	A+	NR	A2
American International Group UK Ltd.	A	A+	NR	A2
AIG General Insurance Co. Ltd.	NR	A+	NR	NR
Validus Reinsurance, Ltd.	A	A	NR	A2

These financial strength ratings are current opinions of the rating agencies. They may be changed, suspended or withdrawn at any time by the rating agencies as a result of changes in, or unavailability of, information or based on other circumstances.

For a discussion of the effects of downgrades in our financial strength ratings see Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors – Liquidity, Capital and Credit.

REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

For a discussion of our regulation and supervision by different regulatory authorities in the United States and abroad, including with respect to our liquidity and capital resources see Item 1. Business — Regulation and Item 1A. Risk Factors — Regulation.

DIVIDENDS

On February 13, 2019, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG Common Stock of \$0.32 per share, payable on March 29, 2019 to shareholders of record on March 15, 2019. On May 6, 2019, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG Common Stock of \$0.32 per share, payable on June 28, 2019 to shareholders of record on June 14, 2019. On August 7, 2019, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG Common Stock of \$0.32 per share, payable on September 30, 2019 to shareholders of record on September 17, 2019. On October 31, 2019, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG Common Stock of \$0.32 per share, payable on December 26, 2019 to shareholders of record on December 12, 2019.

On February 12, 2020, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG Common Stock of \$0.32 per share, payable on March 30, 2020 to shareholders of record on March 16, 2020.

On May 21, 2019, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG's Series A Preferred Stock of \$369.6875 per share, payable on June 17, 2019 to holders of record on May 31, 2019. On August 7, 2019, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG's Series A Preferred Stock of \$365.625 per share, payable on September 16, 2019 to holders of record on August 30, 2019. On October 31, 2019, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG's Series A Preferred Stock of \$365.625 per share, payable on December 16, 2019 to holders of record on November 29, 2019.

On February 12, 2020, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG's Series A Preferred Stock of \$365.625 per share, payable on March 16, 2020 to holders of record on February 28, 2020.

The payment of any future dividends will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on various factors, as discussed further in Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

REPURCHASES OF AIG COMMON STOCK

Our Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of shares of AIG Common Stock and warrants to purchase shares of AIG Common Stock through a series of actions. On February 13, 2019, our Board of Directors authorized an additional increase to its previous repurchase authorization of AIG Common Stock of approximately \$1.5 billion. As of February 12, 2020, \$2.0 billion remained under the authorization. Shares may be repurchased from time to time in the open market, private purchases, through forward, derivative, accelerated repurchase or automatic repurchase transactions or otherwise (including through the purchase of warrants). Certain of our share repurchases have been and may from time to time be effected through Exchange Act Rule 10b5-1 repurchase plans. The timing of any future share repurchases will depend on market conditions, our business and strategic plans, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and other factors, as discussed further in Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We did not repurchase any shares of AIG Common Stock during 2019.

DIVIDEND RESTRICTIONS

Payments of dividends to AIG by its insurance subsidiaries are subject to certain restrictions imposed by regulatory authorities.

For a discussion of restrictions on payments of dividends by our subsidiaries see Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Enterprise Risk Management

Risk management includes the identification and measurement of various forms of risk, the establishment of risk thresholds and the creation of processes intended to maintain risks within these thresholds while optimizing returns. We consider risk management an integral part of managing our core businesses and a key element of our approach to corporate governance.

OVERVIEW

We have an integrated process for managing risks throughout our organization in accordance with our firm-wide risk appetite. Our Board of Directors has oversight responsibility for the management of risk. Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Department supervises and integrates the risk management functions in each of our business units, providing senior management with a consolidated view of AIG's major risk positions. Within each business unit, senior leaders and executives approve risk-taking policies and targeted risk tolerance within the framework provided by ERM. ERM supports our businesses and management by embedding risk management in our key day-to-day business processes and in identifying, assessing, quantifying, monitoring, reporting, and mitigating the risks taken by our businesses and AIG overall. Nevertheless, our risk management efforts may not always be successful and material adverse effects on our business, results of operations, cash flows, liquidity or financial condition may occur.

AIG employs a Three Lines of Defense model. AIG's business leaders assume full accountability for the risks and controls in their operating units, and ERM performs a review, challenge and oversight function. The third line consists of our Internal Audit Group that provides independent assurance for AIG's Board.

RISK GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Our risk governance structure fosters the development and maintenance of a risk and control management culture that encompasses all significant risk categories impacting our lines of business and functions. Accountability for the implementation of risk policies is aligned with individual corporate executives, with the risk committees receiving regular reports regarding compliance with each policy to support risk governance at our corporate level as well as in each business unit. We review our governance and committee structure on a regular basis and make changes as appropriate to continue to effectively manage and govern both our risks and risk-taking activities.

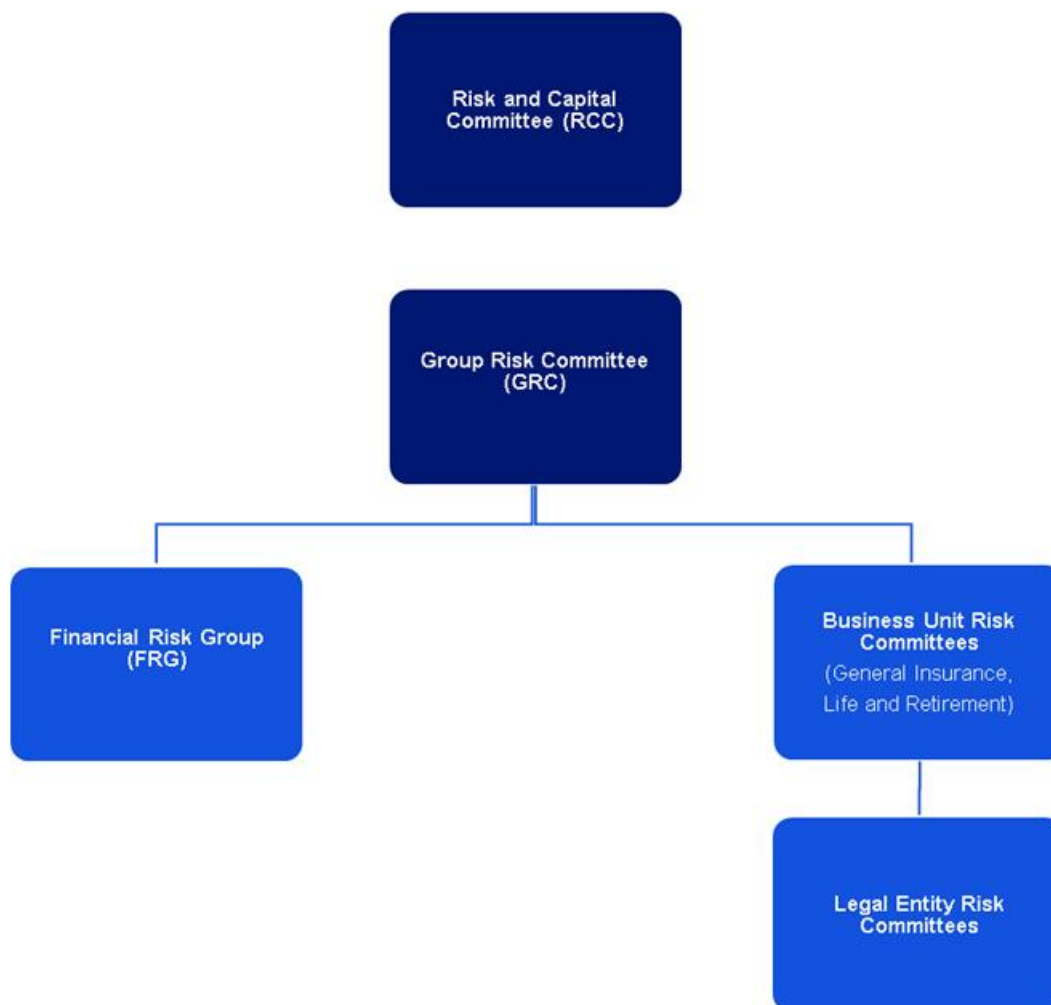
Our Board of Directors oversees the management of risk through its Risk and Capital Committee (RCC) and Audit Committee. These committees regularly interact with other committees of the Board of Directors which are further described below. Our Chief Risk Officer (CRO) reports to both the RCC and our Chief Executive Officer.

The Group Risk Committee (GRC): The GRC is the senior management group responsible for assessing all significant risk issues on a global basis to protect our financial strength and reputation. The GRC is chaired by our CRO and includes members of the Executive Leadership Team (ELT). Our CRO reports periodically on behalf of the GRC to both the RCC and the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. Our CRO is also a member of the ELT providing ERM the opportunity to contribute to, review, monitor and consider the impact of changes in strategy.

Management committees that support the GRC are described below. These committees are comprised of senior executives and experienced business representatives from a range of functions and business units throughout AIG and its subsidiaries. These committees are charged with identifying, analyzing and reviewing specific risk matters within their respective mandates. In addition, various working groups (e.g. reputational risk, control agenda) are in place in support of the GRC to manage and monitor the various risks across the organization.

Financial Risk Group (FRG): The FRG is responsible for the oversight of financial risks taken by AIG and our subsidiaries. Its mandate includes overseeing our aggregate credit, market, interest rate, capital, liquidity and model risks, as well as asset-liability management, derivatives activity, and foreign exchange transactions. It provides the primary corporate-level review function for all proposed transactions and business practices that are significant in size, complex in scope, or that present heightened legal, reputational, accounting or regulatory risks. The FRG is chaired by our CRO. Membership of the FRG also includes our CFO, Chief Investment Officer and Treasurer.

Business Unit Risk Committees: Each of our major insurance businesses has established a risk committee that serves as the senior management committee responsible for risk oversight at the individual business unit level. The risk committees are responsible for the identification, assessment and monitoring of all sources of risk within their respective portfolios. Specific responsibilities include setting risk tolerances, reviewing the capital allocation framework, insurance portfolio optimization, and providing oversight of risk-adjusted metrics. In performing these responsibilities, the business unit risk committees may leverage input provided by other business unit committees and working groups.



RISK APPETITE, LIMITS, IDENTIFICATION, AND MEASUREMENT

Risk Appetite Framework

Our Risk Appetite Framework integrates stakeholder interests, strategic business goals and available financial resources. We balance these by seeking to take measured risks that are expected to generate repeatable, sustainable earnings and create long-term value for our shareholders. The framework includes our risk appetite statement approved by the Board of Directors and a set of supporting tools, including risk tolerances, risk limits and policies, which we use to manage our risk profile and financial resources.

We articulate our aggregate risk-taking by setting risk tolerances and thresholds on capital and liquidity measures. These measures are set at the AIG Parent level as well as the legal entity level and cover consolidated and insurance company capital and liquidity ratios. We must comply with standards for capital adequacy and maintain sufficient liquidity to meet all our obligations as they come due in accordance with our capital management and liquidity policies. Our risk tolerances take into consideration regulatory requirements, rating agency expectations, and business needs. The GRC routinely reviews the level of risk taken by the consolidated organization in relation to the established risk tolerances. A consolidated risk report is also presented periodically to the RCC by our CRO.

Risk Limits

A key component of our Risk Appetite Framework is having a process in place that establishes and maintains appropriate limits on the material risks identified for our core businesses and facilitates the monitoring and meeting of both internal and external stakeholder expectations. Our objectives include:

- Establishing risk monitoring, providing early warning indicators, and ensuring timely oversight and enforceability of limits;
- Defining a consistent and transparent approach to limits governance; and
- Aligning our business activities with our risk appetite statement.

To support the monitoring and management of AIG's and its business units' material risks, ERM has an established limits framework that employs a three-tiered hierarchy:

- **Board-level risk tolerances** are AIG's aggregate consolidated capital and parent liquidity limits. They define the minimum level of capital and liquidity that we should maintain. These board-level risk tolerances require RCC and Board approval.
- **AIG management level limits** are risk type specific limits at the AIG consolidated level. These limits are defined and calibrated to constrain our concentration in specific risk types, to protect against taking risks that exceed the amount of overall capital AIG has available, and to protect against excess earnings volatility. These limits are approved by our CRO with consultation from the GRC.
- **Business unit and legal entity level limits** are set to address key risks identified for the business unit and legal entities, protect capital and liquidity at legal entities and/or meet legal entity specific requirements of regulators and rating agencies. These limits are defined by the business unit and legal entity Risk Officers.

All limits are reviewed by the GRC or relevant business unit risk committees on a periodic basis and revisions, if applicable, are approved by those committees.

The business units are responsible for measuring and monitoring their risk exposures. ERM is responsible for monitoring compliance with limits and providing regular, timely reporting to our senior management and risk committees. Limit breaches are required to be reported in a timely manner and are documented and escalated in accordance with their level of severity or materiality.

Risk Identification and Measurement

We conduct risk identification through a number of processes at the business unit and corporate level focused on capturing our material risks. A key initiative is our integrated bottom-up risk identification and assessment process which is conducted down to the product-line level. In addition, we perform an annual top-down risk assessment to identify top risks and assign owners to ensure these risks are appropriately addressed and managed. These processes are used as a critical input to enhance and develop our analytics for measuring and assessing risks across the organization.

We employ various approaches to measure and monitor risk exposures, including the utilization of a variety of metrics and early warning indicators. We use a proprietary internal capital and stress testing framework to measure our quantifiable risks for both insurance and non-insurance operations.

The internal capital framework quantifies our aggregate economic risk at a given confidence interval, after taking into account diversification benefits between risk factors and business lines. We leverage the internal capital framework to help inform our consolidated risk consumption and profile as well as risk and capital allocation for our businesses.

The stress testing framework assesses our aggregate exposure to our most significant financial and insurance risks, including the risks in each of our key insurance company subsidiaries in relation to its capital needs under stress, risks inherent in our non-insurance company subsidiaries, and risks to AIG consolidated capital. The framework measures risk over multiple time horizons and under different levels of stress, and includes multi-factor stresses as well as single factor sensitivities that are designed to reflect AIG's risk characteristics. We use this information to support the assessment of resources needed at the AIG Parent level to support our subsidiaries and capital resources required to maintain consolidated company target capitalization levels.

We evaluate and manage risk in material topics as shown below. These topics are discussed in further detail in the following pages:

• Credit Risk Management	• Liquidity Risk Management	• Insurance Risks
• Market Risk Management	• Operational Risk Management	• Other Business Risks

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview

Credit risk is defined as the risk that our customers or counterparties are unable or unwilling to repay their contractual obligations when they become due. Credit risk may also result from a downgrade of a counterparty's credit ratings or a widening of its credit spreads.

We devote considerable resources to managing our direct and indirect credit exposures. These exposures may arise from, but are not limited to, fixed income investments, equity securities, deposits, commercial paper investments, reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements, corporate and consumer loans, leases, reinsurance and retrocessional insurance recoverables, counterparty risk arising from derivatives activities, collateral extended to counterparties, insurance risk cessions to third parties, financial guarantees, letters of credit, and certain General Insurance businesses.

Governance

Our credit risks are managed by teams of credit professionals, subject to ERM oversight and various control processes. Their primary role is to ensure appropriate credit risk management in accordance with our credit policies and procedures relative to our credit risk parameters. Our Chief Credit Officer (CCO) and credit executives are primarily responsible for the development, implementation and maintenance of a risk management framework, which includes the following elements related to our credit risks:

- developing and implementing our company-wide credit policies and procedures;
- approving delegated credit authorities to our credit executives and qualified credit professionals;
- developing methodologies for quantification and assessment of credit risks, including the establishment and maintenance of our internal risk rating process;
- managing a system of credit and program limits, as well as the approval process for credit transactions, above limit exposures, and concentrations of risk that may exist or be incurred;
- evaluating, monitoring, reviewing and reporting of credit risks and concentrations regularly with senior management; and
- approving appropriate credit reserves, credit-related other-than-temporary impairments and corresponding methodologies for all credit portfolios.

We monitor and control our company-wide credit risk concentrations and attempt to avoid unwanted or excessive risk accumulations, whether funded or unfunded. To minimize the level of credit risk in some circumstances, we may require mitigants, such as third-party guarantees, reinsurance or collateral, including commercial bank-issued letters of credit and trust collateral accounts. We treat these guarantees, reinsurance recoverables, and letters of credit as credit exposure and include them in our risk concentration exposure data. We also closely monitor the quality of any trust collateral accounts.

For further information on our credit concentrations and credit exposures see Investments – Available-for-Sale Investments.

Our credit risk management framework incorporates the following elements:

Risk Identification	including the ongoing capture and monitoring of all existing, contingent, potential and emerging credit risk exposures, whether funded or unfunded
Risk Measurement	comprising risk ratings, default probabilities, loss given default and expected loss parameters, exposure calculations, stress testing and other risk analytics
Risk Limits	including, but not limited to, a system of single obligor or risk group-based AIG-wide house limits and sub-limits for corporates, financial institutions, sovereigns and sub-sovereigns when appropriate and a defined process for identifying, evaluating, documenting and approving, if appropriate, breaches of and exceptions to such limits
Risk Delegations	a comprehensive credit risk delegation framework from the CCO to authorized credit professionals throughout the company
Risk Evaluation, Monitoring and Reporting	including the ongoing analysis and assessment of credit risks, trending of those risks and reporting of other key risk metrics and limits to the CCO and senior management, as may be required
Credit Reserving	including but not limited to development of a proper framework, policies and procedures for establishing accurate identification of (i) Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses, (ii) CECL reserves and (iii) other-than-temporary impairments for securities portfolios

MARKET RISK MANAGEMENT**Overview**

Market risk is defined as the risk of adverse impact due to systemic movements in one or more of the following market risk drivers: equity and commodity prices, residential and commercial real estate values, interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange, inflation, and their respective levels of volatility.

We are engaged in a variety of insurance, investment and other financial services businesses that expose us to market risk, directly and indirectly. We are exposed to market risks primarily within our insurance and capital markets activities, on both the asset and the liability sides of our balance sheet through on- and off-balance sheet exposures. Within each business, the Risk Officer is responsible for creating a framework for proper identification of market risks, and ensuring that the risks are appropriately measured, monitored and managed, and are in accordance with the risk governance framework established by the Chief Market Risk Officer (CMRO).

The scope and magnitude of our market risk exposures is managed under a robust framework that contains defined risk limits and minimum standards for managing market risk in a manner consistent with our risk appetite statement. Our market risk management framework focuses on quantifying the financial repercussions of changes in the above mentioned market risk drivers.

Many of our market risk exposures, including exposures to changes in levels of interest rates and equity prices, are associated with the asset and liability exposures of our Life and Retirement companies. These exposures are generally long-term in nature. Examples of liability-related exposures include interest rate sensitive surrenders in our fixed deferred annuity product portfolio. Also, we have equity market risk sensitive surrenders in our variable annuity product portfolio. These interactive asset-liability types of risk exposures are regularly monitored in accordance with the risk governance framework noted above.

Governance

Market risk is overseen at the corporate level within ERM through the CMRO. The CMRO is supported by a dedicated team of professionals within ERM. Market Risk is managed by our finance, treasury and investment management corporate functions, collectively, and in partnership with ERM. The CMRO is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of a risk management framework that includes the following key components:

- written policies that define the rules for our market risk-taking activities and provide clear guidance regarding their execution and management;
- a limit framework that aligns with our Board-approved risk appetite statement;
- independent measurement, monitoring and reporting for line of business, business unit and enterprise-wide market risks; and
- clearly defined authorities for all individuals and committee roles and responsibilities related to market risk management.

These components facilitate the CMRO's identification, measurement, monitoring, reporting and management of our market risks.

Risk Identification

Market risk focuses on quantifying the financial repercussions of changes in broad, external, predominantly market-observable variables. Financial repercussions can include an adverse impact on results of operations, financial condition, liquidity and capital of AIG.

Each of the following systemic risks is considered a market risk:

Equity prices	We are exposed to changes in equity market prices affecting a variety of instruments. Changes in equity prices can affect the valuation of publicly traded equity shares, investments in private equity, hedge funds, mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, alternative risk premia investment strategies, and other equity-linked capital market instruments as well as equity-linked insurance products, including but not limited to index annuities, variable annuities, indexed universal life insurance and variable universal life insurance.
Residential and commercial real estate values	Our investment portfolios are exposed to the risk of changing values in a variety of residential and commercial real estate investments. Changes in residential/commercial real estate prices can affect the valuation of residential/commercial mortgages, residential/commercial mortgage-backed securities and other structured securities with underlying assets that include residential/commercial mortgages, trusts that include residential/commercial real estate and/or mortgages, residential mortgage insurance and reinsurance contracts and commercial real estate investments.
Interest rates	Interest rate risk can arise from a mismatch in the interest rate exposure of assets versus liabilities. Lower interest rates generally result in lower investment income and make some of our product offerings less attractive to investors. Conversely, higher interest rates are typically beneficial for the opposite reasons. However, when rates rise quickly, there can be an asymmetric GAAP accounting effect where the existing securities lose market value, which is largely reported through Other comprehensive income, and the offsetting decrease in the value of certain liabilities may not be recognized. Changes in interest rates can affect the valuation of fixed maturity securities, financial liabilities, insurance contracts including but not limited to universal life, fixed rate annuities, variable annuities and derivative contracts. Additionally, for Variable Annuity, Index Annuity, and Equity Indexed Universal Life products, deviations in actual versus expected policyholder behavior can be driven by fluctuations in various market variables, including interest rates. Policies with guaranteed living benefit options or riders are also subject to the risk of actual benefit utilization being different than expected.
Credit spreads	Credit spreads measure an instrument's risk premium or yield relative to that of a comparable duration, default-free instrument. Changes in credit spreads can affect the valuation of fixed maturity securities, including but not limited to corporate bonds, asset backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, AIG-issued debt obligations, credit derivatives, derivative credit valuation adjustments and economic valuation of insurance liabilities. Much like higher interest rates, wider credit spreads paired with unchanged expectations about default losses imply higher investment income in the long term. In the short term, quickly rising spreads will cause a loss in the value of existing fixed maturity securities, which is largely reported through Other comprehensive income. A precipitous widening of credit spreads may also signal a fundamental weakness in the credit worthiness of bond obligors, potentially resulting in default losses.
Foreign exchange (FX) rates	We are a globally diversified enterprise with income, assets and liabilities denominated in, and capital deployed in, a variety of currencies. Changes in FX rates can affect the valuation of a broad range of balance sheet and income statement items as well as the settlement of cash flows exchanged in specific transactions.
Commodity prices	Changes in commodity prices (the value of commodities) can affect the valuation of publicly-traded commodities, commodity indices, derivatives on commodities and commodity indices, and other commodity-linked investments and insurance contracts. We are exposed to commodity prices primarily through their impact on the prices and credit quality of commodity producers' debt and equity securities in our investment portfolio.
Inflation	Changes in inflation can affect the valuation of fixed maturity securities, including AIG-issued debt obligations, derivatives and other contracts explicitly linked to inflation indices, and insurance contracts where the claims are linked to inflation either explicitly, via indexing, or implicitly, through medical costs or wage levels.

Risk Measurement

Our market risk measurement framework was developed with the main objective of communicating the range and scale of our market risk exposures. At the firm-wide level, market risk is measured in a manner that is consistent with AIG's risk appetite statement. This is designed to ensure that we remain within our stated risk tolerance levels and can determine how much additional market risk taking capacity is available within our framework. The framework measures our overall exposure to change in each of the systemic market risk factors on an economic basis.

In addition, we monitor risks through multiple lenses that include economic, GAAP and statutory reporting frameworks at various levels of business consolidation. This process aims to establish a comprehensive coverage of potential implications from adverse market risk developments.

We use a number of approaches to measure our market risk exposure, including:

Sensitivity analysis	measures the impact from a unit change in a market risk input	Examples include: • a one basis point increase in yield on fixed maturity securities, • a one basis point increase in credit spreads of fixed maturity securities, and • a one percent increase in prices of equity securities.
Scenario analysis	uses historical, hypothetical, or forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios to assess and report exposures	• a 100 basis point parallel shift in the yield curve, or • a 20 percent immediate and simultaneous decrease in world-wide equity markets. Scenarios may also utilize a stochastic framework to arrive at a probability distribution of losses.
Stress testing	a special form of scenario analysis in which the scenarios are designed to lead to a material adverse outcome	• the stock market crash of October 1987 or the widening of yields or spreads of RMBS or CMBS during 2008.

Market Risk Sensitivities

The following table provides estimates of sensitivity to changes in yield curves, equity prices and foreign currency exchange rates on our financial instruments and excludes approximately \$169.4 billion and \$168.9 billion as of December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively, of insurance liabilities. AIG believes that the interest rate sensitivities of these insurance and other liabilities serve as an offset to the net interest rate risk of the financial assets presented in the table below.

	Balance Sheet Exposure		Economic Effect	
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
<i>(dollars in millions)</i>				
Sensitivity factor	100 bps parallel increase in all yield curves			
Interest rate sensitive assets:				
Fixed maturity securities	\$ 255,743	\$ 237,460	\$ (16,644)	\$ (13,831)
Mortgage and other loans receivable ^(a)	43,441	39,656	(2,385)	(1,993)
Derivatives:				
Interest rate contracts	451	867	(1,530)	(1,196)
Equity contracts	630	383	(360)	21
Other contracts	(64)	80	28	26
Total interest rate sensitive assets	\$ 300,201^(b)	\$ 278,446^(b)	\$ (20,891)	\$ (16,973)
Interest rate sensitive liabilities:				
Policyholder contract deposits:				
Investment-type contracts ^(a)	\$ (126,137)	\$ (120,602)	\$ 8,553	\$ 6,217
Variable annuity and other embedded derivatives	(6,909)	(4,116)	2,118	1,537
Long-term debt ^{(a)(c)}	(24,092)	(24,635)	2,127	1,807
Total interest rate sensitive liabilities	\$ (157,138)	\$ (149,353)	\$ 12,798	\$ 9,561
Sensitivity factor	20% decline in stock prices and alternative investments			
Derivatives:				
Equity contracts ^(d)	\$ 630	\$ 383	\$ 426	\$ 862
Equity and alternative investments:				
Real estate investments	8,491	8,935	(1,698)	(1,787)
Private equity	5,531	4,787	(1,106)	(957)
Hedge funds	3,314	4,179	(663)	(836)
Common equity	827	792	(165)	(158)
PICC Investment	-	448	-	(90)
Other investments	913	903	(183)	(181)
Total derivatives, equity and alternative investments	\$ 19,706	\$ 20,427	\$ (3,389)	\$ (3,147)
Policyholder contract deposits:				
Variable annuity and other embedded derivatives ^(d)	\$ (6,909)	\$ (4,116)	\$ (215)	\$ (655)
Total liability	\$ (6,909)	\$ (4,116)	\$ (215)	\$ (655)
Sensitivity factor	10% depreciation of all foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar			
Foreign currency-denominated net asset position:				
Great Britain pound	\$ 1,812	\$ 1,861	\$ (181)	\$ (186)
Euro	253	1,330	(25)	(133)
Hong Kong dollar	35	585	(4)	(58)
All other foreign currencies	1,829	1,587	(183)	(159)
Total foreign currency-denominated net asset position^(e)	\$ 3,929	\$ 5,363	\$ (393)	\$ (536)

- (a) The economic effect is the difference between the estimated fair value and the effect of a 100 bps parallel increase in all yield curves on the estimated fair value. The estimated fair values for Mortgage and other loans receivable, Policyholder contract deposits (Investment-type contracts) and Long-term debt were \$43,783 million, \$133,246 million and \$26,427 million at December 31, 2019, respectively. The estimated fair values for Mortgage and other loans receivable, Policyholder contract deposits (Investment-type contracts) and Long-term debt were \$40,152 million, \$121,374 million and \$23,929 million at December 31, 2018, respectively.
- (b) At December 31, 2019, the analysis covered \$300.2 billion of \$306.3 billion interest-rate sensitive assets. Excluded were \$3.5 billion of loans. In addition, \$2.6 billion of assets across various asset categories were excluded due to modeling limitations. At December 31, 2018, the analysis covered \$278.4 billion of \$285.8 billion interest-rate sensitive assets. Excluded were \$3.5 billion of loans. In addition, \$3.9 billion of assets across various asset categories were excluded due to modeling limitations.
- (c) At December 31, 2019, the analysis excluded \$643 million of AIGLH borrowings, \$353 million of Validus borrowings, \$47 million of borrowings from Glatfelter and \$344 million of AIG Japan Holdings loans. At December 31, 2018, the analysis excluded \$643 million of AIGLH borrowings, \$359 million of Validus borrowings, \$168 million of borrowings from FHLB and \$331 million of AIG Japan Holdings loans.
- (d) The balance sheet exposures for equity contracts and variable annuity and other embedded derivatives are also reflected under "Interest rate sensitive liabilities" above, and are not additive.
- (e) The majority of the foreign currency exposure is reported on a one quarter lag.

The sensitivity analysis is an estimate and should not be viewed as predictive of our future financial performance. We cannot ensure that actual financial impacts in any particular period will not exceed the amounts indicated above.

Interest rate sensitivity is defined as change in value with respect to a 100 basis point parallel shift up in the interest rate environment, calculated as: scenario value minus base value, where base value is the value under the yield curves as of the period end and scenario value is the value reflecting a 100 basis point parallel increase in all yield curves.

We evaluate our interest rate risk without considering effects of correlation of changes in levels of interest rate with other key market risks or other assumptions used for calculating the values of our financial assets and liabilities. This scenario does not measure changes in values resulting from non-parallel shifts in the yield curves, which could produce different results.

We evaluate our equity price risk without considering effects of correlation of changes in equity prices with other key market risks or other assumptions used for calculating the values of our financial assets and liabilities. The stress scenario does not reflect the impact of basis risk, such as projections about the future performance of the underlying contract holder funds and actual fund returns, which we use as a basis for developing our hedging strategy.

Foreign currency-denominated net asset position reflects our aggregated non-U.S. dollar assets less our aggregated non-U.S. dollar liabilities on a GAAP basis, with certain adjustments. We use a bottom-up approach in managing our foreign currency exchange rate exposures with the objective of protecting statutory surplus at the regulated insurance entity level. At the AIG consolidated level, we monitor our foreign currency exposures against single currency and aggregate currency portfolio limits.

Our three largest foreign currency-denominated net asset positions at December 31, 2019 are Great Britain pound (\$1.8 billion), South Korean won (\$331 million), and Australian dollar (\$276 million).

Our foreign currency-denominated net asset position at December 31, 2019, decreased by \$1.4 billion compared to December 31, 2018. The decrease was primarily due to a \$1.1 billion decrease in our Euro position. The reduction in our Euro position is principally due to currency conversions associated with internal reinsurance agreements and the rebalancing of net assets across European operations due to Brexit. Our Hong Kong dollar position also decreased \$550 million, primarily due to the sale of our PICC investment. Offsetting these decreases was a \$299 million increase in our Canadian dollar position, primarily due to hedging actions designed to protect statutory surplus at the regulated insurance entity level.

For illustrative purposes, we modeled our sensitivities based on a 100 basis point parallel increase in yield curves, a 20 percent decline in equity prices and prices of alternative assets, and a 10 percent depreciation of all foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar. The estimated results presented in the table above should not be taken as a prediction, but only as a demonstration of the potential effects of such events.

The sensitivity factors utilized for 2019 and presented above were selected based on historical data from 1999 to 2019, as follows (*see the table below*):

- a 100 basis point parallel shift in the yield curve is consistent with a one standard deviation movement of the benchmark ten-year treasury yield;
- a 20 percent drop for equity and alternative investments is broadly consistent with a one standard deviation movement in the S&P 500; and
- a 10 percent depreciation of foreign currency exchange rates is consistent with a one standard deviation movement in the U.S. dollar (USD)/Japanese yen (JPY) exchange rate.

	Period	Standard Deviation	Suggested 2019 Scenario	2019 Scenario as a Multiple of Standard Deviation	2019 Change/Return	2019 as a Multiple of Standard Deviation	Original 2018 Scenario (based on Standard Deviation for 1998-2018 Period)
10-Year Treasury	1999-2019	0.01	0.01	1.18	(0.01)	0.95	0.01
S&P 500	1999-2019	0.18	0.20	1.14	0.29	1.64	0.20
USD/JPY	1999-2019	0.11	0.10	0.94	0.01	0.09	0.10

Risk Monitoring and Limits

The risk monitoring responsibilities, owned by the business units, include ensuring compliance with market risk limits and escalation and remediation of limit breaches. Such activities must be reported to the ERM Market Risk team by the relevant business unit. This monitoring approach is aligned with our overall risk limits framework.

To control our exposure to market risk, we rely on a three-tiered hierarchy of limits that the CMRO closely monitors and reports to our CRO, senior management and risk committees.

For further information on our three-tiered hierarchy of limits see Risk Appetite, Limits, Identification, and Measurement – Risk Limits.

LIQUIDITY RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that our financial condition will be adversely affected by the inability or perceived inability to meet our short-term cash, collateral or other financial obligations. Failure to appropriately manage liquidity risk can result in insolvency, reduced operating flexibility, increased costs, reputational harm and regulatory action.

AIG and its legal entities seek to maintain sufficient liquidity both during the normal course of business and under defined liquidity stress scenarios to ensure that sufficient cash will be available to meet the obligations as they come due.

AIG Parent liquidity risk tolerance levels are designed to allow us to meet our financial obligations for a minimum of six months under a liquidity stress scenario. We maintain liquidity limits and minimum coverage ratios designed to ensure that funding needs are met under varying stress conditions. If we project that we could breach these tolerances, we assess and determine appropriate liquidity management actions. However, the market conditions in effect at that time may not permit us to achieve an increase in liquidity sources or a reduction in liquidity requirements.

Governance

Liquidity risk is overseen at the corporate level within ERM. The CRO has responsibility for the oversight of the Liquidity Risk Management Framework and delegates the day-to-day implementation of this framework to the AIG Treasurer. Our corporate treasury function manages liquidity risk, subject to ERM oversight and various control processes.

The Liquidity Risk Management Framework is guided by the liquidity risk tolerance as set forth in the Board-approved risk appetite statement. The principal objective of this framework is to establish minimum liquidity requirements that protect our long-term viability and ability to fund our ongoing business, and to meet short-term financial obligations in a timely manner in both normal and stressed conditions.

Our Liquidity Risk Management Framework includes a number of liquidity and funding policies and monitoring tools to address AIG-specific, broader industry and market-related liquidity events.

Risk Identification

The following sources of liquidity and funding risks could impact our ability to meet short-term financial obligations as they come due.

Market/Monetization Risk	Assets may not be readily transformed into cash due to unfavorable market conditions. Market liquidity risk may limit our ability to sell assets at reasonable values to meet liquidity needs.
Cash Flow Mismatch Risk	Discrete and cumulative cash flow mismatches or gaps over short-term horizons under both expected and adverse business conditions may create future liquidity shortfalls.
Event Funding Risk	Additional funding may be required as the result of a trigger event. Event funding risk comes in many forms and may result from a downgrade in credit ratings, a market event, or some other event that creates a funding obligation or limits existing funding options.
Financing Risk	We may be unable to raise additional cash on a secured or unsecured basis due to unfavorable market conditions, AIG-specific issues, or any other issue that impedes access to additional funding.

Risk Measurement

Comprehensive cash flow projections under normal conditions are the primary component for identifying and measuring liquidity risk. We produce comprehensive liquidity projections over varying time horizons that incorporate all relevant liquidity sources and uses and include known and likely cash inflows and outflows. In addition, we perform stress testing by identifying liquidity stress scenarios and assessing the effects of these scenarios on our cash flow and liquidity.

We use a number of approaches to measure our liquidity risk exposure, including:

Minimum Liquidity Limits	Minimum Liquidity Limits specify the amount of assets required to be maintained in order to meet obligations as they arise over a specified time horizon under stressed liquidity conditions.
Coverage Ratios	Coverage Ratios measure the adequacy of available liquidity sources, including the ability to monetize assets to meet the forecasted cash flows over a specified time horizon. The portfolio of assets is selected based on our ability to convert those assets into cash under the assumed stressed conditions and within the specified time horizon.
Cash Flow Forecasts	Cash Flow Forecasts measure the liquidity needed for a specific legal entity over a specified time horizon.
Stress Testing	Asset liquidity and Coverage Ratios are re-measured under defined liquidity stress scenarios that will impact net cash flows, liquid assets and/or other funding sources.

Relevant liquidity reporting is produced and reported regularly to AIG Parent and business unit risk committees. The frequency, content, and nature of reporting will vary for each business unit and legal entity, based on its complexity, risk profile, activities and size.

OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss, or other adverse consequences, resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems, or from external events. Operational risk includes legal, regulatory, technology, compliance, third-party and business continuity risks, but excludes business and strategy risks.

Operational risk is inherent in each of our business units and functions and can have many impacts, including but not limited to: unexpected economic losses or gains, reputational harm due to negative publicity, regulatory action from supervisory agencies and operational and business disruptions, and/or damage to customer relationships.

Governance

AIG and its consolidated subsidiaries establish and maintain operational risk and controls governance forums that include representatives from the relevant business units and functions to appropriately manage significant operational risk exposures.

Operational risk is overseen at the corporate level within ERM through the Head of Governance and Operational Controls. The Head of Governance and Operational Controls is responsible for the development and maintenance of the operational risk framework that includes policies, standards and deployment of systems.

Risk Identification, Measurement and Monitoring

The Operational Risk Management (ORM) function within ERM oversees adherence to the operational risk policy and risk and control framework, which includes risk identification, assessment, measurement, management and monitoring of operational risk exposures. ORM supports the Head of Governance and Operational Controls and has responsibility to provide an aggregate view of our operational risk profile. In line with the Three Lines of Defense Model, the ORM program includes, but is not limited to, several key components outlined below:

- Risk Event Capture – enables every employee to identify, document, and escalate operational risk events, with a view to enhancing processes, promoting lessons learned and embedding a culture of risk management.
- Risk Assessments – allows for the assessment, measurement and management of the key operational risks within our business units and helps inform on the efficacy of our control environment.
- Key Risk Indicators – enhances the ongoing monitoring and mitigation of operational risks and facilitate risk reporting.
- Issues Management – enables a consistent tracking of issues across the firm, including policy and process exceptions, control deficiencies and findings from risk and control assessment activities.
- Scenario Analyses – executed by first- and second-line professionals to identify potential risks that could result in financial losses to the firm and support the prioritization of operational risk treatment.

ORM, working together with other control and assurance functions (e.g., Compliance, Financial Controls Unit / Sarbanes Oxley, Global Business Continuity, and Internal Audit) through the risk and control framework, provides an independent view of operational risks for each business, and works with the business unit and corporate function CRO and Owner of the Control Agenda, whose responsibilities include coordinating identification, assessment, control and mitigation of risks to the operating environment and promoting awareness, to facilitate implementation of the above programs. This includes coverage of operational risks related to core insurance activities, corporate functions, investing, model risk, technology, third-party providers, as well as compliance and regulatory matters. Based on the results of the risk identification and assessment efforts above, business leaders are accountable for tracking and remediating identified issues in line with our risk-monitoring procedures. Governance committees support these efforts and promote transparency enabling improved management decision making.

The risk and control framework facilitates the identification and mitigation of operational risk issues and is designed to:

- ensure first line accountability and ownership of risks and controls;
- promote role clarity among the business and risk and control functions;
- enhance transparency, risk management governance and culture;
- foster greater consistency in identifying, measuring and ranking material risks;
- proactively address potential risk issues and assign clear ownership and accountability for risk treatment; and
- manage the development of technology solutions that support the objectives above.

Cybersecurity Risk

Cybersecurity risk is an important, constant, and evolving focus for AIG and the insurance and financial services industries in general. The goal of unauthorized parties, using a variety of attack methods, is to gain access to AIG's data and systems to obtain confidential information, destroy data, disrupt or degrade service, sabotage systems or cause other damage. One such example, is the increased sophistication and activities of unauthorized parties using phishing in an attempt to access our systems, usually in an effort to obtain sensitive information, which is an ever-present and increasing attack vector against AIG. Cybersecurity risks may also derive from human error, fraud or malice on the part of AIG employees or third parties who have authorized access to AIG's systems or information.

ERM works closely with and supports the risk management practices of Information Technology and the Information Security Office and the business units and functions that form the first line of defense against the cybersecurity risks that we face, including the risks that emerge as a result of the execution of our business strategies and our corresponding exposure to new products, clients, industry segments and regions, through initiatives such as investments in technological infrastructure, education and training for employees and vendors, and monitoring of industry developments. As part of our overarching cybersecurity strategy, ERM monitors and assesses the programs designed to remediate our exposures and enhance our systems and applications security.

AIG's Board of Directors and its Technology Committee are regularly briefed by management on AIG's cybersecurity matters, including threats, policies, practices and ongoing efforts to improve security. As part of our disclosure controls and procedures, the Cyber Incident Management team, a cross functional group, is responsible for ensuring that the members of management responsible for disclosure controls are informed in a timely manner of known cybersecurity risks and incidents that may materially impact our operations so that timely notifications and public disclosures can be made as appropriate. There is no guarantee that the measures AIG takes and the resources AIG devotes to protect against cybersecurity risk will provide absolute security or recoverability of AIG's systems given the complexity and frequency of the risk which AIG may not always be able to anticipate or adequately address. For additional information regarding the data protection and cybersecurity regulations to which we are subject, *see Item 1. Business – Regulation – U.S. Regulation – Privacy, Data Protection and Cybersecurity and – International Regulation – Privacy, Data Protection and Cybersecurity. For additional discussion of cybersecurity risks, see Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors – Business and Operations.*

INSURANCE RISKS

Overview

Insurance risk is defined as the risk of actual claims experience and/or policyholder behavior being materially different than initially expected at the inception of an insurance contract. Uncertainties related to insurance risk include the amount and timing of cash flows from premiums, commissions, expenses, claims and claim settlement expenses paid or received under a contract.

Except as described above, we manage our business risk oversight activities through our insurance operations. A primary goal in managing our insurance operations is to achieve an acceptable risk-adjusted return on equity. To achieve this goal, we must be disciplined in risk selection, premium adequacy, and appropriate terms and conditions to cover the risk accepted.

We operate our insurance businesses on a global basis, and we are exposed to a wide variety of risks with different time horizons. We manage these risks throughout the organization, both centrally and locally, through a number of processes and procedures:

- pre-launch approval of product design, development and distribution;
- underwriting approval processes and authorities;
- exposure limits with ongoing monitoring;
- pricing and risk selection models;
- price approval processes;
- modeling and reporting of aggregations and limit concentrations at multiple levels (policy, line of business, product group, country, individual/group, correlation and catastrophic risk events);
- risk transfer tools such as reinsurance, both internal and third-party;
- review and challenge of reserves to ensure comprehensive analysis with established escalation procedures to provide appropriate transparency in reserving decisions and judgments made in the establishment of reserves;
- business line actuarial briefings and actuarial financial judgment regular reviews with ERM and business management;
- management of relationship between assets and liabilities, including hedging;
- model risk management and validation processes;
- experience monitoring and assumption updates; and
- pricing model monitoring.

We closely manage insurance risk by monitoring and controlling the nature and geographic location of the risks in each line of business underwritten, concentrations in industries, the terms and conditions of the underwriting and the premiums we charge for taking on the risk. We analyze concentrations of risk using various modeling techniques, including both probability distributions (stochastic) and/or single-point estimates (deterministic) approaches.

Governance

Insurance risks are monitored at the business unit level and overseen by the business unit risk officer. As part of our established governance practices, key decisions and considerations related to insurance risks can be raised and deferred for discussion and consideration to business unit risk committees that are chaired by the business unit's chief risk officer. In addition, in some business units, pricing committees review insurance risk considerations associated with pricing of new insurance products. The insurance risk oversight framework includes the following key components:

- written policies that define the rules for our insurance risk-taking activities;
- a limit framework focused on key insurance risks that aligns with our Board-approved risk appetite statement; and
- clearly defined authorities for all individuals and committee roles and responsibilities related to insurance risk management.

Risk Identification

- **General Insurance companies** — risks covered include property, casualty, fidelity/surety, accident and health, aviation, and management liability. We manage risks in the General Insurance business through aggregations and limitations of concentrations at multiple levels: policy, line of business, geography, industry and legal entity.
- **Life and Retirement companies** — risks include mortality and morbidity in the individual life, individual health-care and group life insurance products, longevity risk in the individual retirement, group retirement and institutional markets products, and policyholder behavior across all product lines. We manage risks through product design, sound medical and non-medical underwriting.

We purchase reinsurance for our insurance and reinsurance operations. Reinsurance facilitates insurance risk management (retention, volatility, concentrations) and capital planning. We may purchase reinsurance on a pooled basis. Pooling of our reinsurance risks enables us to purchase reinsurance more efficiently at a consolidated level, manage global counterparty risk and relationships and manage global catastrophe risks.

Risk Measurement, Monitoring and Limits

We use a number of approaches to measure our insurance risk exposure, including:

Sensitivity analysis. Deterministic analyses are used to measure statistical variances from best estimate assumptions on important risk factors, as well as different distributions risk categories.

Stochastic methods. Stochastic methods are used to measure and monitor risks including natural catastrophe, reserve and premium risk. We develop probabilistic estimates of risk based on our exposures, historical observed volatility or industry-recognized models in the case of catastrophe risk.

Scenario analysis. Scenario or deterministic analysis is used to measure and monitor risks such as terrorism and pandemic or to estimate losses due to man-made catastrophic scenarios.

Experience studies. Ongoing assessment of mortality, longevity, morbidity and policyholder behavior experience relative to that assumed in pricing and valuation and that experienced in the general market.

Additionally, there are risk specific assessment tools in place to better manage the variety of insurance risks to which we are exposed.

We monitor concentrations of exposure through insurance limits aggregated along dimensions such as geography, industry, or counterparty.

The risk monitoring responsibilities of the business units include ensuring compliance with insurance risk limits and escalation and remediation of limit breaches. Such activities are reported to management by the relevant business unit for informative decision-making on a regular basis. This monitoring approach is aligned with our overall risk limits framework.

Risk limits have a consistent framework used across AIG, its business units, and legal entities. This includes escalation thresholds in cases where measurement is particularly challenging.

For further information on our three-tiered hierarchy of limits see Risk Appetite, Limits, Identification, and Measurement – Risk Limits.

General Insurance Companies' Key Risks

We manage our risks through risk review and selection processes, exposure limitations, exclusions, deductibles, self-insured retentions, coverage limits, attachment points, and reinsurance. This management is supported by sound underwriting practices, pricing procedures and the use of actuarial analysis to help determine overall adequacy of provisions for insurance. Underwriting practices and pricing procedures incorporate historical experience, changes in underlying exposure, current regulation and judicial decisions as well as proposed or anticipated regulatory changes or societal trends.

For General Insurance companies, risks primarily include the following:

- **Loss Reserves** – The potential inadequacy of the liabilities we establish for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses is a key risk faced by the General Insurance companies. There is significant uncertainty in factors that may drive the ultimate development of losses compared to our estimates of losses and loss adjustment expenses. We manage this uncertainty through internal controls and oversight of the loss reserve setting process, as well as reviews by external experts. *For further information see Critical Accounting Estimates – Insurance Liabilities – Loss Reserves.*
- **Underwriting** – The potential inadequacy of premiums charged for future risk periods on risks underwritten in our portfolios can impact the General Insurance companies' ability to achieve an underwriting profit. We develop pricing based on our estimates of losses and expenses, but factors such as market pressures and the inherent uncertainty and complexity in estimating losses may result in premiums that are inadequate to generate underwriting profit. This may be driven by adverse economic conditions, unanticipated emergence of risks or increase in frequency of claims, or unexpected or increased costs or expenses.
- **Catastrophe Exposure** – Our business is exposed to various catastrophic events in which multiple losses can occur and affect multiple lines of business in any calendar year. Natural disasters, such as hurricanes, earthquakes and other catastrophes, have the potential to adversely affect our operating results. Other risks, such as man-made catastrophes or pandemic disease, could also adversely affect our business and operating results to the extent they are covered by our insurance products. Concentration of exposure in certain industries or geographies may cause us to suffer disproportionate losses.
- **Single Risk Loss Exposure** – Our business is exposed to loss events that have the potential to generate losses from a single insured client. Events such as fires or explosions can result in loss activity for our clients. The net risk to us is managed to acceptable limits established by the Chief Underwriting Officer through a combination of internal underwriting standards and external reinsurance. Furthermore, single risk loss exposure is managed and monitored on both a segregated and aggregated basis.
- **Reinsurance** – Since we use reinsurance to limit our losses, we are exposed to risks associated with reinsurance including the unrecoverability of expected payments from reinsurers due to either an inability or unwillingness to pay, contracts that do not respond properly to the event or actual reinsurance coverage that is different than anticipated. The inability or unwillingness to pay is considered credit risk and is monitored through our credit risk management framework.

Natural Catastrophe Risk

We manage catastrophe exposure with multiple approaches such as setting risk limits based on aggregate Probable Maximum Loss (PML) modeling, monitoring overall exposures and risk accumulations, modifying our gross underwriting standards, and purchasing catastrophe reinsurance through both the traditional reinsurance and capital markets in addition to other reinsurance protections.

We use third-party catastrophe risk models and other tools to evaluate and simulate frequency and severity of catastrophic events and associated losses to our portfolios of exposures. We apply proprietary multi-model approaches, making adjustments to modeled losses to account for loss adjustment expenses, model biases, data quality and non-modeled risks.

We perform post-catastrophe event studies to identify model inefficiencies, underwriting gaps, and improvement opportunities. Lessons learned from post-catastrophe event studies are incorporated into the modeling and underwriting processes of risk pricing and selection. The majority of policies exposed to catastrophic risks are one-year contracts that allow us to adjust our underwriting guidelines, pricing and exposure accumulation in a relatively short period.

We recognize that climate change has implications for insurance industry exposure to natural catastrophe risk. With multiple levels of risk management processes in place, we actively analyze the latest climate science and policies to anticipate potential changes to our risk profile, pricing models and strategic planning. For example, we continually consider changes in climate and weather patterns as an integral part of the underwriting process. In addition, we provide insurance products and services to help our clients be proactive against the threat of climate change. Our internal product development, underwriting, and modeling, will continue to adapt to and evolve with the developing risk exposures attributed to climate change.

Our natural catastrophe exposure to primary modeled perils is principally driven by the U.S. and secondarily Japan, though our overall exposure is diversified across multiple countries and perils. For example, we have exposures to additional perils such as European windstorms and wildfire exposures across multiple countries. Within the U.S., we have significant hurricane exposure in Florida, the

Gulf of Mexico, the Northeast U.S. and mid-Atlantic regions. Within the U.S., we have significant earthquake exposure in California and the Pacific Northwest regions. Earthquakes impacting the Pacific Northwest region may result in a higher share of industry losses than other regions primarily due to our relative share of exposure in these regions.

The table below details our modeled estimates of PML, net of reinsurance, on an annual aggregate basis. The 1-in-100 and 1-in-250 PMLs are the annual aggregate probable maximum losses with probability of 1 percent and 0.4 percent in a year, respectively. Estimates as of December 31, 2019 reflect our in-force portfolio for exposures as of October 1, 2019 and all inuring reinsurance covers as of December 31, 2019, except for the catastrophe reinsurance programs, which are as of January 1, 2020.

The following table presents an overview of annual aggregate modeled losses for world-wide all perils and exposures arising from our largest primarily modeled perils:

At December 31, 2019		Net of		Net of	Percent of Total
<i>(in millions)</i>		Reinsurance		Reinsurance, After Tax ^(f)	Shareholder Equity
Exposures:					
World-wide all peril (1-in-250) ^(a)	\$	5,119	\$	4,044	6.2%
U.S. Hurricane (1-in-100) ^(b)		1,737		1,372	2.1
U.S. Earthquake (1-in-250) ^(c)		1,411		1,115	1.7
Japanese Typhoon (1-in-100) ^(d)		564		446	0.7
Japanese Earthquake (1-in-250) ^(e)		632		499	0.8

(a) The world-wide all peril loss estimate includes wildfire exposure.

(b) The U.S. hurricane loss estimate includes losses to Commercial and Personal Property from hurricane hazards of wind and storm surge.

(c) The U.S. earthquake loss estimates represent exposure to Commercial and Personal Property, Workers' Compensation (U.S.) and A&H business lines.

(d) Japan Typhoon loss estimate represents exposure to Commercial and Personal Property.

(e) Japan Earthquake loss estimate represents exposure to Commercial and Personal Property and A&H business lines.

(f) Taxed at the statutory tax rate of 21 percent for both the U.S. and Japanese modeled losses. The majority of Japan exposures are ceded to our U.S. Pool.

AIG, along with other property casualty insurance and reinsurance companies, uses industry-recognized catastrophe models and applies proprietary modeling processes and assumptions to arrive at loss estimates. The use of different methodologies and assumptions could materially change the projected losses. Since there is no industry standard for assumptions and preparation of insured data for use in these models, our modeled losses may not be comparable to estimates made by other companies.

Also, the modeled results are based on the assumption that all reinsurers fulfill their obligations to us under the terms of the reinsurance arrangements. However, reinsurance recoverables may not be fully collectible. Therefore, these estimates are inherently uncertain and may not accurately reflect our net exposure, inclusive of credit risk, to these events.

Our 2020 property catastrophe reinsurance program is a worldwide program providing both aggregate and per occurrence protection, with differing per occurrence and aggregate attachment points for North America, Japan, and Rest of World (with some additional regional/country variations). The program includes \$2.5 billion of aggregate limit that is shared across the regional towers.

Our coverage for North America includes:

- \$1.525 billion of per occurrence protection covering our U.S and Caribbean high net worth personal lines business, with varying attachment points in specific geographies ranging from \$50 million to \$150 million
- Per occurrence protection of up to \$1 billion excess of \$500 million, primarily covering commercial exposures but also personal lines exposures not covered by the above high net worth personal lines protection
- Aggregate protection utilizing the \$2.5 billion of shared limit attaching excess \$750 million with per occurrence deductibles of \$25 million, \$50 million or \$75 million, depending on region/event, primarily covering commercial exposures but also covering our U.S. and Caribbean high net worth personal lines exposure to earthquakes

Our coverage for exposure outside North America includes:

- Japan per occurrence coverage of \$550 million excess of \$200 million and includes both personal and commercial exposure
- Rest of World per occurrence coverage of \$300 million excess of \$100 million, including both personal and commercial exposure
- Rest of World and Japan \$2.5 billion of aggregate shared limit attaching excess of \$160 million and \$250 million, respectively, with per occurrence deductibles of \$20 million

Although the shared limit coverage for North America, Japan and Rest of World has varying retentions per region, the maximum aggregate retention globally is \$1.0 billion for 2020.

We have also purchased property per risk covers that provide protection against large losses globally, which include those emanating from non-critical catastrophe events (all events except for named windstorm and earthquake) globally as well as critical catastrophe events (named windstorm and earthquake) outside North America.

For Validus Reinsurance Ltd., our catastrophe protection comes from a variety of reinsurance protections but is largely providing \$400 million of limit excess \$300 million of retention from world-wide exposure via an aggregate excess of loss cover with an additional \$450 million of limit excess \$700 million via the Tailwind Re Cat Bond for U.S., Puerto Rico and Canada named storm losses.

Actual results in any period are likely to vary, perhaps materially, from the modeled scenarios. The occurrence of one or more severe events could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

For additional information see also Item 1A. Risk Factors — Reserves and Exposures.

Terrorism Risk

We actively monitor terrorism risk and manage exposures to losses from terrorist attacks. We have set risk limits based on modeled losses from certain terrorism attack scenarios. Terrorism risks are modeled using a third-party vendor model for various terrorism attack modes and scenarios. Adjustments are made to account for vendor model gaps and the nature of the General Insurance companies' exposures. Examples of modeled scenarios are conventional bombs of different sizes, anthrax attacks and nuclear attacks.

Our largest terrorism concentrations are in New York City, and estimated losses are largely driven by the Property and Workers' Compensation lines of business. At our largest exposure location, modeled losses for a five-ton bomb attack net of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act (TRIPRA) and reinsurance recoveries are estimated to be \$2.4 billion based on the exposures as of October 1, 2019.

Our exposure to terrorism risk in the U.S. is mitigated by TRIPRA in addition to limited private reinsurance protections. TRIPRA covers terrorist attacks within the United States or U.S. missions and against certain U.S. carriers or vessels and excludes certain lines of business as specified by applicable law. In 2020, TRIPRA covers 80 percent of insured losses above a deductible. The current estimate of our deductible is approximately \$2.0 billion for 2019.

We offer terrorism coverage in many other countries through various insurance products and participate in country terrorism pools when applicable. International terrorism exposure is estimated using scenario-based modeling and exposure concentration is monitored routinely. Targeted reinsurance purchases are made for some lines of business to cover potential losses due to terrorist attacks. We also rely on the government-sponsored and government-arranged terrorism reinsurance programs, including pools, in force in applicable non-U.S. jurisdictions.

Life and Retirement Companies' Key Risks

We manage risk through product design, experience monitoring, pricing and underwriting discipline, risk limits, reinsurance and active monitoring and management of the relationships between assets and liabilities, including hedging.

For Life and Retirement companies, risks include the following:

- **Longevity risk** – represents the risk of an increase in value of an annuity policy or a payout benefit as a result of actual mortality experience being lower than the expected mortality experience. This risk could arise from medical advancement and longer-term societal health changes. This risk exists in a number of our product lines but is most significant for our annuity products.
- **Morbidity risk** – represents the risk arising from actual morbidity (e.g. illness, disability or disease) incidence rate being higher than expected or the length of the claims extending longer than expected resulting in a higher overall benefit payout. This risk could arise from longer-term medical advances in detection and treatment for various diseases and medical conditions. This risk exists in a number of our product lines such as accident and health and long-term care businesses which for the most part are in run-off, and ceded to Fortitude Re and U.S. group benefits which AIG has almost fully exited.
- **Mortality risk** – represents the risk of loss arising from actual mortality experience being higher than expected mortality experience. This risk could arise from pandemics or other events, including longer-term societal changes that cause higher-than-expected mortality. This risk exists in a number of our product lines, but is most significant for our life insurance products.

- **Policyholder behavior risk (including full and partial surrender/lapse risk)** – represents the risk that actual policyholder behavior differs from expected behavior in a manner that has an adverse effect on our operating results. There are many related assumptions made when products are sold, including how long the contracts will persist and other assumptions which impact the expected utilization of contract benefits, options and guarantees. Actual experience can vary significantly from these assumptions. This risk is impacted by a number of factors including changes in market conditions, especially changes in the levels of interest rate and equity markets, tax law, regulations, competitive landscape and policyholder preferences. This risk exists in many of our product lines, but most notably within the annuity portfolio of business.

The emergence of significant adverse experience compared to the initial assumptions at policy issuance or revised expectations would require an adjustment to DAC and benefit reserves, which could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations for a particular period.

For additional discussion of the impact of actual and expected experience on DAC and benefit reserves see Critical Accounting Estimates – Future Policy Benefits for Life and Accident and Health Insurance Contracts and Critical Accounting Estimates – Guaranteed Benefit Features of Variable Annuity Products. For additional discussion of business risks see Item 1A. Risk Factors – Business and Operations.

Variable Annuity, Index Annuity and Universal Life Risk Management and Hedging Programs

Our Individual and Group Retirement businesses offer variable annuity products with guaranteed living benefit (GLB) riders that guarantee a certain level of lifetime benefits. GLBs are accounted for as embedded derivatives measured at fair value, with changes in the fair value recorded in Other realized capital gains (losses). GLB features subject the Life and Retirement companies to market risk, including exposure to changes in levels of interest rates, equity prices, credit spreads and market volatility.

Variable annuity product design is the first step in managing our exposure to these market risks. Risk mitigation features of our variable annuity product design include GLB rider fees indexed to an equity market volatility index, which can provide additional fee assessments in periods of increased market volatility, required minimum allocations to fixed accounts to reduce overall equity exposure, and for some of the variable annuity products, the utilization of volatility control funds, which have an ability to reduce equity exposures in the funds in response to changes in market volatility, even under sudden or extreme market movements.

After reflecting our product risk-mitigating features, we hedge our remaining economic exposure to market risk within GLB features through our variable annuity hedging program, which is designed to offset certain changes in the economic value of these GLB embedded derivatives, within established thresholds. The hedging program is designed to provide additional protection against large and combined movements in levels of interest rates, equity prices, credit spreads and market volatility under multiple scenarios.

Our hedging program utilizes an economic hedge target, which represents our estimate of the underlying economic risks in our GLB riders, based on the present value of the future expected benefit payments for the GLB, less the present value of future GLB rider fees, over numerous stochastic scenarios. This stochastic projection method uses best estimate assumptions for policyholder behavior (including mortality, lapses, withdrawals and benefit utilization) in conjunction with market scenarios calibrated to observable equity and interest rate option prices. Policyholder behaviors are regularly evaluated to compare current assumptions to actual experience and, if appropriate, changes are made to the policyholder behavior assumptions. The risk of changes in policyholder behavior is not explicitly hedged, and such differences between expected and actual policyholder behaviors will result in hedge ineffectiveness.

Due to differences between the calculation of the value of the economic hedge target and the U.S. GAAP valuation of the embedded derivative, which include differences in the treatment of rider fees and exclusion of certain risk margins and other differences in discount rates, we expect relative movements in the value of the economic hedge target and the U.S. GAAP embedded derivative valuation will vary over time with changes in levels of equity markets, interest rates, credit spreads and volatility.

For information on the impact on our consolidated pre-tax income from the change in fair value of the embedded derivatives and the hedging portfolio, as well as additional discussion of differences between the economic hedge target and the valuation of the embedded derivatives see Insurance Reserves – Life and Annuity Reserves and DAC – Variable Annuity Guaranteed Benefits and Hedging Results.

In designing the hedging portfolio for our variable annuity hedging program, we make assumptions and projections about the future performance of the underlying contract mutual funds. To project future account value changes, we use these assumptions about how each of the underlying mutual funds will perform. We map the mutual funds to a set of publicly traded indices that we believe best represent the liability to be hedged. Basis risk exists due to the variance between fund returns projected under these assumptions and actual fund returns, which may result in variances between changes in the value of the hedging portfolio and changes in the economic value of the hedge target. Net hedge results and the associated cost of hedging are also impacted by differences between realized volatility and implied volatility.

Our hedging programs associated with index annuity and index universal life products, are designed to manage market risk associated with the index crediting strategies offered on these product platforms. These hedging programs are designed to offset economic risk arising in conjunction with index returns, associated with the crediting strategies that will be occurring during the current crediting rate reset period. These programs utilize derivative instruments, including but not limited to equity index options and futures contracts. Similarly, as with the variable annuities, there are differences between the calculation of the value of the economic hedge target and the U.S. GAAP valuation of the index annuity and index life embedded derivatives, which can lead to variances in their relative movements.

To manage the capital market exposures embedded within the economic hedge target, we identify and hedge market sensitivities to changes in equity markets, interest rates, volatility and for variable annuities, credit spreads. Each hedge program purchases derivative instruments or securities having sensitivities that offset corresponding sensitivities in the associated economic hedge targets, within internally defined threshold limits. Since the relative movements of the hedging portfolio and the economic hedge target vary over time or with market changes, the net exposure can be outside the threshold limits, and adjustments to the hedging portfolio are made periodically to return the net exposure to within the threshold limits.

Our hedging programs utilize various derivative instruments, including but not limited to equity options, futures contracts, interest rate swaps and swaptions, as well as other hedging instruments. In addition, within the variable annuities hedging program, we purchase certain fixed income securities. The majority of these securities are classified as available for sale, with a relatively small portion for which we elect the fair value option. To minimize counterparty credit risk the majority of the derivative instruments utilized within the hedging programs are cleared through global exchanges. Over the counter derivatives utilized within the hedging programs are highly collateralized.

The hedging programs are monitored on a daily basis to ensure that the economic hedge targets and the associated derivative portfolios are within the threshold limits, pursuant to the approved hedging strategies. Daily risk monitoring verifies that the net risk exposures are within the approved net risk exposure threshold limits. In addition, monthly stress tests are performed to determine the program's effectiveness relative to the applicable limits, under an array of combined severe market stresses in equity prices, interest rates, volatility and credit spreads. Finally, hedging strategies are reviewed regularly to gauge their effectiveness in managing our market exposures in the context of our overall risk appetite.

Reinsurance Activities

Reinsurance is used primarily to manage overall capital adequacy and mitigate the insurance loss (Life and Non-Life) exposure related to certain events, such as natural and man-made catastrophes, death events, or single policy level events. Our subsidiaries operate worldwide primarily by underwriting and accepting risks for their direct account on a gross basis and reinsuring a portion of the exposure on either an individual risk or an aggregate basis to the extent those risks exceed the desired retention level. In addition, as a condition of certain direct underwriting transactions, we may be required by clients, agents or regulation to cede all or a portion of risks to specified reinsurance entities, such as captives, other insurers, local reinsurers and compulsory pools.

Reinsurance markets include:

- Traditional local and global reinsurance markets including those in the United States, Bermuda, London and Europe, accessed directly and through reinsurance intermediaries;
- Capital markets through insurance-linked securities and collateralized reinsurance transactions, such as catastrophe bonds, sidecars and similar vehicles; and
- Other insurers that engage in both direct and assumed reinsurance.

The form of reinsurance we may choose from time to time will generally depend on whether we are seeking:

- proportional reinsurance, whereby we cede a specified percentage of premiums and losses to reinsurers;
- non-proportional or excess of loss reinsurance, whereby we cede all or a specified portion of losses in excess of a specified amount on a per risk, per occurrence (including catastrophe reinsurance) or aggregate basis; or
- facultative contracts that reinsure individual policies.

We continually evaluate the relative attractiveness of different forms of reinsurance contracts and different markets that may be used to achieve our risk and profitability objectives.

Reinsurance contracts do not relieve our subsidiaries from their direct obligations to insureds. However, an effective reinsurance program substantially mitigates our exposure to potentially significant losses.

In certain markets, we are required to participate on a proportional basis in reinsurance pools based on our relative share of direct writings in those markets. Such mandatory reinsurance generally covers higher-risk consumer exposures such as assigned-risk automobile and earthquake, as well as certain commercial exposures such as workers' compensation.

Reinsurance Recoverable

AIG's reinsurance recoverable assets are comprised of:

- Paid losses recoverable – balances due from reinsurers for losses and loss adjustment expenses paid by our subsidiaries and billed, but not yet collected.
- Ceded loss reserves – ultimate ceded reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses, including reserves for claims reported but not yet paid and estimates for IBNR.
- Ceded reserves for unearned premiums.
- Life and Annuity reinsurance recoverables (ceded policy and claim reserves and policyholder contract deposits).

At December 31, 2019, total reinsurance recoverable assets were \$38.0 billion. These assets include general reinsurance paid losses recoverable of \$1.8 billion, ceded loss reserves of \$31.4 billion including reserves for IBNR claims, and ceded reserves for unearned premiums of \$3.2 billion, as well as life reinsurance recoverable of \$1.5 billion. The methods used to estimate IBNR and to establish the resulting ultimate losses involve projecting the frequency and severity of losses over multiple years. These methods are continually reviewed and updated by management. Any adjustments are reflected in income. We believe that the amount recorded for ceded loss reserves at December 31, 2019 reflects a reasonable estimate of the ultimate losses recoverable. Actual losses may, however, differ from the reserves currently ceded.

The Reinsurance Credit Department (RCD) conducts periodic detailed assessments of the financial strength and condition of current and potential reinsurers, both foreign and domestic. The RCD monitors both the financial condition of reinsurers as well as the total reinsurance recoverable ceded to reinsurers, and sets limits with regard to the amount and type of exposure we are willing to take with reinsurers. As part of these assessments, we attempt to identify whether a reinsurer is appropriately licensed, assess its financial capacity and liquidity, and evaluate the local economic and financial environment in which a foreign reinsurer operates. The RCD reviews the nature of the risks ceded and the need for measures, including collateral to mitigate credit risk. For example, in our treaty reinsurance contracts, we frequently include provisions that require a reinsurer to post collateral or use other measures to reduce exposure when a referenced event occurs. Furthermore, we limit our unsecured exposure to reinsurers through the use of credit triggers such as insurer financial strength rating downgrades, declines in regulatory capital, or relevant risk-based capital (RBC) ratios fall below certain levels. We also set maximum limits for reinsurance recoverable exposure, which in some cases is the recoverable amount plus an estimate of the maximum potential exposure from unexpected events for a reinsurer. In addition, credit executives within ERM review reinsurer exposures and credit limits and approve reinsurer credit limits above specified levels. Finally, even where we conclude that uncollateralized credit risk is acceptable, we require collateral from active reinsurance counterparties where it is necessary for our subsidiaries to recognize the reinsurance recoverable assets for statutory accounting purposes. At December 31, 2019, we held \$23.1 billion of collateral, in the form of funds withheld, securities in reinsurance trust accounts and/or irrevocable letters of credit, in support of reinsurance recoverable assets from unaffiliated reinsurers.

The following table presents information for each reinsurer representing in excess of five percent of our total reinsurance recoverable assets:

At December 31, 2019							
	S&P	A.M.	Gross	Percent of	Collateral	Uncollateralized	
<i>(in millions)</i>	Rating ^(a)	Best Rating ^(a)	Reinsurance Assets	Reinsurance Assets ^(b)	Held ^(c)	Reinsurance Assets	
Reinsurer:							
Berkshire Hathaway Group of Companies	AA+	A++	\$ 14,561 ^(d)	38.3 %	\$ 14,403	\$ 158	
Swiss Reinsurance Group of Companies	AA-	A+	\$ 4,437	11.7 %	\$ 1,797	\$ 2,640	

(a) The financial strength ratings reflect the ratings of the various reinsurance subsidiaries of the companies listed as of January 28, 2020.

(b) Total reinsurance assets include both Property Casualty and Life and Retirement reinsurance recoverable.

(c) Excludes collateral held in excess of recoverable balances.

(d) Includes \$13.9 billion recoverable under the 2011 retroactive asbestos reinsurance transaction and the 2017 adverse development reinsurance agreement.

At December 31, 2019, we had no significant reinsurance recoverable due from any individual reinsurer that was financially troubled. Reduced profitability associated with lower rates could potentially result in reduced capacity or rating downgrades for some reinsurers. The RCD, in conjunction with the credit executives within ERM, reviews these developments, monitors compliance with credit triggers that may require the reinsurer to post collateral, and seeks to use other appropriate means to mitigate any material risks arising from these developments.

For further discussion of reinsurance recoverable see Critical Accounting Estimates – Reinsurance Assets.

OTHER BUSINESS RISKS

Derivative Transactions

We utilize derivatives principally to enable us to hedge exposure associated with changes in levels of interest rates, currencies, credit, commodities, equity prices and other risks. Credit risk associated with derivative counterparties exists for a derivative contract when that contract has a positive fair value to us. The maximum potential exposure will increase or decrease during the life of the derivative commitments as a function of maturity and market conditions. All derivative transactions must be transacted within counterparty limits that have been approved by ERM.

We evaluate counterparty credit quality via an internal analysis that is consistent with the AIG Credit Policy. We utilize various credit enhancements, including letters of credit, guarantees, collateral, credit triggers, credit derivatives, margin agreements and subordination to reduce the credit risk related to outstanding financial derivative transactions. We require credit enhancements in connection with specific transactions based on, among other things, the creditworthiness of the counterparties, and transaction size and maturity. Furthermore, we enter into certain agreements that have the benefit of set-off and close-out netting provisions, such as ISDA Master Agreements. These provisions provide that, in the case of an early termination of a transaction, we can set off receivables from a counterparty against payables to the same counterparty arising out of all covered transactions. As a result, where a legally enforceable netting agreement exists, the fair value of the transaction with the counterparty represents the net sum of estimated fair values.

The fair value of our interest rate, currency, credit, commodity and equity swaps, options, swaptions, and forward commitments, futures, and forward contracts reported as a component of Other assets, was approximately \$0.8 billion at December 31, 2019 and \$0.9 billion at December 31, 2018. Where applicable, these amounts have been determined in accordance with the respective master netting agreements.

The following table presents the fair value of our derivatives portfolios in asset positions by internal counterparty credit rating:

At December 31,		2019		2018	
(in millions)					
Rating:					
AAA	\$	45	\$	37	
AA		19		4	
A		145		81	
BBB		553		619	
Below investment grade *		31		174	
Total	\$	793	\$	915	

* Below investment grade includes not rated.

For additional discussion related to derivative transactions see Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Glossary

Accident year The annual calendar accounting period in which loss events occurred, regardless of when the losses are actually reported, booked or paid.

Accident year combined ratio, as adjusted The combined ratio excluding catastrophe losses and related reinstatement premiums, prior year development, net of premium adjustments, and the impact of reserve discounting.

Accident year loss ratio, as adjusted The loss ratio excluding catastrophe losses and related reinstatement premiums, prior year development, net of premium adjustments, and the impact of reserve discounting.

Acquisition ratio Acquisition costs divided by net premiums earned. Acquisition costs are those costs incurred to acquire new and renewal insurance contracts and also include the amortization of VOBA and DAC. Acquisition costs vary with sales and include, but are not limited to, commissions, premium taxes, direct marketing costs and certain costs of personnel engaged in sales support activities such as underwriting.

Additional premium represents a premium on an insurance policy over and above the initial premium imposed at the beginning of the policy. An additional premium may be assessed if the insured's risk is found to have increased significantly.

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.

Assets under administration include assets under management and Retail Mutual Funds and Group Retirement mutual fund assets that we sell or administer.

Assets under management include assets in the general and separate accounts of our subsidiaries that support liabilities and surplus related to our life and annuity insurance products and the notional value of stable value wrap contracts.

Base Spread Net investment income excluding income from alternative investments and other enhancements, less interest credited excluding amortization of sales inducement assets.

Base Yield Net investment income excluding income from alternative investments and other enhancements, as a percentage of average base invested asset portfolio, which excludes alternative investments, other bond securities and certain other investments for which the fair value option has been elected. Base yield includes returns from base portfolio including accretion and income (loss) from certain other invested assets.

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 non-GAAP measures and are used to show the amount of our net worth on a per-common share basis. 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.

Casualty insurance Insurance that is primarily associated with the losses caused by injuries to third persons, i.e., not the insured, and the legal liability imposed on the insured as a result.

Combined ratio Sum of the loss ratio and the acquisition and general operating expense ratios.

CSA Credit Support Annex A legal document generally associated with an ISDA Master Agreement that provides for collateral postings which could vary depending on ratings and threshold levels.

CVA Credit Valuation Adjustment The CVA adjusts the valuation of derivatives to account for nonperformance risk of our counterparty with respect to all net derivative assets positions. Also, the CVA reflects the fair value movement in AIGFP's asset portfolio that is attributable to credit movements only, without the impact of other market factors such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates. Finally, the CVA also accounts for our own credit risk in the fair value measurement of all derivative net liability positions and liabilities where AIG has elected the fair value option, when appropriate.

DAC Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs Deferred costs that are incremental and directly related to the successful acquisition of new business or renewal of existing business.

DAC Related to Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of Investments An adjustment to DAC and Reserves for investment-oriented products, equal to the change in DAC and Unearned Revenue amortization that would have been recorded if fixed maturity securities available for sale and also, prior to 2018, equity securities at fair value had been sold at their stated aggregate fair value and the proceeds reinvested at current yields. An adjustment to benefit reserves for investment-oriented products is also recognized to reflect the application of the benefit ratio to the accumulated assessments that would have been recorded if fixed maturity securities available for sale and also, prior to 2018, equity securities at fair value had been sold at their stated aggregate fair value and the proceeds reinvested at current yields (collectively referred to as “shadow Investment-Oriented Adjustments”).

For long-duration traditional products, significant unrealized appreciation of investments in a sustained low interest rate environment may cause additional future policy benefit liabilities to be recorded (shadow loss reserves).

Deferred Gain on Retroactive Reinsurance Retroactive reinsurance is a reinsurance contract in which an assuming entity agrees to reimburse a ceding entity for liabilities incurred as a result of past insurable events. If the amount of premium paid by the ceding reinsurer is less than the related ceded loss reserves, the resulting gain is deferred and amortized over the settlement period of the reserves. Any related development on the ceded loss reserves recoverable under the contract would increase the deferred gain if unfavorable, or decrease the deferred gain if favorable.

Expense ratio Sum of acquisition expenses and general operating expenses, divided by net premiums earned.

General operating expense ratio General operating expenses divided by net premiums earned. General operating expenses are those costs that are generally attributed to the support infrastructure of the organization and include but are not limited to personnel costs, projects and bad debt expenses. General operating expenses exclude losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred, acquisition expenses, and investment expenses.

GIC/GIA *Guaranteed Investment Contract/Guaranteed Investment Agreement* A contract whereby the seller provides a guaranteed repayment of principal and a fixed or floating interest rate for a predetermined period of time.

IBNR *Incurred But Not Reported* Estimates of claims that have been incurred but not reported to us.

ISDA Master Agreement An agreement between two counterparties, which may have multiple derivative transactions with each other governed by such agreement, that generally provides for the net settlement of all or a specified group of these derivative transactions, as well as pledged collateral, through a single payment, in a single currency, in the event of a default on, or affecting any, one derivative transaction or a termination event affecting all, or a specified group of, derivative transactions.

LAE *Loss Adjustment Expenses* The expenses directly attributed to settling and paying claims of insureds and include, but are not limited to, legal fees, adjuster's fees and the portion of general expenses allocated to claim settlement costs.

Loan-to-Value Ratio Principal amount of loan amount divided by appraised value of collateral securing the loan.

Loss Ratio Losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred divided by net premiums earned.

Loss reserve development The increase or decrease in incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses related to prior years as a result of the re-estimation of loss reserves at successive valuation dates for a given group of claims.

Loss reserves Liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses. The estimated ultimate cost of settling claims relating to insured events that have occurred on or before the balance sheet date, whether or not reported to the insurer at that date.

Master netting agreement An agreement between two counterparties who have multiple derivative contracts with each other that provides for the net settlement of all contracts covered by such agreement, as well as pledged collateral, through a single payment, in a single currency, in the event of default on or upon termination of any one such contract.

Natural catastrophe losses are generally weather or seismic events having a net impact on AIG in excess of \$10 million each and man-made catastrophe losses, such as terrorism and civil disorders that exceed the \$10 million threshold.

Net premiums written represent the sales of an insurer, adjusted for reinsurance premiums assumed and ceded, during a given period. Net premiums earned are the revenue of an insurer for covering risk during a given period. Net premiums written are a measure of performance for a sales period, while Net premiums earned are a measure of performance for a coverage period.

Noncontrolling interests The portion of equity ownership in a consolidated subsidiary not attributable to the controlling parent company.

Policy fees An amount added to a policy premium, or deducted from a policy cash value or contract holder account, to reflect the cost of issuing a policy, establishing the required records, sending premium notices and other related expenses.

Pool A reinsurance arrangement whereby all of the underwriting results of the pool members are combined and then shared by each member in accordance with its pool participation percentage.

Premiums and deposits – Life and Retirement 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, FHLB funding agreements and mutual funds.

Prior year development See *Loss reserve development*.

RBC Risk-Based Capital A formula designed to measure the adequacy of an insurer's statutory surplus compared to the risks inherent in its business.

Reinstatement premiums Additional premiums payable to reinsurers or receivable from insurers to restore coverage limits that have been reduced or exhausted as a result of reinsured losses under certain excess of loss reinsurance treaties.

Reinsurance The practice whereby one insurer, the reinsurer, in consideration of a premium paid to that insurer, agrees to indemnify another insurer, the ceding company, for part or all of the liability of the ceding company under one or more policies or contracts of insurance which it has issued.

Retroactive Reinsurance See *Deferred Gain on Retroactive Reinsurance*.

Return on common equity – Adjusted after-tax income excluding AOCI and DTA (Adjusted return on common equity) is a non-GAAP measure and is used to show the rate of return on common shareholders' 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.

Return premium represents amounts given back to the insured in the case of a cancellation, an adjustment to the rate or an overpayment of an advance premium.

Severe losses are defined as non-catastrophic individual first-party losses, surety and trade credit losses greater than \$10 million, net of related reinsurance and salvage and subrogation.

SIA Sales Inducement Asset Represents enhanced crediting rates or bonus payments to contract holders on certain annuity and investment contract products that meet the criteria to be deferred and amortized over the life of the contract.

Solvency II Legislation in the European Union which reforms the insurance industry's solvency framework, including minimum capital and solvency requirements, governance requirements, risk management and public reporting standards. The Solvency II Directive (2009/138/EEC) was adopted on November 25, 2009 and became effective on January 1, 2016.

Subrogation The amount of recovery for claims we have paid our policyholders, generally from a negligent third party or such party's insurer.

Surrender charge A charge levied against an investor for the early withdrawal of funds from a life insurance or annuity contract, or for the cancellation of the agreement.

Surrender rate represents annualized surrenders and withdrawals as a percentage of average reserves and Group Retirement mutual fund assets under administration.

Unearned premium reserve Liabilities established by insurers and reinsurers to reflect unearned premiums, which are usually refundable to policyholders if an insurance or reinsurance contract is canceled prior to expiration of the contract term.

VOBA Value of Business Acquired Present value of projected future gross profits from in-force policies of acquired businesses.

Acronyms

A&H Accident and Health Insurance

ABS Asset-Backed Securities

AUM Assets Under Management

CDO Collateralized Debt Obligations

CDS Credit Default Swap

CMA Capital Maintenance Agreement

CMBS Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities

EGPs Estimated gross profits

FASB Financial Accounting Standards Board

FRBNY Federal Reserve Bank of New York

GAAP Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America

GMDB Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefits

GMWB Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefits

ISDA International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.

Moody's Moody's Investors' Service Inc.

NAIC National Association of Insurance Commissioners

NM Not Meaningful

OTC Over-the-Counter

OTTI Other-Than-Temporary Impairment

RMBS Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities

S&P Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC

SEC Securities and Exchange Commission

URR Unearned revenue reserve

VIE Variable Interest Entity

ITEM 7A | Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

The information required by this item is set forth in the Enterprise Risk Management section of Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and is incorporated herein by reference.

Part II

ITEM 8 | Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, INC.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of American International Group, Inc.

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of American International Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income (loss), equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019, including the related notes and financial statement schedules listed in the accompanying index (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the COSO.

Basis for Opinions

The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Company's consolidated financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Valuation of Certain Level 3 Fixed Maturity Securities

As described in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements, as of December 31, 2019, the total fair value of the Company's level 3 fixed maturity securities, including bonds available for sale and other bond securities, was \$29.7 billion, comprised of residential mortgage backed securities, commercial mortgage backed securities, collateralized debt obligations, other asset-backed securities, and fixed maturity securities issued by corporations (including private placements), municipalities, and other governmental agencies. As the volume or level of market activity for these securities is limited, management determines fair value either by requesting brokers who are knowledgeable about the particular security to provide a price quote, which according to management is generally non-binding, or by employing market accepted valuation models. In both cases, certain inputs used to determine fair value may not be observable in the market. For certain private placement securities, fair value is determined based on discounted cash flow models using discount rates based on credit spreads, yields or price levels of comparable securities, adjusted for illiquidity and structure. For other level 3 securities, such assumptions may include loan delinquencies and defaults, loss severity, and prepayments. As disclosed by management, fair value estimates are subject to management review to ensure valuation models and related inputs are reasonable.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the valuation of certain level 3 fixed maturity securities is a critical audit matter are (i) the valuation involved the application of significant judgment by management to determine the fair value of these securities, which led to a high degree of auditor subjectivity and judgment in performing the audit procedures relating to the aforementioned assumptions that are used to determine the fair value, (ii) there was significant audit effort and judgment in evaluating the audit evidence related to the valuation, and (iii) the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in performing procedures and evaluating the audit evidence obtained.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to the valuation of level 3 fixed maturity securities, including controls related to (i) management's review over the pricing function and (ii) identifying and resolving pricing exceptions. These procedures also included, among others, obtaining independent third party vendor pricing, where available, and the involvement of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in developing an independent range of prices for a sample of securities. Developing the independent range of prices involved testing the completeness and accuracy of data used by management on a sample basis and evaluating management's assumptions noted above. The independent third party vendor pricing and the independently developed ranges were compared to management's recorded fair value estimates.

Valuation of Insurance Liabilities - Unpaid Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses (Loss Reserves)

As described in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements, loss reserves represent the accumulation of estimates of unpaid claims, including estimates for claims incurred but not reported and loss adjustment expenses, less applicable discount. As of December 31, 2019, the Company's total liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses was \$78.3 billion, of which the net liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses was \$47.3 billion, and reinsurance recoveries were \$31.0 billion. Management's estimate of the loss reserves relies on several key judgments, including (i) actuarial methods, (ii) relative weights given to these methods by product line, (iii) underlying actuarial assumptions, and (iv) groupings of similar product lines. Actuarial assumptions include (i) expected loss ratios, (ii) loss development factors, and (iii) loss cost trend factors. During management's actuarial reviews, various factors are considered, including economic conditions; the legal, regulatory, judicial and social environment; medical cost trends; policy pricing and terms; changes in the claims handling process; and the impact of reinsurance. As described in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements, management uses a combination of actuarial methods to project ultimate losses for both long-tail and short-tail exposures.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the valuation of loss reserves is a critical audit matter are (i) the valuation involved the application of significant judgment by management when developing their estimate, which led to a high degree of auditor subjectivity and judgment in performing the audit procedures related to the evaluation, (ii) there was significant audit effort and judgment in evaluating the audit evidence related to the actuarial methods, weights given to these methods by product line, groupings of similar product lines, and the aforementioned actuarial assumptions, and (iii) the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in performing procedures and evaluating the audit evidence obtained.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to the valuation of unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses and reinsurance recoveries, including controls over the selection of actuarial methods and development of significant assumptions, as well as controls designed to identify and address management bias and contrary evidence. These procedures also included, among others, the involvement of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in performing one or a combination of procedures for a sample of product lines, including (i) independently estimating reserves using actual historical data and loss development patterns, as well as industry data and other benchmarks, and comparing management's actuarially determined reserves to these independent estimates, and (ii) evaluating management's actuarial reserving methods and aforementioned factors, including actuarial assumptions and judgments impacting loss reserves and the consistency of management's approach period-over-period. Performing these procedures involved testing the completeness and accuracy of data used by management on a sample basis.

Amortization and Recoverability of Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs for Investment-Oriented Products

As described in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements, as of December 31, 2019, deferred policy acquisition costs (DAC) related to universal life and investment-type products (collectively, investment-oriented products) were approximately \$6.1 billion. Policy acquisition costs and policy issuance costs related to investment-oriented products are deferred and amortized, with interest, in relation to the incidence of estimated gross profits to be realized over the estimated lives of the contracts. As disclosed by management, estimated gross profits are affected by a number of factors, including current and expected interest rates, net investment income and spreads, net realized capital gains and losses, fees, surrender rates, mortality experience, policyholder behavior experience, equity market returns, and volatility. If the assumptions used for estimated gross profits change, DAC is recalculated using the updated assumptions, and any resulting adjustment is included in income. DAC for investment-oriented products is reviewed by management for recoverability, which involves estimating the future profitability of the current business. If actual profitability is substantially lower than previously estimated profitability, DAC may be subject to an impairment charge.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to amortization and recoverability of DAC for investment-oriented products is a critical audit matter are (i) there was significant judgment by management to determine the assumptions including mortality, surrender rates, policyholder behavior, interest rates and equity market return, which led to a high degree of auditor subjectivity and judgment in performing the audit procedures related to the significant assumptions used in the estimate, (ii) there was significant audit effort and judgment in evaluating the audit evidence relating to the significant estimated gross profit assumptions, and (iii) the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in evaluating the audit evidence obtained.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to the amortization and recoverability of DAC for investment-oriented products, including controls over the development of significant assumptions. These procedures also included, among others, the involvement of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in evaluating the appropriateness of management's methodology and the reasonableness of management's assumptions used in the calculation of estimated gross profits, including mortality, surrender rates, policyholder behavior, interest rates and equity market return. The evaluation of the reasonableness of the assumptions included consideration of the consistency of the assumptions across products in relation to prior periods and in relation to management's historical experience or observed industry practice. Procedures were performed to test the completeness and accuracy of data used by management in developing the assumptions on a sample basis.

Valuation of Guaranteed Benefit Features of Certain Life and Annuity Products

As described in Notes 6, 14 and 15 to the consolidated financial statements, certain variable annuity and equity-indexed annuity contracts contain embedded derivatives which are bifurcated from the host contracts and accounted for separately at fair value in policyholder contract deposits. As of December 31, 2019, the fair value of these embedded derivatives was \$3.9 billion and \$2.5 billion for equity-indexed annuity and variable annuities with guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits, respectively. The fair value of embedded derivatives contained in certain variable annuity and equity-indexed annuity contracts is measured based on policyholder behavior and capital market assumptions related to projected cash flows over the expected lives of the contracts. The policyholder behavior assumptions for these liabilities include mortality, lapses, withdrawals, and benefit utilization, along with an explicit risk margin to reflect a market participant's estimates of projected cash flows. Estimates of future policyholder behavior assumptions are subjective and based primarily on the Company's historical experience. The capital market assumptions related to the embedded derivatives for variable annuity contracts involves judgments regarding expected market rates of return, market volatility, credit spreads, correlations of certain market variables, fund performance, and discount rates. With respect to embedded derivatives for equity-indexed annuity contracts, option pricing models are used to estimate fair value, taking into account the capital market assumptions for future equity index growth rates, volatility of the equity index, future interest rates, and management's ability to adjust the participation rate and the cap on equity-indexed credited rates in light of market conditions and policyholder behavior assumptions. Additional policyholder liabilities are also established for universal life policies with secondary guarantees. As of December 31, 2019, the liability for universal life secondary guarantees was \$2.7 billion, which is included within policyholder contract deposits. The policyholder behavior assumptions for these liabilities include mortality, lapses and premium persistency. The capital market assumptions used for the liability for universal life secondary guarantees include discount rates and net earned rates.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the valuation of guaranteed benefit features of certain life and annuity products is a critical audit matter are (i) there was significant judgment by management in developing the aforementioned assumptions for the embedded derivatives and the additional policyholder liabilities, which led to a high degree of auditor subjectivity and judgment in performing the audit procedures related to the significant assumptions used in the estimate, (ii) there was significant audit effort and judgment in evaluating the audit evidence relating to the models and significant assumptions used by management in the valuation of the embedded derivatives and additional policyholder liabilities, and (iii) the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in evaluating the audit evidence obtained.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to the valuation of guaranteed benefit features of certain life and annuity products, including controls over the development of models and assumptions. These procedures also included, among others, the involvement of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in performing an evaluation of the appropriateness of management's methodology and the reasonableness of management's judgments used in developing policyholder behavior and capital market assumptions used in estimating the valuation of guaranteed benefit features. These procedures considered the consistency of the assumptions across products, in relation to prior periods, and in relation to management's historical experience or observed industry practice, and the continued appropriateness of unchanged assumptions. Procedures were performed to test the completeness and accuracy of data provided by management on a sample basis.

Recoverability of Net U.S. Federal Deferred Tax Asset

As described in Note 23 to the consolidated financial statements, as of December 31, 2019, the Company had a net U.S. federal deferred tax asset of \$12.5 billion. Management evaluates the recoverability of the net deferred tax asset and the need for a valuation allowance based on the weight of all positive and negative evidence to reach a conclusion of whether it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. In assessing the recoverability of the net deferred tax asset, management considers a number of factors, which include forecasts of future income for each of the businesses and actual and planned business and operational changes, using assumptions about future macroeconomic and company specific conditions and events. Management subjects the forecasts to changes in key assumptions and evaluates the effect on tax attribute utilization. Management also applies changes to assumptions about the effectiveness of relevant prudent and feasible tax planning strategies. As of December 31, 2019, management determined that it is more likely than not that the U.S. federal net operating loss and foreign tax credit carryforwards will be utilized prior to expiration, and, thus, no valuation allowance has been established.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the recoverability of the net U.S. federal deferred tax asset is a critical audit matter are (i) there was significant judgment by management when developing their estimate of the recoverability, which led to a high degree of auditor subjectivity and judgment in performing the audit procedures relating to the forecasts of future income for each of the businesses, assumptions about future macroeconomic and company specific conditions and events, tax attribute carryforward periods, and tax planning strategies, (ii) there was significant audit effort and judgment in evaluating the audit evidence related to the recoverability of the net U.S. federal deferred tax asset, and (iii) the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in evaluating the audit evidence obtained.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to the recoverability of the net U.S. federal deferred tax asset, including controls over the accuracy of input data relevant to the analysis, such as cumulative loss measurement, reversal of temporary differences, adjustments to forecasted pre-tax income to calculate future taxable income, and enacted and effective tax law considerations. These procedures also included, among others, the involvement of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in (i) evaluating management's assessment of the recoverability of the net U.S. federal deferred tax asset, including the reasonableness of the application of tax law, (ii) testing management's process for forecasting future income for each of the businesses, which included evaluating the impact of actual and planned business and operational changes, the reasonableness of assumptions about future macroeconomic and company specific conditions and events, as well as considering whether management demonstrated their ability and intent in executing planned strategies, (iii) testing the tax attribute carryforward periods, and (iv) evaluating the prudence and feasibility of the implementation of available tax planning strategies that impact the recoverability of the net U.S. federal deferred tax asset.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

New York, New York

February 21, 2020

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1980.

American International Group, Inc.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
<i>(in millions, except for share data)</i>		
Assets:		
Investments:		
Fixed maturity securities:		
Bonds available for sale, at fair value (amortized cost: 2019 - \$233,230; 2018 - \$225,780)	\$ 251,086	\$ 229,391
Other bond securities, at fair value (See Note 7)	6,682	11,415
Equity securities, at fair value (See Note 7)	841	1,253
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net of allowance	46,984	43,135
Other invested assets (portion measured at fair value: 2019 - \$6,827; 2018 - \$5,894)	18,792	19,341
Short-term investments, including restricted cash of \$188 in 2019 and \$142 in 2018 (portion measured at fair value: 2019 - \$5,343; 2018 - \$3,015)	13,230	9,674
Total investments	337,615	314,209
Cash	2,856	2,873
Accrued investment income	2,334	2,389
Premiums and other receivables, net of allowance	10,274	11,011
Reinsurance assets, net of allowance	37,977	38,172
Deferred income taxes	13,146	15,221
Deferred policy acquisition costs	11,207	12,694
Other assets, including restricted cash of \$243 in 2019 and \$343 in 2018 (portion measured at fair value: 2019 - \$3,151; 2018 - \$973)	16,383	13,568
Separate account assets, at fair value	93,272	81,847
Total assets	\$ 525,064	\$ 491,984
Liabilities:		
Liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	\$ 78,328	\$ 83,639
Unearned premiums	18,269	19,248
Future policy benefits for life and accident and health insurance contracts	50,512	44,935
Policyholder contract deposits (portion measured at fair value: 2019 - \$6,910; 2018 - \$4,116)	151,869	142,262
Other policyholder funds	3,428	3,568
Other liabilities (portion measured at fair value: 2019 - \$1,100; 2018 - \$1,265)	26,609	24,636
Long-term debt (portion measured at fair value: 2019 - \$2,062; 2018 - \$2,213)	25,479	26,136
Debt of consolidated investment entities	9,871	8,404
Separate account liabilities	93,272	81,847
Total liabilities	457,637	434,675
Contingencies, commitments and guarantees (See Note 17)		
AIG shareholders' equity:		
Series A Non-cumulative preferred stock and additional paid in capital, \$5.00 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued: 2019 - 20,000 and 2018 - 0; liquidation preference \$500	485	-
Common stock, \$2.50 par value; 5,000,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued: 2019 - 1,906,671,492 and 2018 - 1,906,671,492	4,766	4,766
Treasury stock, at cost; 2019 - 1,036,672,461 shares; 2018 - 1,040,062,063 shares of common stock	(48,987)	(49,144)
Additional paid-in capital	81,345	81,268
Retained earnings	23,084	20,884
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	4,982	(1,413)
Total AIG shareholders' equity	65,675	56,361
Non-redeemable noncontrolling interests	1,752	948
Total equity	67,427	57,309
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 525,064	\$ 491,984

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

American International Group, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Income

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
<i>(dollars in millions, except per common share data)</i>			
Revenues:			
Premiums	\$ 30,561	\$ 30,614	\$ 31,374
Policy fees	3,015	2,791	2,935
Net investment income	14,619	12,476	14,179
Net realized capital gains (losses):			
Total other-than-temporary impairments on available for sale securities	(172)	(190)	(196)
Portion of other-than-temporary impairments on available for sale fixed maturity securities recognized in Other comprehensive income (loss)	(2)	(61)	(31)
Net other-than-temporary impairments on available for sale securities recognized in net income (loss)	(174)	(251)	(227)
Other realized capital gains (losses)	806	121	(1,153)
Total net realized capital gains (losses)	632	(130)	(1,380)
Other income	919	1,638	2,412
Total revenues	49,746	47,389	49,520
Benefits, losses and expenses:			
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred	25,402	27,412	29,972
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	3,832	3,754	3,592
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	5,164	5,386	4,288
General operating and other expenses	8,537	9,302	9,107
Interest expense	1,417	1,309	1,168
(Gain) loss on extinguishment of debt	32	7	(5)
Net (gain) loss on sale of divested businesses	75	(38)	(68)
Total benefits, losses and expenses	44,459	47,132	48,054
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense	5,287	257	1,466
Income tax expense (benefit):			
Current	545	336	636
Deferred	621	(182)	6,890
Income tax expense	1,166	154	7,526
Income (loss) from continuing operations	4,121	103	(6,060)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	48	(42)	4
Net income (loss)	4,169	61	(6,056)
Less:			
Net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	821	67	28
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG	3,348	(6)	(6,084)
Less: Dividends on preferred stock	22	-	-
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ 3,326	\$ (6)	\$ (6,084)
Income (loss) per common share attributable to AIG common shareholders:			
Basic:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 3.74	\$ 0.04	\$ (6.54)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.05)	\$ -
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ 3.79	\$ (0.01)	\$ (6.54)
Diluted:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 3.69	\$ 0.04	\$ (6.54)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.05)	\$ -
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ 3.74	\$ (0.01)	\$ (6.54)
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic	876,750,264	898,405,537	930,561,286
Diluted	889,511,946	910,141,242	930,561,286

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

American International Group, Inc. Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,169	\$ 61	\$ (6,056)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax			
Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of fixed maturity securities on which other-than-temporary credit impairments were taken	661	(1,000)	367
Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of all other investments	5,689	(4,975)	1,288
Change in foreign currency translation adjustments	104	(349)	539
Change in retirement plan liabilities adjustment	(36)	28	41
Change in fair value of liabilities under fair value option attributable to changes in own credit risk	(3)	3	-
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6,415	(6,293)	2,235
Comprehensive income (loss)	10,584	(6,232)	(3,821)
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	841	76	28
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to AIG	\$ 9,743	\$ (6,308)	\$ (3,849)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

American International Group, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Equity

	Preferred Stock and Additional Paid-in Capital	Common Stock	Treasury Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total AIG Share- holders' Equity	Non- redeemable Non- controlling Interests	Total Equity
<i>(in millions)</i>									
Balance, January 1, 2017	\$ -	\$ 4,766	\$ (41,471)	\$ 81,064	\$ 28,711	\$ 3,230	\$ 76,300	\$ 558	\$ 76,858
Common stock issued under stock plans	-	-	147	(325)	-	-	(178)	-	(178)
Purchase of common stock	-	-	(6,275)	-	-	-	(6,275)	-	(6,275)
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG or noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	(6,084)	-	(6,084)	28	(6,056)
Dividends on common stock	-	-	-	-	(1,172)	-	(1,172)	-	(1,172)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	2,235	2,235	-	2,235
Current and deferred income taxes	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	(4)	-	(4)
Net increase due to acquisitions and consolidations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	101
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	42
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(193)	(193)
Other	-	-	4	343	2	-	349	1	350
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ -	\$ 4,766	\$ (47,595)	\$ 81,078	\$ 21,457	\$ 5,465	\$ 65,171	\$ 537	\$ 65,708
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of tax	-	-	-	-	568	(576)	(8)	-	(8)
Common stock issued under stock plans	-	-	189	(344)	-	-	(155)	-	(155)
Purchase of common stock	-	-	(1,739)	-	-	-	(1,739)	-	(1,739)
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG or noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	(6)	-	(6)	67	61
Dividends on common stock	-	-	-	-	(1,138)	-	(1,138)	-	(1,138)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	(6,302)	(6,302)	9	(6,293)
Current and deferred income taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net increase due to acquisitions and consolidations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	63
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	373	373
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(96)	(96)
Other	-	-	1	534	3	-	538	(5)	533
Balance, December 31, 2018	\$ -	\$ 4,766	\$ (49,144)	\$ 81,268	\$ 20,884	\$ (1,413)	\$ 56,361	\$ 948	\$ 57,309
Preferred stock issued	485	-	-	-	-	-	485	-	485
Common stock issued under stock plans	-	-	156	(236)	-	-	(80)	-	(80)
Purchase of common stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income attributable to AIG or noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	3,348	-	3,348	821	4,169
Dividends on preferred stock	-	-	-	-	(22)	-	(22)	-	(22)
Dividends on common stock	-	-	-	-	(1,114)	-	(1,114)	-	(1,114)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	6,395	6,395	20	6,415
Current and deferred income taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net increase due to acquisitions and consolidations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	65
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(131)	(131)
Other	-	-	1	313	(12)	-	302	10	312
Balance, December 31, 2019	\$ 485	\$ 4,766	\$ (48,987)	\$ 81,345	\$ 23,084	\$ 4,982	\$ 65,675	\$ 1,752	\$ 67,427

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

American International Group, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,169	\$ 61	\$ (6,056)
(Income) loss from discontinued operations	(48)	42	(4)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating			
Noncash revenues, expenses, gains and losses included in income (loss):			
Net (gains) losses on sales of securities available for sale and other assets	(862)	98	(431)
Net (gain) loss on sale of divested businesses	75	(38)	(68)
(Gains) losses on extinguishment of debt	32	7	(5)
Unrealized losses in earnings - net	207	443	79
Equity in loss from equity method investments, net of dividends or distributions	260	363	350
Depreciation and other amortization	5,006	5,362	3,874
Impairments of assets	299	425	685
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Insurance reserves	(5,224)	1,065	2,637
Premiums and other receivables and payables - net	437	887	410
Reinsurance assets and funds held under reinsurance treaties	217	(3,289)	(10,870)
Capitalization of deferred policy acquisition costs	(5,403)	(5,832)	(4,819)
Current and deferred income taxes - net	912	-	6,981
Other, net	(1,005)	467	(581)
Total adjustments	(5,049)	(42)	(1,758)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(928)	61	(7,818)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from (payments for)			
Sales or distributions of:			
Available for sale securities	22,145	25,143	31,082
Other securities	7,918	3,755	3,792
Other invested assets	4,185	4,365	6,913
Divested businesses, net	2	10	792
Maturities of fixed maturity securities available for sale	25,488	24,777	29,011
Principal payments received on and sales of mortgage and other loans receivable	5,826	4,272	5,742
Purchases of:			
Available for sale securities	(54,410)	(44,109)	(49,856)
Other securities	(1,638)	(1,318)	(1,147)
Other invested assets	(3,346)	(2,839)	(2,874)
Mortgage and other loans receivable	(9,515)	(10,286)	(9,369)
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash and restricted cash acquired	-	(5,717)	-
Net change in short-term investments	(3,633)	1,524	2,098
Other, net	1,503	200	(2,143)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(5,475)	(223)	14,041
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from (payments for)			
Policyholder contract deposits	22,307	24,178	17,908
Policyholder contract withdrawals	(17,556)	(17,999)	(15,785)
Issuance of long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	3,881	4,734	3,356
Repayments of long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	(3,202)	(3,672)	(3,698)
Issuance of preferred stock, net of issuance costs	485	-	-
Purchase of common stock	-	(1,739)	(6,275)
Dividends paid on preferred stock	(22)	-	-
Dividends paid on common stock	(1,114)	(1,138)	(1,172)
Other, net	1,600	(3,570)	(31)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	6,379	794	(5,697)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and restricted cash	16	(11)	(29)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and restricted cash	(8)	621	497
Cash and restricted cash at beginning of year	3,358	2,737	2,107
Change in cash of businesses held for sale	(63)	-	133
Cash and restricted cash at end of year	\$ 3,287	\$ 3,358	\$ 2,737

American International Group, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows *(continued)*

Supplementary Disclosure of Consolidated Cash Flow Information

<i>(in millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Cash	\$ 2,856	\$ 2,873	\$ 2,362
Restricted cash included in Short-term investments*	188	142	58
Restricted cash included in Other assets*	243	343	317
Total cash and restricted cash shown in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	\$ 3,287	\$ 3,358	\$ 2,737
Cash paid during the period for:			
Interest	\$ 1,326	\$ 1,312	\$ 1,282
Taxes	\$ 252	\$ 154	\$ 544
Non-cash investing activities:			
Fixed maturity securities available for sale received in connection with pension risk transfer transactions	\$ 1,072	\$ -	\$ -
Non-cash financing activities:			
Interest credited to policyholder contract deposits included in financing activities	\$ 3,305	\$ 3,392	\$ 3,309

* Includes funds held for tax sharing payments to AIG Parent, security deposits, replacement reserve deposits related to our affordable housing investments, and security deposits for certain leased aircraft and escrow funds related to our investment in Castle Holdings LLC's aircraft assets, which was sold in 2018.

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

1. Basis of Presentation

American International Group, Inc. (AIG) is a leading global insurance organization serving customers in more than 80 countries and jurisdictions. AIG companies serve commercial and individual customers through one of the most extensive worldwide property-casualty networks of any insurer. In addition, AIG companies are leading providers of life insurance and retirement services in the United States. AIG Common Stock, par value \$2.50 per share (AIG Common Stock), is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: AIG). Unless the context indicates otherwise, the terms “AIG,” “we,” “us” or “our” mean American International Group, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries and the term “AIG Parent” means American International Group, Inc. and not any of its consolidated subsidiaries.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of AIG Parent, our controlled subsidiaries (generally through a greater than 50 percent ownership of voting rights and voting interests), and variable interest entities (VIEs) of which we are the primary beneficiary. Equity investments in entities that we do not consolidate, including corporate entities in which we have significant influence and partnership and partnership-like entities in which we have more than minor influence over the operating and financial policies, are accounted for under the equity method unless we have elected the fair value option.

Certain of our foreign subsidiaries included in the Consolidated Financial Statements report on the basis of fiscal period ending November 30. The effect on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations of all material events occurring at these subsidiaries through the date of each of the periods presented in these Consolidated Financial Statements has been considered for adjustment and/or disclosure.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP). All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

ACQUISITION OF BUSINESSES

Validus

On July 18, 2018, we completed the purchase of Validus Holdings, Ltd. (Validus), a leading provider of reinsurance, primary insurance, and asset management services, for \$5.5 billion in cash. The results of Validus following the date of the acquisition are included in our General Insurance segment starting in the third quarter of 2018. Our North America results include the results of Validus Reinsurance, Ltd. and Western World Insurance Group, Inc., while our International results include the results of Talbot Holdings Ltd.

For additional information relating to the acquisition of Validus, see Note 5.

Glatfelter

On November 6, 2018 AIG completed the purchase of Glatfelter Insurance Group, a full-service broker and insurance company providing services for specialty programs and retail operations.

Ellipse

On December 31, 2018, AIG Life Ltd., a UK AIG Life and Retirement company, completed the acquisition of Ellipse, a specialist provider of group life risk protection in the UK.

SALES OF BUSINESSES

Sale of Certain Insurance Subsidiary Operations to Fairfax

On October 18, 2016, we entered into an agreement to sell certain insurance operations to Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited (Fairfax). The agreement included the sale of our subsidiary operations in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay and Turkey. Fairfax acquired renewal rights for the portfolios of local business written by our operations in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, and assume certain of our operating assets and employees. Substantially all of the operations and renewal rights that we agreed to sell to Fairfax were sold by December 31, 2017.

AIG Fuji Life Insurance

On November 14, 2016, we entered into an agreement to sell Fuji Life to FWD Group, the insurance arm of Pacific Century Group. Total cash consideration to us was approximately \$333 million. The transaction closed on April 30, 2017.

Fortitude Holdings

On November 13, 2018, AIG completed the sale of a 19.9 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Group Holdings, LLC (Fortitude Holdings) to TC Group Cayman Investments Holdings, L.P. (TCG), an affiliate of The Carlyle Group L.P. (Carlyle) (2018 Fortitude Sale). Upon completion of the 2018 Fortitude Sale, Fortitude Holdings owned 100 percent of the outstanding common shares of Fortitude Reinsurance Company Ltd (Fortitude Re) and AIG had an 80.1 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings. We received \$381 million in cash and will receive up to \$95 million of deferred compensation which is subject to certain purchase price adjustments. To the extent we do not receive all or a portion of the planned distributions within 18 months of the closing of the 2018 Fortitude Sale, TCG will pay us up to an additional \$100 million. In connection with the 2018 Fortitude Sale, we agreed to certain investment commitment targets into various Carlyle strategies and to certain minimum investment management fee payments within 36 months following the closing. We also will be required to pay a proportionate amount of an agreed make-whole fee to the extent we fail to satisfy such investment commitment targets.

On November 25, 2019, AIG entered into a membership interest purchase agreement with Fortitude Holdings, Carlyle, Carlyle FRL, an investment fund advised by an affiliate of Carlyle (Carlyle FRL), T&D United Capital Co., Ltd. (T&D) and T&D Holdings, Inc., pursuant to which, subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions set forth therein, Carlyle FRL will purchase from AIG a 51.6 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings and T&D will purchase from AIG a 25 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings (2019 Fortitude Sale). Upon closing of the 2019 Fortitude Sale, AIG will have a 3.5 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings. In connection with the 2019 Fortitude Sale agreement, AIG, Fortitude Holdings and an affiliate of Carlyle FRL have agreed that, effective as of the closing of the 2019 Fortitude Sale, (i) AIG's aforementioned investment commitment targets will be assumed by Fortitude Holdings and AIG will be released therefrom, and (ii) Carlyle will remain obligated to pay AIG \$95 million of deferred compensation and up to an additional \$100 million to the extent AIG does not receive all or a portion of the planned distributions within 18 months of the closing of the 2018 Fortitude Sale. We expect to contribute approximately \$1.45 billion of the proceeds of the 2019 Fortitude Sale to certain of our insurance company subsidiaries for a period of time following the closing of the transaction. There can be no guarantee that we will receive the required regulatory approvals or that closing conditions will be satisfied in order to consummate the 2019 Fortitude Sale.

For further details on this transaction see Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires the application of accounting policies that often involve a significant degree of judgment. Accounting policies that we believe are most dependent on the application of estimates and assumptions are considered our critical accounting estimates and are related to the determination of:

- liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses (loss reserves);
- valuation of future policy benefit liabilities and timing and extent of loss recognition;
- valuation of liabilities for guaranteed benefit features of variable annuity products;
- valuation of embedded derivatives for fixed index annuity and life products;
- estimated gross profits to value deferred policy acquisition costs for investment-oriented products;
- reinsurance assets;
- impairment charges, including other-than-temporary impairments on available for sale securities, impairments on other invested assets, including investments in life settlements, allowances for loan losses, and goodwill impairment;
- liability for legal contingencies;
- fair value measurements of certain financial assets and liabilities; and
- income tax assets and liabilities, including recoverability of our net deferred tax asset and the predictability of future tax operating profitability of the character necessary to realize the net deferred tax asset and estimates associated with the Tax Act.

These accounting estimates require the use of assumptions about matters, some of which are highly uncertain at the time of estimation. To the extent actual experience differs from the assumptions used, our consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially affected.

OUT OF PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2018, our results include out of period adjustments relating to prior periods that decreased net income attributable to AIG by \$77 million, and decreased Income from continuing operations before income taxes by \$98 million. The out of period adjustments are primarily related to decreases in deferred policy acquisition costs and increases in policyholder contract deposits. We determined that these adjustments were not material to the current year or to any previously reported annual financial statements. Had these adjustments been recorded in their appropriate periods, Net income attributable to AIG for the year ended December 31, 2017 would have increased by \$95 million.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following table identifies our significant accounting policies presented in other Notes to these Consolidated Financial Statements, with a reference to the Note where a detailed description can be found:

Note 7. Investments

- Fixed maturity and equity securities
- Other invested assets
- Short-term investments
- Net investment income
- Net realized capital gains (losses)
- Other-than-temporary impairments

Note 8. Lending Activities

- Mortgage and other loans receivable – net of allowance

Note 9. Reinsurance

- Reinsurance assets – net of allowance
- Retroactive reinsurance

Note 10. Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs

- Deferred policy acquisition costs
- Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs

Note 11. Variable Interest Entities

Note 12. Derivatives and Hedge Accounting

- Derivative assets and liabilities, at fair value

Note 13. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Note 14. Insurance Liabilities

- Liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses
- Discounting of reserves
- Future policy benefits
- Policyholder contract deposits
- Other policyholder funds

Note 15. Variable Life and Annuity Contracts

Note 16. Debt

- Long-term debt

Note 17. Contingencies, Commitments and Guarantees

- Legal contingencies

Note 19. Earnings Per Common Share

Note 23. Income Taxes

OTHER SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Premiums for short-duration contracts are recorded as written on the inception date of the policy. Premiums are earned primarily on a pro rata basis over the term of the related coverage. Sales of extended services contracts are reflected as premiums written and earned on a pro rata basis over the term of the related coverage. In addition, certain miscellaneous income is included as premiums written and earned. The reserve for unearned premiums includes the portion of premiums written relating to the unexpired terms of coverage. Reinsurance premiums are typically earned over the same period as the underlying policies or risks covered by the contract. As a result, the earnings pattern of a reinsurance contract may extend up to 24 months, reflecting the inception dates of the underlying policies throughout the year.

Reinsurance premiums ceded under prospective reinsurance agreements are recognized as a reduction in revenues over the period the reinsurance coverage is provided in proportion to the risks to which the premiums relate.

Reinsurance premiums for assumed business are estimated based on information received from brokers, ceding companies and reinsureds. Any subsequent differences that arise regarding such estimates are recorded in the periods in which they are determined.

Premiums for long-duration insurance products and life contingent annuities are recognized as revenues when due. Estimates for premiums due but not yet collected are accrued.

Policy fees represent fees recognized from universal life and investment-type products consisting of policy charges for the cost of insurance, policy administration charges, surrender charges and amortization of unearned revenue reserves. Policy fees are recognized as revenues in the period in which they are assessed against policyholders, unless the fees are designed to compensate AIG for services to be provided in the future. Fees deferred as unearned revenue are amortized in relation to the incidence of expected gross profits to be realized over the estimated lives of the contracts, similar to DAC.

Other income includes advisory fee income from the Life and Retirement broker dealer business.

Cash represents cash on hand and demand deposits.

Short-term investments Short-term investments include highly liquid securities and other investments with remaining maturities of one year or less, but greater than three months, at the time of purchase. Securities included within short-term investments are stated at estimated fair value, while other investments included within short-term investments are stated at amortized cost, which approximates estimated fair value.

Premiums and other receivables – net of allowance include premium balances receivable, amounts due from agents and brokers and policyholders, trade receivables for the Direct Investment book (DIB) and Global Capital Markets (GCM) and other receivables. Trade receivables for GCM include cash collateral posted to derivative counterparties that is not eligible to be netted against derivative liabilities. The allowance for doubtful accounts on premiums and other receivables was \$178 million and \$216 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Deposit assets and liabilities: We have entered into certain insurance and reinsurance contracts, primarily in our General Insurance companies, that do not contain sufficient insurance risk to be accounted for as insurance or reinsurance. When we receive premiums on such contracts, the premiums received, after deduction for certain related expenses, are recorded as deposits within Other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Net proceeds of these deposits are invested and generate Net investment income. When we pay premiums on such contracts, the premiums paid are recorded as deposits within Other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The deposit asset or liability is adjusted as amounts are paid, consistent with the underlying contracts.

Other assets consist of sales inducement assets, prepaid expenses, deposits, other deferred charges, real estate, other fixed assets, capitalized software costs, goodwill, intangible assets other than goodwill, restricted cash, derivative assets and assets of businesses classified as held-for-sale.

We offer sales inducements which include enhanced crediting rates or bonus payments to contract holders (bonus interest) on certain annuity and investment contract products. Such amounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the contract using the same methodology and assumptions used to amortize DAC (*see Note 10 herein*). To qualify for such accounting treatment, the bonus interest must be explicitly identified in the contract at inception. We must also demonstrate that such amounts are incremental to amounts we credit on similar contracts without bonus interest, and are higher than the contract's expected ongoing crediting rates for periods after the bonus period. The deferred bonus interest and other deferred sales inducement assets totaled \$430 million and \$752 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The amortization expense associated with these assets is reported within Interest credited to policyholder account balances in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Such amortization expense totaled \$79 million, \$156 million and \$94 million for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The cost of buildings and furniture and equipment is depreciated principally on the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives (maximum of 40 years for buildings and 10 years for furniture and equipment). Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to income as incurred and expenditures for improvements are capitalized and depreciated. We periodically assess the carrying amount of our real estate for purposes of determining any asset impairment. Capitalized software costs, which represent costs directly related to obtaining, developing or upgrading internal use software, are capitalized and amortized using the straight-line method over a period generally not exceeding ten years.

Separate accounts represent funds for which investment income and investment gains and losses accrue directly to the policyholders who bear the investment risk. Each account has specific investment objectives and the assets are carried at fair value. The assets of each account are legally segregated and are not subject to claims that arise from any of our other businesses. The liabilities for these accounts are equal to the account assets. Separate accounts may also include deposits for funds held under stable value wrap funding agreements, although the majority of stable value wrap sales are measured based on the notional amount included in assets under management and do not include the receipt of funds. *For a more detailed discussion of separate accounts see Note 15 herein.*

Other liabilities consist of other funds on deposit, other payables, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, securities sold but not yet purchased, derivative liabilities, deferred gains on retroactive reinsurance agreements and liabilities of businesses classified as held-for-sale. Also included in Other liabilities are trade payables for the DIB and GCM, which include option premiums received and payables to counterparties that relate to unrealized gains and losses on futures, forwards, and options and balances due to clearing brokers and exchanges. Trade payables for GCM also include cash collateral received from derivative counterparties that contractually cannot be netted against derivative assets.

Securities sold but not yet purchased represent sales of securities not owned at the time of sale. The obligations arising from such transactions are recorded on a trade-date basis and carried at fair value. Fair values of securities sold but not yet purchased are based on current market prices.

Foreign currency: Financial statement accounts expressed in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars. Functional currency assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars generally using rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date of each respective subsidiary and the related translation adjustments are recorded as a separate component of Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of any related taxes, in Total AIG shareholders' equity. Income statement accounts expressed in functional currencies are translated using average exchange rates during the period. Functional currencies are generally the currencies of the local operating environment. Financial statement accounts expressed in currencies other than the functional currency of a consolidated entity are remeasured into that entity's functional currency resulting in exchange gains or losses recorded in income. The adjustments resulting from translation of financial statements of foreign entities operating in highly inflationary economies are recorded in income.

Non-redeemable noncontrolling interest is the portion of equity (net assets) and net income (loss) in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to AIG.

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ADOPTED DURING 2019

Leases

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an accounting standard that requires lessees with lease terms of more than 12 months to recognize a right of use asset and a corresponding lease liability on their balance sheets. For income statement purposes, the FASB retained a dual model, requiring leases to be classified as either operating leases or finance leases. Lessor accounting remained largely the same, with the exception of certain specified changes.

We adopted the standard on its effective date of January 1, 2019, using a modified retrospective approach and did not adjust prior comparative periods in accordance with the standard's transition guidance. The majority of the Company's lease obligations pertain to real estate utilized in the operation of our businesses. Consequently, the primary impact of adoption resulted in the recognition of discounted lease liabilities of \$823 million and corresponding right-of-use assets of \$724 million as of January 1, 2019 for operating leases pertaining to our real estate portfolio, which are reflected in Other Liabilities and Other Assets, respectively. The standard did not have a material effect on our reported consolidated financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or required disclosures. *For additional information on our leases see Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.*

Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities

In March 2017, the FASB issued an accounting standard that shortens the amortization period for certain callable debt securities held at a premium by requiring the premium to be amortized to the earliest call date. The standard does not require an accounting change for securities held at a discount, which continue to be amortized to maturity.

We adopted the standard using a modified retrospective approach on its effective date of January 1, 2019. The standard did not have a material impact on our reported consolidated financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or required disclosures.

Derivatives and Hedging

In August 2017, the FASB issued an accounting standard that improves and expands hedge accounting for both financial and commodity risks. The provisions of the standard are intended to better align the accounting with an entity's risk management activities, enhance the transparency on how the economic results are presented in the financial statements and disclosures, and simplify the application of hedge accounting treatment.

We adopted the standard on its effective date of January 1, 2019. The standard did not have a material impact on our reported consolidated financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or required disclosures.

FUTURE APPLICATION OF ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Financial Instruments - Credit Losses

In June 2016, the FASB issued an accounting standard that will change how entities account for current expected credit losses (CECL) for most financial assets, premiums receivable, off-balance sheet exposures and reinsurance receivables. The standard requires an allowance for credit losses based on the expectation of lifetime credit losses related to such financial assets subject to credit losses, including loans measured at amortized cost, reinsurance receivables and certain off-balance sheet credit exposures. Additionally, the impairment of available-for-sale debt securities, including purchased credit deteriorated securities, is subject to the new guidance and will be measured in a similar manner, except that losses will be recognized as allowances rather than reductions in the amortized cost of the securities. The standard will allow for reversals of credit impairments in the event that the credit of an issuer improves. The standard also requires additional disclosures.

We adopted the standard on its effective date of January 1, 2020 using a modified retrospective method, which requires a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings. As of December 31, 2019, the impact of the adoption of the standard will be a reduction in opening retained earnings of approximately \$650 million (pre-tax) primarily driven by commercial mortgage loans, and, to a lesser extent, reinsurance receivables and recoverables.

Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment

In January 2017, the FASB issued an accounting standard that eliminates the requirement to calculate the implied fair value of goodwill, through a hypothetical purchase price allocation, to measure a goodwill impairment charge. Instead, entities will record an impairment charge based on the excess of a reporting unit's carrying amount over its fair value not to exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. An entity should also consider income tax effects from tax deductible goodwill on the carrying amount of the reporting unit when measuring the goodwill impairment loss, if applicable.

We adopted the standard on its effective date of January 1, 2020.

Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Long-Duration Contracts

In August 2018, the FASB issued an accounting standard update with the objective of making targeted improvements to the existing recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure requirements for long-duration contracts issued by an insurance entity. The standard prescribes significant and comprehensive changes to recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure as summarized below:

- Requires the review and if necessary update of future policy benefit assumptions at least annually for traditional and limited pay long duration contracts, with the recognition and separate presentation of any resulting re-measurement gain or loss (except for discount rate changes as noted below) in the income statement.
- Requires the discount rate assumption to be updated at the end of each reporting period using an upper medium grade (low-credit risk) fixed income instrument yield that maximizes the use of observable market inputs and recognizes the impact of changes to discount rates in other comprehensive income.
- Simplifies the amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs (DAC) to a constant level basis over the expected term of the related contracts with adjustments for unexpected terminations, but no longer requires an impairment test.
- Requires the measurement of all market risk benefits associated with deposit (or account balance) contracts at fair value through the income statement with the exception of instrument-specific credit risk changes, which will be recognized in other comprehensive income.

- Increased disclosures of disaggregated roll-forwards of policy benefits, account balances, market risk benefits, separate account liabilities and information about significant inputs, judgments and methods used in measurement and changes thereto and impact of those changes.

In October 2019, the FASB affirmed its decision to defer the effective date of the standard to January 1, 2022. We plan to adopt the standard on its updated effective date. We have started our implementation efforts and we are evaluating the method of adoption and impact of the standard on our reported consolidated financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and required disclosures. The adoption of this standard is expected to have a significant impact on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and required disclosures, as well as systems, processes and controls.

Income Tax

On December 18, 2019, the FASB issued guidance that simplifies the accounting for income taxes by eliminating certain exceptions to the approach for intraperiod tax allocation, the methodology for calculating income taxes in an interim period and the recognition of deferred tax liabilities for outside basis differences. The amendments also simplified other areas including the accounting for franchise taxes and enacted tax laws or rates, and clarified the accounting for transactions that result in the step-up in the tax basis of goodwill. The standard is effective on January 1, 2021, with early adoption permitted. We are assessing the impact on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

RECLASSIFICATIONS

In the first quarter of 2019, we began reporting investment income from our non-insurance subsidiaries in Net investment income instead of Other income on a prospective basis to be consistent with how we report investment income from our General Insurance and Life and Retirement reporting segments. This reclassification has no impact to our consolidated statements of operations.

GOODWILL

Effective July 1, 2019, we changed the date of our annual goodwill impairment testing from December 31 to July 1. This change does not represent a material change to our method of applying current accounting guidance and is preferable as it better aligns with our strategic planning and forecasting process. This change did not delay, accelerate or avoid any impairment charge and was applied prospectively. We performed our annual goodwill impairment tests of all reporting units using a combination of both qualitative and quantitative assessments and concluded that our goodwill was not impaired. Our goodwill balance was \$4.0 billion at December 31, 2019. *For further information on goodwill see Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.*

3. Segment Information

We report our results of operations consistent with the manner in which our chief operating decision makers review the business to assess performance and allocate resources, as follows:

GENERAL INSURANCE

General Insurance business is presented as two operating segments:

- **North America** — consists of insurance businesses in the United States, Canada and Bermuda. This also includes the results of Validus Reinsurance, Ltd., Western World Insurance Group, Inc. and Glatfelter Insurance Group as of their respective acquisition dates.
- **International** — consists of regional insurance businesses in Japan, the United Kingdom, Europe, Asia Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean, Middle East and Africa, and China. This also includes the results of Talbot Holdings, Ltd. as of its acquisition date.

Results are presented before internal reinsurance transactions. North America and International operating segments consist of the following products:

- Commercial Lines — consists of Liability, Financial Lines, Property and Special Risks.
- Personal Insurance — consists of Personal Lines and Accident and Health.

LIFE AND RETIREMENT

Life and Retirement business is presented as four operating segments:

- **Individual Retirement** — consists of fixed annuities, fixed index annuities, variable annuities and retail mutual funds.
- **Group Retirement** — consists of group mutual funds, group annuities, individual annuity and investment products, and financial planning and advisory services.
- **Life Insurance** — primary products in the U.S. include term life and universal life insurance. International operations include distribution of life and health products in the UK and Ireland.
- **Institutional Markets** — consists of stable value wrap products, structured settlement and pension risk transfer annuities, corporate- and bank-owned life insurance and guaranteed investment contracts (GICs).

OTHER OPERATIONS

Other Operations consists primarily of:

- Income from assets held by AIG Parent and other corporate subsidiaries.
- General operating expenses not attributable to AIG reporting segments.
- Certain compensation expenses attributable to Other Operations and reporting segments.
- Amortization of value of distribution network acquired (VODA) related to the Validus and Glatfelter acquisitions.
- Interest expense attributable to AIG long-term debt as well as debt associated with consolidated investment entities.

Results also include:

- **Blackboard** — a subsidiary focused on delivering commercial insurance solutions using digital technology, data analytics and automation.
- **Fuji Life** — consists of term insurance, life insurance, endowment policies and annuities. The sale of this business was completed on April 30, 2017.

LEGACY PORTFOLIO

Legacy Portfolio represents exited or discontinued product lines, policy forms or distribution channels. Effective February 2018, our Bermuda domiciled composite reinsurer, Fortitude Reinsurance Company Ltd. (Fortitude Re), is included in our Legacy Portfolio.

- **Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines** — Reserves consist of certain structured settlements, pension risk transfer annuities and single premium immediate annuities written prior to April 2012. Also includes exposures to whole life, long-term care and exited accident & health product lines.
- **Legacy General Insurance Run-Off Lines** — Reserves consist of excess workers' compensation, environmental exposures and exposures to other products within General Insurance that are no longer actively marketed. Also includes the remaining reserves in Eaglestone Reinsurance Company (Eaglestone).
- **Legacy Investments** — Includes investment classes that we have placed into run-off including holdings in direct investments as well as investments in global capital markets and global real estate.

We evaluate segment performance based on adjusted revenues and adjusted pre-tax income (loss). Adjusted revenues and adjusted pre-tax income (loss) are derived by excluding certain items from total revenues and net income (loss) attributable to AIG, respectively. 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. Beginning in the first quarter of 2019, on a prospective basis, the changes in the fair value of equity securities are excluded from adjusted pre-tax income (loss). *For the items excluded from adjusted revenues and adjusted pre-tax income (loss) see the table below.*

The following table presents AIG's continuing operations by operating segment:

(in millions)	Total Revenues	Net Investment Income	Interest Expense	Amortization of DAC	Adjusted Pre-tax Income (Loss)
2019					
General Insurance					
North America	\$ 15,782	\$ 2,929	\$ -	\$ 2,008	\$ 2,709
International	14,100	515	-	2,474	824
Total General Insurance	29,882	3,444	-	4,482	3,533
Life and Retirement					
Individual Retirement	5,654	4,133	77	449	1,984
Group Retirement	2,947	2,240	44	81	937
Life Insurance	4,352	1,203	26	115	246
Institutional Markets	2,912	885	11	5	291
Total Life and Retirement	15,865	8,461	158	650	3,458
Other Operations	845	370	1,246	16	(1,709)
Legacy Portfolio	3,016	2,480	19	68	501
AIG Consolidation and elimination	(691)	(365)	(53)	-	(305)
Total AIG Consolidated adjusted revenues and adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 48,917	\$ 14,390	\$ 1,370	\$ 5,216	\$ 5,478
Reconciling items from adjusted pre-tax income to pre-tax income:					
Changes in fair value of securities used to hedge guaranteed living benefits	228	228	-	-	194
Changes in benefit reserves and DAC, VOBA and SIA related to net realized capital gains (losses)	-	-	-	(52)	56
Changes in the fair value of equity securities	158	158	-	-	158
Professional fees related to regulatory or accounting changes	-	-	-	-	(12)
Other income (expense) - net	46	85	85	-	-
Loss on extinguishment of debt	-	-	-	-	(32)
Net realized capital gains (losses)	388	(242)	(38)	-	448
Loss from divested businesses	-	-	-	-	(75)
Non-operating litigation reserves and settlements	9	-	-	-	2
Unfavorable prior year development and related amortization changes ceded under retroactive reinsurance agreements	-	-	-	-	267
Net loss reserve discount charge	-	-	-	-	(955)
Pension expense related to a one-time lump sum payment to former employees	-	-	-	-	-
Integration and transaction costs associated with acquired businesses	-	-	-	-	(24)
Restructuring and other costs	-	-	-	-	(218)
Revenues and Pre-tax income	\$ 49,746	\$ 14,619	\$ 1,417	\$ 5,164	\$ 5,287
2018					
General Insurance					
North America	\$ 14,619	\$ 2,305	\$ -	\$ 1,859	\$ (8)
International	15,554	363	-	2,737	(461)
Total General Insurance	30,173	2,668	-	4,596	(469)
Life and Retirement					
Individual Retirement	5,338	3,827	82	630	1,681
Group Retirement	2,891	2,172	42	95	933
Life Insurance	4,007	1,137	25	(50)	330
Institutional Markets	1,900	786	13	5	246
Total Life and Retirement	14,136	7,922	162	680	3,190
Other Operations	636	45	1,066	10	(1,584)
Legacy Portfolio	3,039	2,325	30	105	213
AIG Consolidation and elimination	(171)	(232)	85	-	59
Total AIG Consolidated adjusted revenues and adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 47,813	\$ 12,728	\$ 1,343	\$ 5,391	\$ 1,409
Reconciling items from adjusted pre-tax income to pre-tax income:					
Changes in fair value of securities used to hedge guaranteed living benefits	(128)	(128)	-	-	(154)
Changes in benefit reserves and DAC, VOBA and SIA related to net realized capital gains (losses)	-	-	-	(5)	6
Changes in the fair value of equity securities	-	-	-	-	-
Professional fees related to regulatory or accounting changes	-	-	-	-	-
Other income (expense) - net	(53)	-	-	-	-
Loss on extinguishment of debt	-	-	-	-	(7)
Net realized capital losses	(254)	(124)	(34)	-	(193)

Income from divested businesses	-	-	-	-	38
Non-operating litigation reserves and settlements	11	-	-	-	(19)
Unfavorable prior year development and related amortization changes ceded under retroactive reinsurance agreements	-	-	-	-	(675)
Net loss reserve discount benefit	-	-	-	-	371
Pension expense related to a one-time lump sum payment to former employees	-	-	-	-	-
Integration and transaction costs associated with acquired businesses	-	-	-	-	(124)
Restructuring and other costs	-	-	-	-	(395)
Revenues and Pre-tax income	\$ 47,389	\$ 12,476	\$ 1,309	\$ 5,386	\$ 257
2017					
General Insurance					
North America	\$ 14,600	\$ 3,145	\$ 31	\$ 1,305	(232)
International	15,094	523	(9)	2,460	(581)
Total General Insurance	29,694	3,668	22	3,765	(813)
Life and Retirement					
Individual Retirement	5,514	4,013	58	415	2,289
Group Retirement	2,848	2,164	32	84	1,004
Life Insurance	4,056	1,044	13	239	274
Institutional Markets	3,168	595	6	5	264
Total Life and Retirement	15,586	7,816	109	743	3,831
Other Operations	1,413	53	968	(9)	(1,405)
Legacy Portfolio	4,391	2,776	122	76	1,470
AIG Consolidation and elimination	(308)	(280)	(53)	4	75
Total AIG Consolidated adjusted revenues and adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 50,776	\$ 14,033	\$ 1,168	\$ 4,579	\$ 3,158
Reconciling items from adjusted pre-tax income to pre-tax income:					
Changes in fair value of securities used to hedge guaranteed living benefits	146	146	-	-	146
Changes in benefit reserves and DAC, VOBA and SIA related to net realized capital gains (losses)	-	-	-	(291)	303
Changes in the fair value of equity securities	-	-	-	-	-
Professional fees related to regulatory or accounting changes	-	-	-	-	-
Other income (expense) - net	(49)	-	-	-	-
Gain on extinguishment of debt	-	-	-	-	5
Net realized capital losses*	(1,380)	-	-	-	(1,380)
Income from divested businesses	-	-	-	-	68
Non-operating litigation reserves and settlements	27	-	-	-	129
Unfavorable prior year development and related amortization changes ceded under retroactive reinsurance agreements	-	-	-	-	(303)
Net loss reserve discount charge	-	-	-	-	(187)
Pension expense related to a one-time lump sum payment to former employees	-	-	-	-	(60)
Integration and transaction costs associated with acquired businesses	-	-	-	-	-
Restructuring and other costs	-	-	-	-	(413)
Revenues and Pre-tax income	\$ 49,520	\$ 14,179	\$ 1,168	\$ 4,288	\$ 1,466

* 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.

The following table presents AIG's year-end identifiable assets and capital expenditures by legal entity category:

(in millions)	Year-End Identifiable Assets		Capital Expenditures	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
General Insurance companies	\$ 109,871	\$ 110,007	\$ 105	\$ 171
Life and Retirement companies	280,721	247,219	104	94
Other	142,745	140,428	95	103
AIG Consolidation and Elimination	(8,273)	(5,670)	-	-
Total Assets	\$ 525,064	\$ 491,984	\$ 304	\$ 368

The following table presents AIG's consolidated total revenues and real estate and other fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation, by major geographic area:

(in millions)	Total Revenues*			Real Estate and Other Fixed Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation		
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017
North America	\$ 36,862	\$ 31,003	\$ 34,149	\$ 1,333	\$ 1,479	\$ 1,630
International	12,884	16,386	15,371	620	693	892
Consolidated	\$ 49,746	\$ 47,389	\$ 49,520	\$ 1,953	\$ 2,172	\$ 2,522

* Revenues are generally reported according to the geographic location of the reporting unit. International revenues consists of revenues from our General Insurance International operating segment.

4. Held-For-Sale Classification

HELD-FOR-SALE CLASSIFICATION

We report and classify a business as held-for-sale (Held-For-Sale Business) when management has approved the sale or received approval to sell the business and is committed to a formal plan, the business is available for immediate sale, the business is being actively marketed, the sale is anticipated to occur during the next 12 months and certain other specified criteria are met. A Held-For-Sale Business is recorded at the lower of its carrying amount or estimated fair value less cost to sell. If the carrying amount of the business exceeds its estimated fair value, a loss is recognized.

Assets and liabilities related to Held-For-Sale Business are reported in Other assets and Other liabilities, respectively, in our Consolidated Balance Sheets beginning in the period in which the business is classified as held-for-sale.

At December 31, 2019, the following business was reported and classified as held-for-sale:

Fortitude Holdings

Fortitude Re was established during the first quarter of 2018 in connection with a series of affiliated reinsurance transactions related to our Legacy Portfolio. Those reinsurance transactions were designed to consolidate most of our Legacy Insurance Run-Off Lines into a single legal entity. As of December 31, 2019, the affiliated transactions included the cession of approximately \$30.2 billion of reserves from our Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines and approximately \$3.9 billion of reserves from our Legacy General Insurance Run-Off Lines related to business written by multiple wholly-owned AIG subsidiaries. Fortitude Re has approximately \$2.5 billion of total assets after elimination of intercompany balances, primarily managed by AIG, and is AIG's main run-off reinsurer with its own dedicated management team. In the second quarter of 2018, the Company formed Fortitude Holdings as the holding company for Fortitude Re.

On November 13, 2018, AIG completed the sale of a 19.9 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings to TCG, an affiliate of Carlyle. Upon completion of the 2018 Fortitude Sale, Fortitude Holdings owned 100 percent of the outstanding common shares of Fortitude Re and AIG had an 80.1 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings. We received \$381 million in cash and will receive up to \$95 million of deferred compensation which is subject to certain purchase price adjustments. To the extent we do not receive all or a portion of the planned distributions within 18 months of the 2018 Fortitude Sale, TCG will pay us up to an additional \$100 million. In connection with the 2018 Fortitude Sale, we agreed to certain investment commitment targets into various Carlyle strategies and to certain minimum investment management fee payments within thirty-six months following the closing. We also will be required to pay a proportionate amount of an agreed make-whole fee to the extent we fail to satisfy such investment commitment targets.

On November 25, 2019, AIG entered into a membership interest purchase agreement with Fortitude Holdings, Carlyle, Carlyle FRL, T&D and T&D Holdings, Inc., pursuant to which, subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions set forth therein, Carlyle FRL will purchase from AIG a 51.6 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings and T&D will purchase from AIG a 25 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings. Upon closing of the 2019 Fortitude Sale, AIG will have a 3.5 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings. In connection with the 2019 Fortitude Sale agreement, AIG, Fortitude Holdings and an affiliate of Carlyle FRL have agreed that, effective as of the closing of the 2019 Fortitude Sale, (i) AIG's aforementioned investment commitment targets will be assumed by Fortitude Holdings and AIG will be released therefrom, and (ii) Carlyle will remain obligated to pay AIG \$95 million of deferred compensation and up to an additional \$100 million to the extent AIG does not receive all or a portion of the planned distributions within 18 months of the closing of the 2018 Fortitude Sale. We expect to contribute approximately \$1.45 billion of the proceeds of the 2019 Fortitude Sale to certain of our insurance company subsidiaries for a period of time following the closing of the transaction. There can be no guarantee that we will receive the required regulatory approvals or that closing conditions will be satisfied in order to consummate the 2019 Fortitude Sale.

We recorded a loss of \$98 million which has been recorded as a contra-asset within assets held for sale line below.

The transaction is expected to close in mid-2020, subject to required regulatory approvals and other customary closing conditions.

The following table summarizes the components of assets and liabilities held-for-sale on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2019 after elimination of intercompany balances:

	December 31, 2019
<i>(in millions)</i>	
Assets:	
Bonds available for sale	\$ 2,187
Other bond securities	13
Other invested assets	45
Short-term investments	107
Cash	63
Accrued investment income	19
Deferred income taxes	(22)
Other assets	106
Assets of business held for sale	2,518
Less: Loss Accrual	(98)
Total assets held for sale	\$ 2,420
Liabilities:	
Other liabilities	\$ 15
Total liabilities held for sale	\$ 15

The affiliated reinsurance transactions executed in the first quarter of 2018 with Fortitude Re resulted in prepaid insurance assets on the ceding subsidiaries' balance sheets of approximately \$2.5 billion (after-tax) and related deferred acquisition costs of \$0.5 billion (after-tax) at inception of the contract. The prepaid insurance assets have been eliminated in AIG's consolidated financial statements since the counterparties were wholly owned.

Upon closing of the 2019 Fortitude Sale, AIG will recognize a loss for the portion of the unamortized balance of these assets that are not recoverable, if any, when we are no longer a controlling shareholder in Fortitude Holdings. As of December 31, 2019, the unamortized balances of the aforementioned prepaid insurance assets and related deferred acquisition costs were \$2.3 billion (after-tax) and \$0.4 billion (after-tax), respectively. This combined loss of \$2.7 billion would be incremental to any gain or loss recognized on the 2019 Fortitude Sale. The incremental gain or loss we will recognize on the 2019 Fortitude Sale would be impacted, perhaps significantly, by market conditions existing at the time the 2019 Fortitude Sale closes.

5. Business Combination

On July 18, 2018, we completed the purchase of a 100 percent voting interest in Validus, a leading provider of reinsurance, primary insurance, and asset management services, for \$5.5 billion in cash.

The purchase was accounted for under the acquisition method. Accordingly, the total purchase price was allocated to the estimated fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. This allocation resulted in the purchase price exceeding the fair value of net assets acquired, which results in a difference recorded as goodwill. Goodwill generated from the acquisition is attributable to expected synergies from future growth and potential future monetization opportunities. Goodwill related to the purchase of Validus assigned to our General Insurance operating segments was \$1.8 billion for North America and \$157 million for International.

In addition, Validus participates in the market for insurance-linked securities (ILS) primarily through AlphaCat Managers, Ltd (AlphaCat Manager). AlphaCat Manager is an asset manager primarily for third-party investors and in connection with the issuance of ILS invests in AlphaCat funds which are considered VIEs. ILS are financial instruments for which the values are determined based on insurance losses caused primarily by natural catastrophes such as major earthquakes and hurricanes. We report the investment in AlphaCat funds, which is approximately \$124 million and \$116 million at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively, in Other Invested Assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following unaudited summarized pro forma consolidated income statement information assumes that the acquisition of Validus occurred as of January 1, 2017. The pro forma amounts are for comparative purposes only and may not necessarily reflect the results of operations that would have resulted had the acquisition been completed at the beginning of the applicable period and may not be indicative of the results that will be attained in the future.

Years Ended December 31,

(dollars in millions, except per common share data)

	2018*	2017*
Total revenues	\$ 48,588	\$ 52,009
Net income (loss)	16	(6,104)
Net loss attributable to AIG common shareholders	(51)	(6,132)

Loss per common share attributable to AIG common shareholders:

Basic:

Net loss attributable to AIG common shareholders	(0.06)	(6.59)

Diluted:

Net loss attributable to AIG common shareholders	(0.06)	(6.59)

* Pro forma adjustments were made to Validus' external reporting results prior to the acquisition date for the deconsolidation of certain asset management entities consistent with AIG's post acquisition accounting, which had no impact on Net income attributable to Validus.

6. Fair Value Measurements

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS ON A RECURRING BASIS

We carry certain of our financial instruments at fair value. We define the fair value of a financial instrument as the amount that would be received from the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. We are responsible for the determination of the value of the investments carried at fair value and the supporting methodologies and assumptions.

The degree of judgment used in measuring the fair value of financial instruments generally inversely correlates with the level of observable valuation inputs. We maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. Financial instruments with quoted prices in active markets generally have more pricing observability and less judgment is used in measuring fair value. Conversely, financial instruments for which no quoted prices are available have less observability and are measured at fair value using valuation models or other pricing techniques that require more judgment. Pricing observability is affected by a number of factors, including the type of financial instrument, whether the financial instrument is new to the market and not yet established, the characteristics specific to the transaction, liquidity and general market conditions.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the Consolidated Balance Sheets are measured and classified in accordance with a fair value hierarchy consisting of three “levels” based on the observability of valuation inputs:

- **Level 1:** Fair value measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets that we have the ability to access for identical assets or liabilities. Market price data generally is obtained from exchange or dealer markets. We do not adjust the quoted price for such instruments.
- **Level 2:** Fair value measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.
- **Level 3:** Fair value measurements based on valuation techniques that use significant inputs that are unobservable. Both observable and unobservable inputs may be used to determine the fair values of positions classified in Level 3. The circumstances for using these measurements include those in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. Therefore, we must make certain assumptions about the inputs a hypothetical market participant would use to value that asset or liability.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments carried at fair value. These methodologies are applied to assets and liabilities across the levels discussed above, and it is the observability of the inputs used that determines the appropriate level in the fair value hierarchy for the respective asset or liability.

VALUATION METHODOLOGIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

Incorporation of Credit Risk in Fair Value Measurements

- **Our Own Credit Risk.** Fair value measurements for certain liabilities incorporate our own credit risk by determining the explicit cost for each counterparty to protect against its net credit exposure to us at the balance sheet date by reference to observable AIG credit default swaps (CDS) or cash bond spreads. We calculate the effect of credit spread changes using discounted cash flow techniques that incorporate current market interest rates. A derivative counterparty's net credit exposure to us is determined based on master netting agreements, when applicable, which take into consideration all derivative positions with us, as well as collateral we post with the counterparty at the balance sheet date. *For a description of how we incorporate our own credit risk in the valuation of embedded derivatives related to certain annuity and life insurance products see Embedded Derivatives within Policyholder Contract Deposits below.*
- **Counterparty Credit Risk.** Fair value measurements for freestanding derivatives incorporate counterparty credit by determining the explicit cost for us to protect against our net credit exposure to each counterparty at the balance sheet date by reference to observable counterparty CDS spreads, when available. When not available, other directly or indirectly observable credit spreads will be used to derive the best estimates of the counterparty spreads. Our net credit exposure to a counterparty is determined based on master netting agreements, which take into consideration all derivative positions with the counterparty, as well as collateral posted by the counterparty at the balance sheet date.

Fair values for fixed maturity securities based on observable market prices for identical or similar instruments implicitly incorporate counterparty credit risk. Fair values for fixed maturity securities based on internal models incorporate counterparty credit risk by using discount rates that take into consideration cash issuance spreads for similar instruments or other observable information.

For fair values measured based on internal models, the cost of credit protection is determined under a discounted present value approach considering the market levels for single name CDS spreads for each specific counterparty, the mid-market value of the net exposure (reflecting the amount of protection required) and the weighted average life of the net exposure. CDS spreads are provided to us by an independent third party. We utilize an interest rate based on the benchmark London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) curve to derive our discount rates.

While this approach does not explicitly consider all potential future behavior of the derivative transactions or potential future changes in valuation inputs, we believe this approach provides a reasonable estimate of the fair value of the assets and liabilities, including consideration of the impact of non-performance risk.

Fixed Maturity Securities

Whenever available, we obtain quoted prices in active markets for identical assets at the balance sheet date to measure fixed maturity securities at fair value. Market price data is generally obtained from dealer markets.

We employ independent third-party valuation service providers to gather, analyze, and interpret market information to derive fair value estimates for individual investments, based upon market-accepted methodologies and assumptions. The methodologies used by these independent third-party valuation service providers are reviewed and understood by management, through periodic discussion with and information provided by the independent third-party valuation service providers. In addition, as discussed further below, control processes are applied to the fair values received from independent third-party valuation service providers to ensure the accuracy of these values.

Valuation service providers typically obtain data about market transactions and other key valuation model inputs from multiple sources and, through the use of market-accepted valuation methodologies, which may utilize matrix pricing, financial models, accompanying model inputs and various assumptions, provide a single fair value measurement for individual securities. The inputs used by the valuation service providers include, but are not limited to, market prices from completed transactions for identical securities and transactions for comparable securities, benchmark yields, interest rate yield curves, credit spreads, prepayment rates, default rates, recovery assumptions, currency rates, quoted prices for similar securities and other market-observable information, as applicable. If fair value is determined using financial models, these models generally take into account, among other things, market observable information as of the measurement date as well as the specific attributes of the security being valued, including its term, interest rate, credit rating, industry sector, and when applicable, collateral quality and other security or issuer-specific information. When market transactions or other market observable data is limited, the extent to which judgment is applied in determining fair value is greatly increased.

We have control processes designed to ensure that the fair values received from independent third-party valuation service providers are accurately recorded, that their data inputs and valuation techniques are appropriate and consistently applied and that the assumptions used appear reasonable and consistent with the objective of determining fair value. We assess the reasonableness of individual security values received from independent third-party valuation service providers through various analytical techniques, and have procedures to escalate related questions internally and to the independent third-party valuation service providers for resolution. To assess the degree of pricing consensus among various valuation service providers for specific asset types, we conduct comparisons of prices received from available sources. We use these comparisons to establish a hierarchy for the fair values received from independent third-party valuation service providers to be used for particular security classes. We also validate prices for selected securities through reviews by members of management who have relevant expertise and who are independent of those charged with executing investing transactions.

When our independent third-party valuation service providers are unable to obtain sufficient market observable information upon which to estimate the fair value for a particular security, fair value is determined either by requesting brokers who are knowledgeable about these securities to provide a price quote, which is generally non-binding, or by employing market accepted valuation models. Broker prices may be based on an income approach, which converts expected future cash flows to a single present value amount, with specific consideration of inputs relevant to particular security types. For structured securities, such inputs may include ratings, collateral types, geographic concentrations, underlying loan vintages, loan delinquencies and defaults, loss severity assumptions, prepayments, and weighted average coupons and maturities. When the volume or level of market activity for a security is limited, certain inputs used to determine fair value may not be observable in the market. Broker prices may also be based on a market approach that considers recent transactions involving identical or similar securities. Fair values provided by brokers are subject to similar control processes to those noted above for fair values from independent third-party valuation service providers, including management reviews. For those corporate debt instruments (for example, private placements) that are not traded in active markets or that are subject to transfer restrictions, valuations reflect illiquidity and non-transferability, based on available market evidence. When observable price quotations are not available, fair value is determined based on discounted cash flow models using discount rates based on credit spreads, yields or price levels of comparable securities, adjusted for illiquidity and structure. Fair values determined internally are also subject to management review to ensure that valuation models and related inputs are reasonable.

The methodology above is relevant for all fixed maturity securities including residential mortgage backed securities (RMBS), commercial mortgage backed securities (CMBS), collateralized debt obligations (CDO), other asset-backed securities (ABS) and fixed maturity securities issued by government sponsored entities and corporate entities.

Equity Securities Traded in Active Markets

Whenever available, we obtain quoted prices in active markets for identical assets at the balance sheet date to measure equity securities at fair value. Market price data is generally obtained from exchange or dealer markets.

Mortgage and Other Loans Receivable

We estimate the fair value of mortgage and other loans receivable that are measured at fair value by using dealer quotations, discounted cash flow analyses and/or internal valuation models. The determination of fair value considers inputs such as interest rate, maturity, the borrower's creditworthiness, collateral, subordination, guarantees, past-due status, yield curves, credit curves, prepayment rates, market pricing for comparable loans and other relevant factors.

Other Invested Assets

We initially estimate the fair value of investments in certain hedge funds, private equity funds and other investment partnerships by reference to the transaction price. Subsequently, we generally obtain the fair value of these investments from net asset value information provided by the general partner or manager of the investments, the financial statements of which are generally audited annually. We consider observable market data and perform certain control procedures to validate the appropriateness of using the net asset value as a fair value measurement. The fair values of other investments carried at fair value, such as direct private equity holdings, are initially determined based on transaction price and are subsequently estimated based on available evidence such as market transactions in similar instruments, other financing transactions of the issuer and other available financial information for the issuer, with adjustments made to reflect illiquidity as appropriate.

Short-term Investments

For short-term investments that are measured at amortized cost, the carrying amounts of these assets approximate fair values because of the relatively short period of time between origination and expected realization, and their limited exposure to credit risk. Securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) are generally treated as collateralized receivables. We report certain receivables arising from securities purchased under agreements to resell as Short-term investments in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. When these receivables are measured at fair value, we use market-observable interest rates to determine fair value.

Separate Account Assets

Separate account assets are composed primarily of registered and unregistered open-end mutual funds that generally trade daily and are measured at fair value in the manner discussed above for equity securities traded in active markets.

Freestanding Derivatives

Derivative assets and liabilities can be exchange-traded or traded over-the-counter (OTC). We generally value exchange-traded derivatives such as futures and options using quoted prices in active markets for identical derivatives at the balance sheet date.

OTC derivatives are valued using market transactions and other market evidence whenever possible, including market-based inputs to models, model calibration to market clearing transactions, broker or dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. When models are used, the selection of a particular model to value an OTC derivative depends on the contractual terms of, and specific risks inherent in the instrument, as well as the availability of pricing information in the market. We generally use similar models to value similar instruments. Valuation models require a variety of inputs, including contractual terms, market prices and rates, yield curves, credit curves, measures of volatility, prepayment rates and correlations of such inputs. For OTC derivatives that trade in liquid markets, such as generic forwards, swaps and options, model inputs can generally be corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means, and model selection does not involve significant management judgment.

For certain OTC derivatives that trade in less liquid markets, where we generally do not have corroborating market evidence to support significant model inputs and cannot verify the model to market transactions, the transaction price may provide the best estimate of fair value. Accordingly, when a pricing model is used to value such an instrument, the model is adjusted so the model value at inception equals the transaction price. We will update valuation inputs in these models only when corroborated by evidence such as similar market transactions, independent third-party valuation service providers and/or broker or dealer quotations, or other empirical market data. When appropriate, valuations are adjusted for various factors such as liquidity, bid/offer spreads and credit considerations. Such adjustments are generally based on available market evidence. In the absence of such evidence, management's best estimate is used.

We value our super senior credit default swap portfolio using prices obtained from vendors and/or counterparties. The valuation of the super senior credit derivatives is complex because of the limited availability of market observable information due to the lack of trading and price transparency in certain structured finance markets. Our valuation methodologies for the super senior CDS portfolio have evolved over time in response to market conditions and the availability of market observable information. We have sought to calibrate the methodologies to available market information and to review the assumptions of the methodologies on a regular basis.

Embedded Derivatives within Policyholder Contract Deposits

Certain variable annuity and equity-indexed annuity and life contracts contain embedded derivatives that we bifurcate from the host contracts and account for separately at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in earnings. These embedded derivatives are classified within Policyholder contract deposits. We have concluded these contracts contain either (i) a written option that guarantees a minimum accumulation value at maturity, (ii) a written option that guarantees annual withdrawals regardless of underlying market performance for a specific period or for life, or (iii) equity-indexed written options that meet the criteria of derivatives and must be bifurcated.

The fair value of embedded derivatives contained in certain variable annuity and equity-indexed annuity and life contracts is measured based on policyholder behavior and capital market assumptions related to projected cash flows over the expected lives of the contracts. These discounted cash flow projections primarily include benefits and related fees assessed, when applicable. In some instances, the projected cash flows from fees may exceed projected cash flows related to benefit payments and therefore, at a point in time, the carrying value of the embedded derivative may be in a net asset position. The projected cash flows incorporate best estimate assumptions for policyholder behavior (including mortality, lapses, withdrawals and benefit utilization), along with an explicit risk margin to reflect a market participant's estimates of projected cash flows and policyholder behavior. Estimates of future policyholder behavior assumptions are subjective and based primarily on our historical experience.

Because of the dynamic and complex nature of the projected cash flows with respect to embedded derivatives in our variable annuity contracts, risk neutral valuations are used, which are calibrated to observable interest rate and equity option prices. Estimating the underlying cash flows for these products involves judgments regarding the capital market assumptions related to expected market rates of return, market volatility, credit spreads, correlations of certain market variables, fund performance and discount rates. Additionally, estimating the underlying cash flows for these products also involves judgments regarding policyholder behavior. The portion of fees attributable to the fair value of expected benefit payments are included within the fair value measurement of these embedded derivatives, and related fees are classified in net realized gain/loss as earned, consistent with other changes in the fair value of these embedded policy derivatives. Any portion of the fees not attributed to the embedded derivatives are excluded from the fair value measurement and classified in policy fees as earned.

With respect to embedded derivatives in our equity-indexed annuity and life contracts, option pricing models are used to estimate fair value, taking into account the capital market assumptions for future equity index growth rates, volatility of the equity index, future interest rates, and our ability to adjust the participation rate and the cap on equity-indexed credited rates in light of market conditions and policyholder behavior assumptions.

Projected cash flows are discounted using the interest rate swap curve (swap curve), which is commonly viewed as being consistent with the credit spreads for highly-rated financial institutions (S&P AA-rated or above). A swap curve shows the fixed-rate leg of a non-complex swap against the floating rate (for example, LIBOR) leg of a related tenor. We also incorporate our own risk of non-performance in the valuation of the embedded derivatives associated with variable annuity and equity-indexed annuity and life contracts. The non-performance risk adjustment (NPA) reflects a market participant's view of our claims-paying ability by incorporating an additional spread to the swap curve used to discount projected benefit cash flows in the valuation of these embedded derivatives. The non-performance risk adjustment is calculated by constructing forward rates based on a weighted average of observable corporate credit indices to approximate the claims-paying ability rating of our Life and Retirement companies.

Long-Term Debt

The fair value of non-structured liabilities is generally determined by using market prices from exchange or dealer markets, when available, or discounting expected cash flows using the appropriate discount rate for the applicable maturity. We determine the fair value of structured liabilities and hybrid financial instruments (where performance is linked to structured interest rates, inflation or currency risks) using the appropriate derivative valuation methodology (described above) given the nature of the embedded risk profile. In addition, adjustments are made to the valuations of both non-structured and structured liabilities to reflect our own creditworthiness based on the methodology described under the caption "Incorporation of Credit Risk in Fair Value Measurements – Our Own Credit Risk" above.

Borrowings under obligations of guaranteed investment agreements (GIAs), which are guaranteed by us, are recorded at fair value using discounted cash flow calculations based on interest rates currently being offered for similar contracts and our current market observable implicit credit spread rates with maturities consistent with those remaining for the contracts being valued. Obligations may be called at various times prior to maturity at the option of the counterparty. Interest rates on these borrowings are primarily fixed, vary by maturity and range up to 7.62 percent.

Other Liabilities

Other liabilities measured at fair value include certain securities sold under agreements to repurchase and certain securities sold but not yet purchased. Liabilities arising from securities sold under agreements to repurchase are generally treated as collateralized borrowings. We estimate the fair value of liabilities arising under these agreements by using market-observable interest rates. This methodology considers such factors as the coupon rate, yield curves and other relevant factors. Fair values for securities sold but not yet purchased are based on current market prices.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE ON A RECURRING BASIS

The following table presents information about assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and indicates the level of the fair value measurement based on the observability of the inputs used:

December 31, 2019 (in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Counterparty Netting ^(a)	Cash Collateral	Total
Assets:						
Bonds available for sale:						
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 135	\$ 5,245	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,380
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	-	13,197	2,121	-	-	15,318
Non-U.S. governments	60	14,809	-	-	-	14,869
Corporate debt	-	147,973	1,663	-	-	149,636
RMBS	-	19,397	13,408	-	-	32,805
CMBS	-	13,377	1,053	-	-	14,430
CDO/ABS	-	10,962	7,686	-	-	18,648
Total bonds available for sale	195	224,960	25,931	-	-	251,086
Other bond securities:						
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	-	2,121	-	-	-	2,121
Non-U.S. governments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate debt	-	18	-	-	-	18
RMBS	-	346	143	-	-	489
CMBS	-	272	50	-	-	322
CDO/ABS	-	187	3,545	-	-	3,732
Total other bond securities	-	2,944	3,738	-	-	6,682
Equity securities	756	77	8	-	-	841
Other invested assets^(b)	-	86	1,192	-	-	1,278
Derivative assets:						
Interest rate contracts	1	3,199	-	-	-	3,200
Foreign exchange contracts	-	1,034	6	-	-	1,040
Equity contracts	5	593	171	-	-	769
Credit contracts	-	-	3	-	-	3
Other contracts	-	-	14	-	-	14
Counterparty netting and cash collateral	-	-	-	(2,427)	(1,806)	(4,233)
Total derivative assets	6	4,826	194	(2,427)	(1,806)	793
Short-term investments	2,299	3,044	-	-	-	5,343
Other assets	57	2,212	89	-	-	2,358
Separate account assets	89,069	4,203	-	-	-	93,272
Total	\$ 92,382	\$ 242,352	\$ 31,152	\$ (2,427)	\$ (1,806)	\$ 361,653
Liabilities:						
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,910	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,910
Derivative liabilities:						
Interest rate contracts	4	2,745	-	-	-	2,749
Foreign exchange contracts	-	1,025	-	-	-	1,025
Equity contracts	8	111	20	-	-	139
Credit contracts	-	24	65	-	-	89
Other contracts	-	-	7	-	-	7
Counterparty netting and cash collateral	-	-	-	(2,427)	(527)	(2,954)
Total derivative liabilities	12	3,905	92	(2,427)	(527)	1,055
Other liabilities	-	45	-	-	-	45
Long-term debt	-	2,062	-	-	-	2,062
Total	\$ 12	\$ 6,012	\$ 7,002	\$ (2,427)	\$ (527)	\$ 10,072

December 31, 2018				Counterparty	Cash		
(in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting ^(a)	Collateral	Total	
Assets:							
Bonds available for sale:							
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 53	\$ 3,207	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,260	
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	-	14,001	2,000	-	-	16,001	
Non-U.S. governments	69	14,445	11	-	-	14,525	
Corporate debt	-	129,836	864	-	-	130,700	
RMBS	-	20,178	14,199	-	-	34,377	
CMBS	-	11,784	917	-	-	12,701	
CDO/ABS	-	8,725	9,102	-	-	17,827	
Total bonds available for sale	122	202,176	27,093	-	-	229,391	
Other bond securities:							
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	11	2,654	-	-	-	2,665	
Non-U.S. governments	-	45	-	-	-	45	
Corporate debt	-	1,671	-	-	-	1,671	
RMBS	-	424	1,290	-	-	1,714	
CMBS	-	311	77	-	-	388	
CDO/ABS	-	454	4,478	-	-	4,932	
Total other bond securities	11	5,559	5,845	-	-	11,415	
Equity securities	1,213	13	27	-	-	1,253	
Other invested assets^(b)	-	341	587	-	-	928	
Derivative assets:							
Interest rate contracts	2	2,888	-	-	-	2,890	
Foreign exchange contracts	-	1,159	5	-	-	1,164	
Equity contracts	133	190	75	-	-	398	
Credit contracts	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Other contracts	-	-	15	-	-	15	
Counterparty netting and cash collateral	-	-	-	(1,713)	(1,840)	(3,553)	
Total derivative assets	135	4,237	96	(1,713)	(1,840)	915	
Short-term investments	2,416	599	-	-	-	3,015	
Other assets	-	-	58	-	-	58	
Separate account assets	77,202	4,645	-	-	-	81,847	
Total	\$ 81,099	\$ 217,570	\$ 33,706	\$ (1,713)	\$ (1,840)	\$ 328,822	
Liabilities:							
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,116	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,116	
Derivative liabilities:							
Interest rate contracts	4	2,004	15	-	-	2,023	
Foreign exchange contracts	-	858	-	-	-	858	
Equity contracts	12	3	-	-	-	15	
Credit contracts	-	8	228	-	-	236	
Other contracts	-	-	6	-	-	6	
Counterparty netting and cash collateral	-	-	-	(1,713)	(187)	(1,900)	
Total derivative liabilities	16	2,873	249	(1,713)	(187)	1,238	
Other liabilities	16	11	-	-	-	27	
Long-term debt	-	2,213	-	-	-	2,213	
Total	\$ 32	\$ 5,097	\$ 4,365	\$ (1,713)	\$ (187)	\$ 7,594	

(a) Represents netting of derivative exposures covered by qualifying master netting agreements.

(b) Excludes investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value (NAV) per share (or its equivalent), which totaled \$5.5 billion and \$5.0 billion as of December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.

CHANGES IN LEVEL 3 RECURRING FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The following tables present changes during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, and the realized and unrealized gains (losses) related to the Level 3 assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included							Changes in Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Income on Instruments Held		
	Fair Value Beginning of Year	Gains (Losses) Included in Income	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Purchases, Sales, Issuances and Settlements, Net	Gross Transfers In	Gross Transfers Out	Reclassification of Held for Sale ^(a)	Fair Value End of Year		
<i>(in millions)</i>										
December 31, 2019										
Assets:										
Bonds available for sale:										
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ 2,000	\$ (2)	\$ 247	\$ 282	\$ 51	\$ (457)	\$ -	\$ 2,121	\$ -	
Non-U.S. governments	11	5	1	(6)	5	(16)	-	-	-	
Corporate debt	864	(7)	88	(540)	1,513	(255)	-	1,663	-	
RMBS	14,199	782	55	(1,403)	83	(287)	(21)	13,408	-	
CMBS	917	24	47	448	58	(441)	-	1,053	-	
CDO/ABS	9,102	33	116	112	120	(1,780)	(17)	7,686	-	
Total bonds available for sale	27,093	835	554	(1,107)	1,830	(3,236)	(38)	25,931		
Other bond securities:										
Corporate debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RMBS	1,290	80	-	(1,227)	-	-	-	143	2	
CMBS	77	5	-	(18)	-	(14)	-	50	6	
CDO/ABS	4,478	361	-	(1,198)	-	(96)	-	3,545	149	
Total other bond securities	5,845	446	-	(2,443)	-	(110)	-	3,738	157	
Equity securities	27	-	-	(20)	2	(1)	-	8	1	
Mortgage and other loans receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other invested assets	587	20	2	(33)	616	-	-	1,192	22	
Other assets	58	-	-	(7)	-	-	38	89	-	
Total	\$ 33,610	\$ 1,301	\$ 556	\$ (3,610)	\$ 2,448	\$ (3,347)	\$ -	\$ 30,958	\$ 180	
Liabilities:										
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ 4,116	\$ 1,947	\$ -	\$ 847	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,910	\$ (1,307)	
Derivative liabilities, net:										
Interest rate contracts	15	3	-	(18)	-	-	-	-	1	
Foreign exchange contracts	(5)	(7)	-	6	-	-	-	(6)	3	
Equity contracts	(75)	(43)	-	(33)	-	-	-	(151)	51	
Credit contracts	227	(84)	-	(81)	-	-	-	62	46	
Other contracts	(9)	(67)	-	69	-	-	-	(7)	66	
Total derivative liabilities, net^(b)	153	(198)	-	(57)	-	-	-	(102)	167	
Total	\$ 4,269	\$ 1,749	\$ -	\$ 790	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,808	\$ (1,140)	

	Net Realized and Unrealized							Changes in Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Income on Instruments Held		
	Fair Value	Gains (Losses)	Other	Purchases, Sales, Issuances and Settlements, Net	Gross Transfers In	Gross Transfers Out	Reclassification of Held for Sale ^(a)	Fair Value	End of Year	at End of Year
(in millions)	Beginning of Year	Included in Income	Comprehensive Income (Loss)					of Year		
December 31, 2018										
Assets:										
Bonds available for sale:										
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ 2,404	\$ -	\$ (152)	\$ (66)	\$ 54	\$ (240)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000	\$ -
Non-U.S. governments	8	(9)	5	(1)	13	(5)	-	-	11	-
Corporate debt	1,173	(74)	(2)	(207)	780	(806)	-	-	864	-
RMBS	16,136	838	(300)	(2,424)	8	(66)	-	7	14,199	-
CMBS	624	23	(29)	207	111	(20)	-	1	917	-
CDO/ABS	8,651	40	(42)	(371)	1,783	(1,123)	-	164	9,102	-
Total bonds available for sale	28,996	818	(520)	(2,862)	2,749	(2,260)	-	172	27,093	-
Other bond securities:										
Corporate debt	18	-	-	(18)	-	-	-	-	-	-
RMBS	1,464	56	-	(280)	50	-	-	-	1,290	(10)
CMBS	74	(2)	-	(5)	10	-	-	-	77	(5)
CDO/ABS	4,956	428	-	(905)	-	(9)	-	8	4,478	208
Total other bond securities	6,512	482	-	(1,208)	60	(9)	-	8	5,845	193
Equity securities	-	(2)	-	24	5	-	-	-	27	-
Mortgage and other loans receivable	5	-	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other invested assets	250	47	2	288	-	-	-	-	587	71
Other assets	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	58	-
Total	\$ 35,763	\$ 1,345	\$ (518)	\$ (3,705)	\$ 2,814	\$ (2,269)	\$ -	\$ 180	\$ 33,610	\$ 264
	Net Realized and Unrealized							Changes in Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Income on Instruments Held		
	Fair Value	(Gains) Losses	Other	Purchases, Sales, Issuances and Settlements, Net	Gross Transfers In	Gross Transfers Out	Reclassification of Held for Sale ^(a)	Fair Value	End of Year	at End of Year
(in millions)	Beginning of Year	Included in Income	Comprehensive Income (Loss)					of Year		
Liabilities:										
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ 4,136	\$ (334)	\$ -	\$ 314	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,116	\$ 495
Derivative liabilities, net:										
Interest rate contracts	22	(1)	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	15	1
Foreign exchange contracts	-	(10)	-	5	-	-	-	-	(5)	3
Equity contracts	(82)	(22)	-	27	-	2	-	-	(75)	(35)
Credit contracts	262	(31)	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	227	31
Other contracts	(15)	(64)	-	70	-	-	-	-	(9)	62
Total derivative liabilities, net^(b)	187	(128)	-	92	-	2	-	-	153	62
Total	\$ 4,323	\$ (462)	\$ -	\$ 406	\$ -	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,269	\$ 557

(a) Reported in Other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

(b) Total Level 3 derivative exposures have been netted in these tables for presentation purposes only.

Net realized and unrealized gains and losses included in income related to Level 3 assets and liabilities shown above are reported in the Consolidated Statements of Income as follows:

		Net Investment Income	Net Realized Capital Gains (Losses)	Other Income	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>					
December 31, 2019					
Assets:					
Bonds available for sale	\$	862	\$ (27)	- \$	835
Other bond securities		226	220	-	446
Equity securities		-	-	-	-
Other invested assets		20	-	-	20
December 31, 2018					
Assets:					
Bonds available for sale	\$	987	\$ (165)	(4) \$	818
Other bond securities		92	(3)	393	482
Equity securities		(2)	-	-	(2)
Other invested assets		57	-	(10)	47
		Net Investment Income	Net Realized Capital (Gains) Losses	Other Income	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>					
December 31, 2019					
Liabilities:					
Policyholder contract deposits	\$	-	\$ 1,947	- \$	1,947
Derivative liabilities, net		-	(134)	(64)	(198)
December 31, 2018					
Liabilities:					
Policyholder contract deposits	\$	-	\$ (334)	- \$	(334)
Derivative liabilities, net		-	5	(133)	(128)

The following table presents the gross components of purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, net, shown above, for years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 related to Level 3 assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Purchases	Sales	Issuances and Settlements ^(a)	Purchases, Sales, Issuances and Settlements, Net ^(a)
December 31, 2019				
Assets:				
Bonds available for sale:				
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ 362	\$ (19)	\$ (61)	\$ 282
Non-U.S. governments	-	-	(6)	(6)
Corporate debt	172	(129)	(583)	(540)
RMBS	1,418	(27)	(2,794)	(1,403)
CMBS	539	-	(91)	448
CDO/ABS	2,145	(561)	(1,472)	112
Total bonds available for sale	4,636	(736)	(5,007)	(1,107)
Other bond securities:				
Corporate debt	-	-	-	-
RMBS	-	(1,101)	(126)	(1,227)
CMBS	18	(33)	(3)	(18)
CDO/ABS	-	(386)	(812)	(1,198)
Total other bond securities	18	(1,520)	(941)	(2,443)
Equity securities	8	-	(28)	(20)
Mortgage and other loans receivable	-	-	-	-
Other invested assets	97	-	(130)	(33)
Other assets	-	-	(7)	(7)
Total assets	\$ 4,759	\$ (2,256)	\$ (6,113)	\$ (3,610)
Liabilities:				
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ -	\$ 852	\$ (5)	\$ 847
Derivative liabilities, net	(44)	-	(13)	(57)
Total liabilities	\$ (44)	\$ 852	\$ (18)	\$ 790
December 31, 2018				
Assets:				
Bonds available for sale:				
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ 105	\$ (8)	\$ (163)	\$ (66)
Non-U.S. governments	5	-	(6)	(1)
Corporate debt	280	(216)	(271)	(207)
RMBS	715	(20)	(3,119)	(2,424)
CMBS	277	(2)	(68)	207
CDO/ABS	1,865	(1,073)	(1,163)	(371)
Total bonds available for sale	3,247	(1,319)	(4,790)	(2,862)
Other bond securities:				
Corporate debt	-	-	(18)	(18)
RMBS	1	(34)	(247)	(280)
CMBS	-	-	(5)	(5)
CDO/ABS	90	(4)	(991)	(905)
Total other bond securities	91	(38)	(1,261)	(1,208)
Equity securities	49	-	(25)	24
Mortgage and other loans receivable	-	(5)	-	(5)
Other invested assets	350	(29)	(33)	288
Other assets	-	-	58	58
Total assets	\$ 3,737	\$ (1,391)	\$ (6,051)	\$ (3,705)
Liabilities:				
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ -	\$ 533	\$ (219)	\$ 314
Derivative liabilities, net	(52)	80	64	92
Total liabilities	\$ (52)	\$ 613	\$ (155)	\$ 406

(a) There were no issuances during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Both observable and unobservable inputs may be used to determine the fair values of positions classified in Level 3 in the tables above. As a result, the unrealized gains (losses) on instruments held at December 31, 2019 and 2018 may include changes in fair value that were attributable to both observable (e.g., changes in market interest rates) and unobservable inputs (e.g., changes in unobservable long-dated volatilities).

Transfers of Level 3 Assets and Liabilities

The Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) included in income (loss) or Other comprehensive income (loss) as shown in the table above excludes \$(46) million and \$33 million of net gains (losses) related to assets and liabilities transferred into Level 3 during 2019 and 2018, respectively, and includes \$30 million and \$(18) million of net gains (losses) related to assets and liabilities transferred out of Level 3 during 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Transfers of Level 3 Assets

During the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, transfers into Level 3 assets primarily included certain investments in private placement corporate debt, RMBS, CMBS and CDO/ABS. Transfers of private placement corporate debt and certain ABS into Level 3 assets were primarily the result of limited market pricing information that required us to determine fair value for these securities based on inputs that are adjusted to better reflect our own assumptions regarding the characteristics of a specific security or associated market liquidity. The transfers of investments in RMBS, CMBS and CDO and certain ABS into Level 3 assets were due to diminished market transparency and liquidity for individual security types. Additionally, during 2019, a consolidated investment company acquired certain real estate investments.

During the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, transfers out of Level 3 assets primarily included private placement and other corporate debt, CMBS, RMBS, CDO/ABS and certain investments in municipal securities. Transfers of certain investments in municipal securities, corporate debt, RMBS, CMBS and CDO/ABS out of Level 3 assets were based on consideration of market liquidity as well as related transparency of pricing and associated observable inputs for these investments. Transfers of certain investments in private placement corporate debt and certain ABS out of Level 3 assets were primarily the result of using observable pricing information that reflects the fair value of those securities without the need for adjustment based on our own assumptions regarding the characteristics of a specific security or the current liquidity in the market.

Transfers of Level 3 Liabilities

There were no significant transfers of derivative or other liabilities into or out of Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION ABOUT LEVEL 3 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The table below presents information about the significant unobservable inputs used for recurring fair value measurements for certain Level 3 instruments, and includes only those instruments for which information about the inputs is reasonably available to us, such as data from independent third-party valuation service providers and from internal valuation models. Because input information from third-parties with respect to certain Level 3 instruments (primarily CDO/ABS) may not be reasonably available to us, balances shown below may not equal total amounts reported for such Level 3 assets and liabilities:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fair Value at December 31, 2019	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input ^(b)	Range (Weighted Average)
Assets:				
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ 1,633	Discounted cash flow	Yield	3.35% - 3.95% (3.65%)
Corporate debt	1,087	Discounted cash flow	Yield	3.48% - 6.22% (4.85%)
RMBS ^(a)	11,746	Discounted cash flow	Constant prepayment rate	4.00% - 12.89% (8.44%)
			Loss severity	33.68% - 76.91% (55.29%)
			Constant default rate	1.68% - 6.17% (3.93%)
			Yield	2.52% - 4.53% (3.52%)
CDO/ABS ^(a)	6,025	Discounted cash flow	Yield	2.92% - 4.91% (3.91%)
CMBS	476	Discounted cash flow	Yield	2.77% - 5.18% (3.97%)
Liabilities:				
Embedded derivatives within Policyholder contract deposits:				
Guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWB)	2,474	Discounted cash flow	Equity volatility	6.15% - 48.85%
			Base lapse rate	0.16% - 12.60%
			Dynamic lapse multiplier	50.00% - 143.00%
			Mortality multiplier ^(c)	38.00% - 147.00%
			Utilization	90.00% - 100.00%
			Equity / interest rate correlation	20.00% - 40.00%
			NPA ^(d)	0.12% - 1.53%
Index Annuities	3,895	Discounted cash flow	Lapse rate	0.31% - 50.00%
			Mortality multiplier ^(c)	24.00% - 180.00%
			Option Budget	1.00% - 4.00%
			NPA ^(d)	0.12% - 1.53%
Indexed Life	510	Discounted cash flow	Base lapse rate	0.00% - 37.97%
			Mortality rate	0.00% - 100.00%
			NPA ^(d)	0.12% - 1.53%

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fair Value at December 31, 2018	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input ^(b)	Range (Weighted Average)
Assets:				
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ 1,473	Discounted cash flow	Yield	3.91% - 5.00% (4.46%)
Corporate debt	445	Discounted cash flow	Yield	4.35% - 5.99% (5.17%)
RMBS ^(a)	13,608	Discounted cash flow	Constant prepayment rate	4.58% - 14.00% (9.29%)
			Loss severity	39.66% - 74.40% (57.03%)
			Constant default rate	2.46% - 7.39% (4.92%)
			Yield	3.31% - 5.50% (4.40%)
CDO/ABS ^(a)	5,461	Discounted cash flow	Yield	3.65% - 5.10% (4.37%)
CMBS	447	Discounted cash flow	Yield	3.29% - 6.07% (4.68%)
Liabilities:				
Embedded derivatives within Policyholder contract deposits:				
GMWB	1,943	Discounted cash flow	Equity volatility	6.05% - 47.65%
			Base lapse rate	0.16% - 12.60%
			Dynamic lapse multiplier	20.00% - 180.00%
			Mortality multiplier ^(c)	40.00% - 153.00%
			Utilization	90.00% - 100.00%
			Equity / interest rate correlation	20.00% - 40.00%
			NPA ^(d)	0.25% - 1.77%
Index Annuities	1,778	Discounted cash flow	Lapse rate	0.50% - 40.00%
			Mortality multiplier ^(c)	42.00% - 162.00%
			Option Budget	1.00% - 3.00%
			NPA ^(d)	0.25% - 1.77%
Indexed Life	374	Discounted cash flow	Base lapse rate	0.00% - 13.00%
			Mortality rate	0.00% - 100.00%
			NPA ^(d)	0.25% - 1.77%

(a) Information received from third-party valuation service providers. The ranges of the unobservable inputs for constant prepayment rate, loss severity and constant default rate relate to each of the individual underlying mortgage loans that comprise the entire portfolio of securities in the RMBS and CDO securitization vehicles and not necessarily to the securitization vehicle bonds (tranches) purchased by us. The ranges of these inputs do not directly correlate to changes in the fair values of the tranches purchased by us, because there are other factors relevant to the fair values of specific tranches owned by us including, but not limited to, purchase price, position in the waterfall, senior versus subordinated position and attachment points.

(b) Represents discount rates, estimates and assumptions that we believe would be used by market participants when valuing these assets and liabilities.

(c) Mortality inputs are shown as multipliers of the 2012 Individual Annuity Mortality Basic table.

(d) NPA applied as a spread over risk-free curve for discounting.

The ranges of reported inputs for Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions, Corporate debt, RMBS, CDO/ABS, and CMBS valued using a discounted cash flow technique consist of one standard deviation in either direction from the value-weighted average. The preceding table does not give effect to our risk management practices that might offset risks inherent in these Level 3 assets and liabilities.

Interrelationships Between Unobservable Inputs

We consider unobservable inputs to be those for which market data is not available and that are developed using the best information available to us about the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability. Relevant inputs vary depending on the nature of the instrument being measured at fair value. The following paragraphs provide a general description of significant unobservable inputs along with interrelationships between and among the significant unobservable inputs and their impact on the fair value measurements. In practice, simultaneous changes in assumptions may not always have a linear effect on the inputs discussed below. Interrelationships may also exist between observable and unobservable inputs. Such relationships have not been included in the discussion below. For each of the individual relationships described below, the inverse relationship would also generally apply.

Fixed Maturity Securities

The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of fixed maturity securities is yield. The yield is affected by the market movements in credit spreads and U.S. Treasury yields. The discount rate may be affected by other factors including constant prepayment rates (CPR), loss severity, and constant default rates (CDR). In general, increases in the yield would decrease the fair value of investments, conversely the inverse is also true.

Embedded derivatives within Policyholder contract deposits

Embedded derivatives reported within Policyholder contract deposits include interest crediting rates based on market indices within index annuities, indexed life, and GICs as well as GMWB within variable annuity and certain index annuity products. For any given contract, assumptions for unobservable inputs vary throughout the period over which cash flows are projected for purposes of valuing the embedded derivative. The following unobservable inputs are used for valuing embedded derivatives measured at fair value:

- Long-term equity volatilities represent equity volatility beyond the period for which observable equity volatilities are available. Increases in assumed volatility will generally increase the fair value of both the projected cash flows from rider fees as well as the projected cash flows related to benefit payments. Therefore, the net change in the fair value of the liability may be either a decrease or an increase, depending on the relative changes in projected rider fees and projected benefit payments.
- Equity / interest rate correlation estimates the relationship between changes in equity returns and interest rates in the economic scenario generator used to value our GMWB embedded derivatives. In general, a higher positive correlation assumes that equity markets and interest rates move in a more correlated fashion, which generally increases the fair value of the liability.
- Base lapse rate assumptions are determined by company experience and are adjusted at the contract level using a dynamic lapse function, which reduces the base lapse rate when the contract is in-the-money (when the contract holder's guaranteed value, as estimated by the company, is worth more than their underlying account value). Lapse rates are also generally assumed to be lower in periods when a surrender charge applies. Increases in assumed lapse rates will generally decrease the fair value of the liability, as fewer policyholders would persist to collect guaranteed withdrawal amounts.
- Mortality rate assumptions, which vary by age and gender, are based on company experience and include a mortality improvement assumption. Increases in assumed mortality rates will decrease the fair value of the liability, while lower mortality rate assumptions will generally increase the fair value of the liability, because guaranteed payments will be made for a longer period of time.
- Utilization assumptions estimate the timing when policyholders with a GMWB will elect to utilize their benefit and begin taking withdrawals. The assumptions may vary by the type of guarantee, tax-qualified status, the contract's withdrawal history and the age of the policyholder. Utilization assumptions are based on company experience, which includes partial withdrawal behavior. Increases in assumed utilization rates will generally increase the fair value of the liability.
- Option budget estimates the expected long-term cost of options used to hedge exposures associated with equity price changes. The level of option budgets determines future costs of the options, which impacts the growth in account value and the valuation of embedded derivatives.

INVESTMENTS IN CERTAIN ENTITIES CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE USING NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE

The following table includes information related to our investments in certain other invested assets, including private equity funds, hedge funds and other alternative investments that calculate net asset value per share (or its equivalent). For these investments, which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, we use the net asset value per share to measure fair value.

		December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
		Fair Value Using NAV		Fair Value Using NAV	
(in millions)	Investment Category Includes	Per Share (or its equivalent)	Unfunded Commitments	Per Share (or its equivalent)	Unfunded Commitments
Investment Category					
Private equity funds:					
Leveraged buyout	Debt and/or equity investments made as part of a transaction in which assets of mature companies are acquired from the current shareholders, typically with the use of financial leverage	\$ 1,189	\$ 1,543	\$ 847	\$ 1,327
Real Estate / Infrastructure	Investments in real estate properties and infrastructure positions, including power plants and other energy generating facilities	400	290	190	83
Venture capital	Early-stage, high-potential, growth companies expected to generate a return through an eventual realization event, such as an initial public offering or sale of the company	111	155	126	127
Growth Equity	Funds that make investments in established companies for the purpose of growing their businesses	422	57	362	28
Mezzanine	Funds that make investments in the junior debt and equity securities of leveraged companies	325	414	211	75
Other	Includes distressed funds that invest in securities of companies that are in default or under bankruptcy protection, as well as funds that have multi-strategy, and other strategies	773	206	514	307
Total private equity funds		3,220	2,665	2,250	1,947
Hedge funds:					
Event-driven	Securities of companies undergoing material structural changes, including mergers, acquisitions and other reorganizations	727	-	787	-
Long-short	Securities that the manager believes are undervalued, with corresponding short positions to hedge market risk	539	-	863	-
Macro	Investments that take long and short positions in financial instruments based on a top-down view of certain economic and capital market conditions	894	-	887	-
Distressed	Securities of companies that are in default, under bankruptcy protection or troubled	1	-	21	8
Other	Includes investments held in funds that are less liquid, as well as other strategies which allow for broader allocation between public and private investments	168	1	158	1
Total hedge funds		2,329	1	2,716	9
Total		\$ 5,549	\$ 2,666	\$ 4,966	\$ 1,956

Private equity fund investments included above are not redeemable, because distributions from the funds will be received when underlying investments of the funds are liquidated. Private equity funds are generally expected to have 10-year lives at their inception, but these lives may be extended at the fund manager's discretion, typically in one or two-year increments.

The hedge fund investments included above, which are carried at fair value, are generally redeemable subject to the redemption notices period. The majority of our hedge fund investments are redeemable monthly or quarterly.

FAIR VALUE OPTION

Under the fair value option, we may elect to measure at fair value financial assets and financial liabilities that are not otherwise required to be carried at fair value. Subsequent changes in fair value for designated items are reported in earnings. We elect the fair value option for certain hybrid securities given the complexity of bifurcating the economic components associated with the embedded derivatives.

For additional information related to embedded derivatives refer to Note 12 herein.

Additionally, we elect the fair value option for certain alternative investments when such investments are eligible for this election. We believe this measurement basis is consistent with the applicable accounting guidance used by the respective investment company funds themselves.

For additional information on securities and other invested assets for which we have elected the fair value option refer to Note 7 herein.

The following table presents the gains or losses recorded related to the eligible instruments for which we elected the fair value option:

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	Gain (Loss)		
	2019	2018	2017
Assets:			
Bond and equity securities	\$ 1,046	\$ 343	\$ 1,646
Alternative investments ^(a)	591	213	509
Other, including Short-term investments	-	-	1
Liabilities:			
Other liabilities	-	-	(2)
Long-term debt ^(b)	(181)	(1)	(49)
Total gain	\$ 1,456	\$ 555	\$ 2,105

(a) Includes certain hedge funds, private equity funds and other investment partnerships.

(b) Includes GIAs, notes, bonds and mortgages payable.

Interest income and dividend income on assets measured under the fair value option are recognized and included in Net investment income in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Prior to 2019, for the investments of AIG's Other Operations, such activities were reported in Other income. Interest expense on liabilities measured under the fair value option is reported in Other Income in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

For additional information about our policies for recognition, measurement, and disclosure of interest and dividend income see Note 7 herein.

During 2017, we recognized a \$4 million gain attributable to the observable effect of changes in credit spreads on our own liabilities for which the fair value option was elected. We calculate the effect of these credit spread changes using discounted cash flow techniques that incorporate current market interest rates, our observable credit spreads on these liabilities and other factors that mitigate the risk of nonperformance such as cash collateral posted.

As a result of the adoption of the Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement Standard on January 1, 2018, we are required to record unrealized gains and losses attributable to the observable effect of changes in credit spreads on our liabilities for which the fair value option was elected in Other Comprehensive Income. We calculate the effect of these credit spread changes using discounted cash flow techniques that incorporate current market interest rates, our observable credit spreads on these liabilities and other factors that mitigate the risk of nonperformance such as cash collateral posted.

The following table presents the difference between fair values and the aggregate contractual principal amounts of long-term debt for which the fair value option was elected:

(in millions)	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Fair Value	Outstanding Principal Amount	Difference	Fair Value	Outstanding Principal Amount	Difference
Liabilities:						
Long-term debt*	\$ 2,062	\$ 1,502	\$ 560	\$ 2,213	\$ 1,653	\$ 560

* Includes GIAs, notes, bonds, loans and mortgages payable.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS ON A NON-RECURRING BASIS

We measure the fair value of certain assets on a non-recurring basis, generally quarterly, annually or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. These assets include cost and equity-method investments, commercial mortgage loans and commercial loans, investments in life settlements, investments in real estate and other fixed assets, goodwill and other intangible assets.

For additional information about how we test various asset classes for impairment see Notes 7 and 8 herein.

Information regarding the estimation of fair value for financial instruments measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis is discussed below:

- Impairments for Other investments for the period ended December 31, 2017 primarily relate to commercial mortgage loans, the fair values of which are determined based on independent broker quotations or valuation models using unobservable inputs, as well as the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral or the present value of the expected future cash flows. The rest of the impairments relate to real estate investments, the fair values of which are determined based on third-party independent appraisals or discounted cash-flow models, as well as certain investments in aircraft, the fair values of which are determined based on third-party independent appraisals that use industry-specific appraisal standards and methodologies. Impairments for Other investments for the periods ended December 31, 2018 and 2019 primarily relate to real estate investments as well as commercial loans and commercial mortgage loans, the fair value determination for which is discussed above under the heading Valuation Methodologies of Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value.
- Impairments of Investments in Life Settlements were measured using their fair values as determined using a discounted cash flow methodology that incorporates the best available market assumptions for mortality as well as market yields based on reported transactions or the anticipated sale price, as appropriate. We sold the remaining portion of our life settlements portfolio in 2017.

The following table presents assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at the time of impairment and the related impairment charges recorded during the periods presented:

(in millions)	Assets at Fair Value				Impairment Charges ^(a)		
	Non-Recurring Basis				December 31,		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	2019	2018	2017
December 31, 2019							
Other investments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 329	\$ 329	\$ 76	\$ 97	\$ 77
Investments in life settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-	360
Other assets	-	-	1	1	74	64	157
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 330	\$ 330	\$ 150	\$ 161	\$ 594
December 31, 2018							
Other investments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 315	\$ 315			
Investments in life settlements	-	-	-	-			
Other assets	-	-	11	11			
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 326	\$ 326			

(a) Impairments in 2017 included \$35 million related to Other assets of \$179 million that were sold during the three-month period ended June 30, 2017.

FAIR VALUE INFORMATION ABOUT FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS NOT MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

Information regarding the estimation of fair value for financial instruments not carried at fair value (excluding insurance contracts and lease contracts) is discussed below:

- **Mortgage and other loans receivable:** Fair values of loans on commercial real estate and other loans receivable are estimated for disclosure purposes using discounted cash flow calculations based on discount rates that we believe market participants would use in determining the price that they would pay for such assets. For certain loans, our current incremental lending rates for similar types of loans are used as the discount rates, because we believe this rate approximates the rates market participants would use. Fair values of residential mortgage loans are generally determined based on market prices, using market based adjustments for credit and servicing as appropriate. The fair values of policy loans are generally estimated based on unpaid principal amount as of each reporting date. No consideration is given to credit risk because policy loans are effectively collateralized by the cash surrender value of the policies.
- **Other invested assets:** The majority of the Other invested assets that are not measured at fair value represent time deposits with the original maturity at purchase greater than one year. The fair value of long-term time deposits is determined using the expected discounted future cash flow.
- **Cash and short-term investments:** The carrying amounts of these assets approximate fair values because of the relatively short period of time between origination and expected realization, and their limited exposure to credit risk.
- **Policyholder contract deposits associated with investment-type contracts:** Fair values for policyholder contract deposits associated with investment-type contracts not accounted for at fair value are estimated using discounted cash flow calculations based on interest rates currently being offered for similar contracts with maturities consistent with those of the contracts being valued. When no similar contracts are being offered, the discount rate is the appropriate swap rate (if available) or current risk-free interest rate consistent with the currency in which the cash flows are denominated. To determine fair value, other factors include current policyholder account values and related surrender charges and other assumptions include expectations about policyholder behavior and an appropriate risk margin.
- **Other liabilities:** The majority of Other liabilities that are financial instruments not measured at fair value represent secured financing arrangements, including repurchase agreements. The carrying amounts of these liabilities approximate fair value, because the financing arrangements are short-term and are secured by cash or other liquid collateral.
- **Long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities:** Fair values of these obligations were determined by reference to quoted market prices, when available and appropriate, or discounted cash flow calculations based upon our current market-observable implicit-credit-spread rates for similar types of borrowings with maturities consistent with those remaining for the debt being valued.
- **Separate Account Liabilities—Investment Contracts:** Only the portion of separate account liabilities related to products that are investment contracts are reflected in the table below. Separate account liabilities are recorded at the amount credited to the contractholder, which reflects the change in fair value of the corresponding separate account assets including contractholder deposits less withdrawals and fees; therefore, carrying value approximates fair value.

The following table presents the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of our financial instruments not measured at fair value and indicates the level in the fair value hierarchy of the estimated fair value measurement based on the observability of the inputs used:

(in millions)	Estimated Fair Value				Carrying Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
December 31, 2019					
Assets:					
Mortgage and other loans receivable	\$ -	\$ 101	\$ 48,904	\$ 49,005	\$ 46,984
Other invested assets	-	735	6	741	742
Short-term investments	-	7,887	-	7,887	7,887
Cash	2,856	-	-	2,856	2,856
Other assets	291	20	-	311	311
Liabilities:					
Policyholder contract deposits associated with investment-type contracts	-	255	132,991	133,246	126,137
Other liabilities	15	3,048	-	3,063	3,063
Long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	-	27,024	8,883	35,907	33,288
Separate account liabilities - investment contracts	-	88,770	-	88,770	88,770
December 31, 2018					
Assets:					
Mortgage and other loans receivable	\$ -	\$ 105	\$ 43,522	\$ 43,627	\$ 43,135
Other invested assets	-	731	6	737	737
Short-term investments	-	6,659	-	6,659	6,659
Cash	2,873	-	-	2,873	2,873
Other assets	308	35	-	343	343
Liabilities:					
Policyholder contract deposits associated with investment-type contracts	-	339	121,035	121,374	120,602
Other liabilities	-	1,154	-	1,154	1,154
Long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	-	22,822	8,775	31,597	32,327
Separate account liabilities - investment contracts	-	77,651	-	77,651	77,651

7. Investments

FIXED MATURITY AND EQUITY SECURITIES

Bonds held to maturity are carried at amortized cost when we have the ability and positive intent to hold these securities until maturity. When we do not have the ability or positive intent to hold bonds until maturity, these securities are classified as available for sale or are measured at fair value at our election. None of our fixed maturity securities met the criteria for held to maturity classification at December 31, 2019 or 2018.

On January 1, 2018, AIG adopted ASU 2016-01, the Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement standard for equity securities which eliminates the available for sale classification and treatment for equity securities. As a result, equity securities that do not follow the equity method of accounting, are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net investment income.

Prior to the adoption of this standard, unrealized gains and losses from available for sale investments in fixed maturity and equity securities carried at fair value were reported as a separate component of Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of deferred policy acquisition costs and deferred income taxes, in shareholders' equity. Realized and unrealized gains and losses from fixed maturity and equity securities measured at fair value at our election are reflected in Net investment income (for insurance subsidiaries) or Other income (for Other Operations). Investments in fixed maturity and equity securities are recorded on a trade-date basis.

Premiums and discounts arising from the purchase of bonds classified as available for sale are treated as yield adjustments over their estimated holding periods, until maturity, or call date, if applicable. For investments in certain RMBS, CMBS and CDO/ABS, (collectively, structured securities), recognized yields are updated based on current information regarding the timing and amount of expected undiscounted future cash flows. For high credit quality structured securities, effective yields are recalculated based on actual payments received and updated prepayment expectations, and the amortized cost is adjusted to the amount that would have existed had the new effective yield been applied since acquisition with a corresponding charge or credit to net investment income. For structured securities that are not high credit quality, effective yields are recalculated and adjusted prospectively based on changes in expected undiscounted future cash flows. For purchased credit impaired (PCI) securities, at acquisition, the difference between the undiscounted expected future cash flows and the recorded investment in the securities represents the initial accretable yield, which is to be accreted into net investment income over the securities' remaining lives on an effective level-yield basis. Subsequently, effective yields recognized on PCI securities are recalculated and adjusted prospectively to reflect changes in the contractual benchmark interest rates on variable rate securities and any significant increases in undiscounted expected future cash flows arising due to reasons other than interest rate changes.

SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE

The following table presents the amortized cost or cost and fair value of our available for sale securities:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Amortized Cost or Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Other-Than- Temporary Impairments in AOCI ^(a)
December 31, 2019					
Bonds available for sale:					
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 5,108	\$ 316	\$ (44)	\$ 5,380	\$ -
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	13,960	1,390	(32)	15,318	-
Non-U.S. governments	14,042	884	(57)	14,869	(18)
Corporate debt	138,046	12,090	(500)	149,636	7
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized:					
RMBS	29,802	3,067	(64)	32,805	1,149
CMBS	13,879	576	(25)	14,430	34
CDO/ABS	18,393	348	(93)	18,648	14
Total mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized	62,074	3,991	(182)	65,883	1,197
Total bonds available for sale^(b)	\$ 233,230	\$ 18,671	\$ (815)	\$ 251,086	\$ 1,186
December 31, 2018					
Bonds available for sale:					
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 3,170	\$ 132	\$ (42)	\$ 3,260	\$ -
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	15,421	701	(121)	16,001	4
Non-U.S. governments	14,376	451	(302)	14,525	-
Corporate debt	130,436	3,911	(3,647)	130,700	4
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized:					
RMBS	31,940	2,754	(317)	34,377	1,155
CMBS	12,673	242	(214)	12,701	31
CDO/ABS	17,764	228	(165)	17,827	17
Total mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized	62,377	3,224	(696)	64,905	1,203
Total bonds available for sale^(b)	\$ 225,780	\$ 8,419	\$ (4,808)	\$ 229,391	\$ 1,211

(a) Represents the amount of other-than-temporary impairments recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Amount includes unrealized gains and losses on impaired securities relating to changes in the fair value of such securities subsequent to the impairment measurement date.

(b) At December 31, 2019 and 2018, bonds available for sale held by us that were below investment grade or not rated totaled \$27.8 billion and \$28.8 billion, respectively.

Securities Available for Sale in a Loss Position

The following table summarizes the fair value and gross unrealized losses on our available for sale securities, aggregated by major investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position:

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
<i>(in millions)</i>						
December 31, 2019						
Bonds available for sale:						
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 1,461	\$ 44	\$ 63	\$ -	\$ 1,524	\$ 44
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	672	21	246	11	918	32
Non-U.S. governments	1,105	12	343	45	1,448	57
Corporate debt	11,868	319	2,405	181	14,273	500
RMBS	3,428	28	1,367	36	4,795	64
CMBS	1,877	16	367	9	2,244	25
CDO/ABS	3,920	53	2,571	40	6,491	93
Total bonds available for sale	\$ 24,331	\$ 493	\$ 7,362	\$ 322	\$ 31,693	\$ 815
December 31, 2018						
Bonds available for sale:						
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 574	\$ 13	\$ 873	\$ 29	\$ 1,447	\$ 42
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	1,965	51	1,530	70	3,495	121
Non-U.S. governments	3,851	149	2,422	153	6,273	302
Corporate debt	47,364	2,181	20,056	1,466	67,420	3,647
RMBS	5,231	94	5,641	223	10,872	317
CMBS	2,646	47	4,264	167	6,910	214
CDO/ABS	9,169	144	1,324	21	10,493	165
Total bonds available for sale	\$ 70,800	\$ 2,679	\$ 36,110	\$ 2,129	\$ 106,910	\$ 4,808

At December 31, 2019, we held 5,695 individual fixed maturity securities that were in an unrealized loss position, of which 1,254 individual fixed maturity securities were in a continuous unrealized loss position for 12 months or more. We did not recognize the unrealized losses in earnings on these fixed maturity securities at December 31, 2019 because we neither intend to sell the securities nor do we believe that it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell these securities before recovery of their amortized cost basis. For fixed maturity securities with significant declines, we performed fundamental credit analyses on a security-by-security basis, which included consideration of credit enhancements, expected defaults on underlying collateral, review of relevant industry analyst reports and forecasts and other available market data.

Contractual Maturities of Fixed Maturity Securities Available for Sale

The following table presents the amortized cost and fair value of fixed maturity securities available for sale by contractual maturity:

(in millions)	Total Fixed Maturity Securities Available for Sale	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
December 31, 2019		
Due in one year or less	\$ 10,268	\$ 10,441
Due after one year through five years	44,017	45,226
Due after five years through ten years	42,074	44,858
Due after ten years	74,797	84,678
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized	62,074	65,883
Total	\$ 233,230	\$ 251,086

Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because certain borrowers have the right to call or prepay certain obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

The following table presents the gross realized gains and gross realized losses from sales or maturities of our available for sale securities:

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,					
	2019		2018		2017	
	Gross Realized Gains	Gross Realized Losses	Gross Realized Gains	Gross Realized Losses	Gross Realized Gains	Gross Realized Losses
Fixed maturity securities	\$ 650	\$ 330	\$ 331	\$ 476	\$ 725	\$ 300
Equity securities	-	-	16	-	107	19
Total	\$ 650	\$ 330	\$ 347	\$ 476	\$ 832	\$ 319

For the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the aggregate fair value of available for sale securities sold was \$22.0 billion, \$25.1 billion and \$31.3 billion, respectively, which resulted in net realized capital gains (losses) of \$320 million, \$(129) million and \$0.5 billion, respectively.

OTHER SECURITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

The following table presents the fair value of fixed maturity securities measured at fair value based on our election of the fair value option and equity securities measured at fair value:

(in millions)	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Fair Value	Percent of Total	Fair Value	Percent of Total
Fixed maturity securities:				
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 2,121	28 %	\$ 2,665	21 %
Non-U.S. governments	-	-	45	-
Corporate debt	18	-	1,671	13
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized:				
RMBS	489	7	1,714	14
CMBS	322	4	388	3
CDO/ABS and other collateralized	3,732	50	4,932	39
Total mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized	4,543	61	7,034	56
Total fixed maturity securities	6,682	89	11,415	90
Equity securities	841	11	1,253	10
Total	\$ 7,523	100 %	\$ 12,668	100 %

OTHER INVESTED ASSETS

The following table summarizes the carrying amounts of other invested assets:

<i>(in millions)</i>	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Alternative investments ^{(a) (b)}	\$ 8,845	\$ 8,966
Investment real estate ^(c)	8,491	8,935
All other investments	1,456	1,440
Total	\$ 18,792	\$ 19,341

(a) At December 31, 2019, included hedge funds of \$3.3 billion, private equity funds of \$5.2 billion, and affordable housing partnerships of \$331 million. At December 31, 2018, included hedge funds of \$4.2 billion, private equity funds of \$4.3 billion, and affordable housing partnerships of \$438 million.

(b) At December 31, 2019, approximately 88 percent of our hedge fund portfolio is available for redemption in 2020. The remaining 12 percent will be available for redemption between 2021 and 2027.

(c) Net of accumulated depreciation of \$703 million and \$598 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Other Invested Assets Carried at Fair Value

Certain hedge funds, private equity funds, and other investment partnerships for which we have elected the fair value option are reported at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in Net investment income. Prior to 2019, for the investments of AIG's Other Operations, such changes were reported in Other income.

Prior to January 1, 2018, other investments in hedge funds, private equity funds and other investment partnerships in which our insurance operations do not hold aggregate interests sufficient to exercise more than minor influence over the respective partnerships were reported at fair value with changes in fair value recognized as a component of Accumulated other comprehensive income. These investments were subject to other-than-temporary impairment evaluations. The gross unrealized loss recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income on such investments was \$45 million at December 31, 2017, the majority of which pertained to investments in private equity funds and hedge funds that have been in continuous unrealized loss positions for less than 12 months. Effective January 1, 2018, upon the adoption of the Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement standard, these investments are no longer accounted for as available for sale securities. The new standard requires these investments to be measured at fair value with the change in fair value recognized in earnings. As a result, beginning in 2018, these investments are no longer subject to the other-than-temporary impairment evaluation.

Other Invested Assets – Equity Method Investments

We account for hedge funds, private equity funds, affordable housing partnerships and other investment partnerships using the equity method of accounting unless our interest is so minor that we may have virtually no influence over partnership operating and financial policies, or we have elected the fair value option. Under the equity method of accounting, our carrying amount generally is our share of the net asset value of the funds or the partnerships, and changes in our share of the net asset values are recorded in Net investment income. Prior to 2019, for the investments of AIG's Other Operations, such changes were reported in Other income. In applying the equity method of accounting, we consistently use the most recently available financial information provided by the general partner or manager of each of these investments. Hedge funds are reported as of the balance sheet date. Private equity funds are generally reported on a one-quarter lag. The financial statements of these investees are generally audited annually.

Summarized Financial Information of Equity Method Investees

The following is the aggregated summarized financial information of our equity method investees, including those for which the fair value option has been elected:

Years Ended December 31,				
(in millions)				
	2019		2018	
Operating results:				
Total revenues	\$	8,045	\$	15,310
Total expenses		(3,115)		(3,200)
Net income	\$	4,930	\$	12,110
At December 31,				
(in millions)				
	2019		2018	
Balance sheet:				
Total assets	\$	93,773	\$	96,915
Total liabilities	\$	(14,218)	\$	(21,063)

The following table presents the carrying amount and ownership percentage of equity method investments at December 31, 2019 and 2018:

<i>(in millions)</i>	2019		2018	
	Carrying Value	Ownership Percentage	Carrying Value	Ownership Percentage
Equity method investments	\$ 5,911	Various	\$ 6,520	Various

Summarized financial information for these equity method investees may be presented on a lag, due to the unavailability of information for the investees at our respective balance sheet dates, and is included for the periods in which we held an equity method ownership interest.

OTHER INVESTMENTS

Also included in Other invested assets are real estate held for investment. These investments are reported at cost, less depreciation and are subject to impairment review, as discussed below.

Investments in Life Settlements

Investments in life settlements were accounted for under the investment method. Under the investment method, we recognized our initial investment in life settlements at the transaction price plus all initial direct external costs. Continuing costs to keep the policy in force, primarily life insurance premiums, increased the carrying amount of the investment. We recognized income on individual investments in life settlements upon the death of the insured, at an amount equal to the excess of the investment proceeds over the carrying amount of the investment at that time. These investments were subject to impairment review, as discussed below.

During 2017, income recognized on investments in life settlements was \$266 million and is included in Net investment income in the Consolidated Statements of Income. We sold the remaining portion of our life settlements portfolio in 2017.

NET INVESTMENT INCOME

Net investment income represents income primarily from the following sources:

- Interest income and related expenses, including amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts with changes in the timing and the amount of expected principal and interest cash flows reflected in yield, as applicable.
- Dividend income from common and preferred stocks.
- Realized and unrealized gains and losses from investments in other securities and investments for which we elected the fair value option.
- Earnings from alternative investments.
- The difference between the carrying amount of an investment in life settlements and the life insurance proceeds of the underlying life insurance policy recorded in income upon the death of the insured.

The following table presents the components of Net investment income:

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018	2017
Available for sale fixed maturity securities, including short-term investments	\$ 10,768	\$ 10,323	\$ 10,435
Other fixed maturity securities	1,015	7	660
Equity securities ^(a)	159	(162)	34
Interest on mortgage and other loans	2,030	1,874	1,661
Alternative investments ^(b)	1,088	655	1,475
Real estate	304	257	144
Other investments	(220)	15	290
Total investment income	15,144	12,969	14,699
Investment expenses	525	493	520
Net investment income	\$ 14,619	\$ 12,476	\$ 14,179

(a) Upon the adoption of the Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement Standard on January 1, 2018, the change in fair value of all equity securities is included in Net investment income.

(b) Includes income from hedge funds, private equity funds and affordable housing partnerships. Hedge funds are recorded as of the balance sheet date. Private equity funds are generally reported on a one-quarter lag.

NET REALIZED CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES

Net realized capital gains and losses are determined by specific identification. The net realized capital gains and losses are generated primarily from the following sources:

- Sales or full redemptions of available for sale fixed maturity securities, available for sale equity securities, real estate and other alternative investments.
- Reductions to the amortized cost basis of available for sale fixed maturity securities, available for sale equity securities and certain other invested assets for other-than-temporary impairments.
- Impairments on investments in life settlements.
- Changes in fair value of derivatives except for those instruments that are designated as hedging instruments when the change in the fair value of the hedged item is not reported in Net realized capital gains (losses).
- Exchange gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions.

The following table presents the components of Net realized capital gains (losses):

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018	2017
Sales of fixed maturity securities	\$ 320	\$ (145)	\$ 425
Sales of equity securities ^(a)	-	16	88
Other-than-temporary impairments:			
Severity	-	-	(2)
Change in intent	(3)	(87)	(9)
Foreign currency declines	(18)	(15)	(11)
Issuer-specific credit events	(147)	(147)	(234)
Adverse projected cash flows	(6)	(2)	(4)
Provision for loan losses	(46)	(92)	(50)
Foreign exchange transactions	227	(182)	489
Variable annuity embedded derivatives, net of related hedges	(294)	304	(1,374)
All other derivatives and hedge accounting	(22)	338	(368)
Impairments on investments in life settlements	-	-	(360)
Loss on sale of private equity funds	-	(321)	-
Other ^(b)	621	203	30
Net realized capital gains (losses)	\$ 632	\$ (130)	\$ (1,380)

(a) Upon the adoption of the Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement Standard on January 1, 2018, the change in fair value of all equity securities is included in Net investment income.

(b) In 2019, includes \$200 million from the sale and concurrent leaseback of our corporate headquarters and \$300 million as a result of sales in investment real estate properties. In 2018, primarily includes \$96 million and \$49 million of realized gains on the sale of shares of OneMain Holdings, Inc. and an investment in Castle Holdings LLC's aircraft assets, respectively.

CHANGE IN UNREALIZED APPRECIATION (DEPRECIATION) OF INVESTMENTS

The following table presents the increase (decrease) in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of our available for sale securities and other investments:

	Years Ended December 31,	
(in millions)	2019	2018
Increase (decrease) in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments:		
Fixed maturity securities	\$ 14,245	\$ (9,920)
Other investments	(70)	(88)
Total increase (decrease) in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments*	\$ 14,175	\$ (10,008)

* Excludes net unrealized gains and losses attributable to businesses held for sale at December 31, 2019.

The following table summarizes the unrealized gains and losses recognized in Net Investment Income during the reporting period on equity securities still held at the reporting date:

Years Ended December 31,	2019			2018		
	Other Invested			Other Invested		
(in millions)	Equities	Assets	Total	Equities	Assets	Total
Net gains and losses recognized during the year on equity securities	\$ 159	\$ 744	\$ 903	\$ (184)	\$ 342	\$ 158
Less: Net gains and losses recognized during the year on equity securities sold during the year	39	159	198	56	23	79
Unrealized gains and losses recognized during the reporting period on equity securities still held at the reporting date	\$ 120	\$ 585	\$ 705	\$ (240)	\$ 319	\$ 79

EVALUATING INVESTMENTS FOR OTHER-THAN-TEMPORARY IMPAIRMENTS

Fixed Maturity Securities

If we intend to sell a fixed maturity security or it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell a fixed maturity security before recovery of its amortized cost basis and the fair value of the security is below amortized cost, an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred and the amortized cost is written down to current fair value, with a corresponding charge to realized capital losses. When assessing our intent to sell a fixed maturity security, or whether it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell a fixed maturity security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, management evaluates relevant facts and circumstances including, but not limited to, decisions to reposition our investment portfolio, sales of securities to meet cash flow needs and sales of securities to take advantage of favorable pricing.

For fixed maturity securities for which a credit impairment has occurred, the amortized cost is written down to the estimated recoverable value with a corresponding charge to realized capital losses. The estimated recoverable value is the present value of cash flows expected to be collected, as determined by management. The difference between fair value and amortized cost that is not related to a credit impairment is presented in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of fixed maturity securities on which other-than-temporary credit impairments were recognized (a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income).

When estimating future cash flows for structured fixed maturity securities (e.g., RMBS, CMBS, CDO, ABS) management considers historical performance of underlying assets and available market information as well as bond-specific structural considerations, such as credit enhancement and priority of payment structure of the security. In addition, the process of estimating future cash flows includes, but is not limited to, the following critical inputs, which vary by asset class:

- Current delinquency rates;
- Expected default rates and the timing of such defaults;
- Loss severity and the timing of any recovery; and
- Expected prepayment speeds.

For corporate, municipal and sovereign fixed maturity securities determined to be credit impaired, management considers the fair value as the recoverable value when available information does not indicate that another value is more relevant or reliable. When management identifies information that supports a recoverable value other than the fair value, the determination of a recoverable value considers scenarios specific to the issuer and the security, and may be based upon estimates of outcomes of corporate restructurings, political and macroeconomic factors, stability and financial strength of the issuer, the value of any secondary sources of repayment and the disposition of assets.

We consider severe price declines in our assessment of potential credit impairments. We may also modify our model inputs when we determine that price movements in certain sectors are indicative of factors not captured by the cash flow models.

In periods subsequent to the recognition of an other-than-temporary impairment charge for available for sale fixed maturity securities that is not foreign exchange related, we prospectively accrete into earnings the difference between the new amortized cost and the expected undiscounted recoverable value over the remaining expected holding period of the security.

Credit Impairments

The following table presents a rollforward of the cumulative credit losses in other-than-temporary impairments recognized in earnings for available for sale fixed maturity securities:

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)				
	2019	2018	2017	
Balance, beginning of year	\$ -	\$ 526	\$ 1,098	
Increases due to:				
Credit impairments on new securities subject to impairment losses	136	59	122	
Additional credit impairments on previously impaired securities	17	90	74	
Reductions due to:				
Credit impaired securities fully disposed for which there was no prior intent or requirement to sell	(64)	(145)	(99)	
Accretion on securities previously impaired due to credit*	(20)	(530)	(669)	
Balance, end of year	\$ 69	\$ -	\$ 526	

* Represents both accretion recognized due to changes in cash flows expected to be collected over the remaining expected term of the credit impaired securities and the accretion due to the passage of time.

Equity Securities

On January 1, 2018, AIG adopted the Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement standard for equity securities. The standard required equity securities to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings each reporting period. As a result of the standard, equity securities with readily determinable fair values were no longer required to be evaluated for other-than-temporary-impairment.

Prior to the adoption of the Recognition and Measurement standard on January 1, 2018, we evaluated our available for sale equity securities for impairment by considering such securities as candidates for other-than-temporary impairment if they had met any of the following criteria:

- The security had traded at a significant (25 percent or more) discount to cost for an extended period of time (nine consecutive months or longer);
- A discrete credit event had occurred resulting in (i) the issuer defaulting on a material outstanding obligation; (ii) the issuer seeking protection from creditors under the bankruptcy laws or any similar laws intended for court-supervised reorganization of insolvent enterprises; or (iii) the issuer proposing a voluntary reorganization pursuant to which creditors are asked to exchange their claims for cash or securities having a fair value substantially lower than the par value of their claims; or
- We had concluded that we may not realize a full recovery on our investment, regardless of the occurrence of one of the foregoing events.

The determination that an equity security was other-than-temporarily impaired required the judgment of management and consideration of the fundamental condition of the issuer, its near-term prospects and all the relevant facts and circumstances. In addition to the above criteria, all equity securities that have been in a continuous decline in value below cost over 12 months are impaired. We also considered circumstances of a rapid and severe market valuation decline (50 percent or more) discount to cost, in which we could not reasonably assert that the impairment period would be temporary (severity losses).

Other Invested Assets

Our equity method investments in private equity funds, hedge funds and other entities are evaluated for impairment each reporting period. Such evaluation considers market conditions, events and volatility that may impact the recoverability of the underlying investments within these private equity funds and hedge funds and is based on the nature of the underlying investments and specific inherent risks. Such risks may evolve based on the nature of the underlying investments.

Our investments in life settlements were monitored for impairment on a contract-by-contract basis quarterly. An investment in life settlements was considered impaired if the undiscounted cash flows resulting from the expected proceeds would not be sufficient to recover our estimated future carrying amount, which was the current carrying amount for the investment in life settlements plus anticipated undiscounted future premiums and other capitalizable future costs, if any. Impaired investments in life settlements were written down to their estimated fair value which was determined on a discounted cash flow basis, incorporating current market mortality assumptions and market yields or by repricing to the anticipated sale price as appropriate.

In general, fair value estimates for the investments in life settlements were calculated using cash flows based on medical underwriting ratings of the policies from a third-party underwriter, applied to an industry mortality table. Our mortality assumptions were based on an industry table as supplemented with proprietary data on the older age mortality of U.S. insured lives. Mortality improvement factors were applied to these assumptions based on our view of future mortality improvements likely to apply to the U.S. insured lives population. Our mortality assumptions coupled with the mortality improvement rates were used in our estimate of future net cash flows from the investments in life settlements. We sold the remaining portion of our life settlements portfolio in 2017.

Our investments in aircraft assets and real estate are periodically evaluated for recoverability whenever changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may be impaired. When impairment indicators are present, we compare expected investment cash flows to carrying amount. When the expected cash flows are less than the carrying amount, the investments are written down to fair value with a corresponding charge to earnings. We sold the remaining portion of our aircraft assets in 2018.

Purchased Credit Impaired (PCI) Securities

We purchase certain RMBS securities that have experienced deterioration in credit quality since their issuance. We determine whether it is probable at acquisition that we will not collect all contractually required payments for these PCI securities, including both principal and interest. At acquisition, the timing and amount of the undiscounted future cash flows expected to be received on each PCI security is determined based on our best estimate using key assumptions, such as interest rates, default rates and prepayment speeds. At acquisition, the difference between the undiscounted expected future cash flows of the PCI securities and the recorded investment in the securities represents the initial accretable yield, which is accreted into Net investment income over their remaining lives on an effective yield basis. Additionally, the difference between the contractually required payments on the PCI securities and the undiscounted expected future cash flows represents the non-accretable difference at acquisition. The accretable yield and the non-accretable difference will change over time, based on actual payments received and changes in estimates of undiscounted expected future cash flows, which are discussed further below.

On a quarterly basis, the undiscounted expected future cash flows associated with PCI securities are re-evaluated based on updates to key assumptions. Declines in undiscounted expected future cash flows due to further credit deterioration as well as changes in the expected timing of the cash flows can result in the recognition of an other-than-temporary impairment charge, as PCI securities are subject to our policy for evaluating investments for other-than-temporary impairment. Changes to undiscounted expected future cash flows due solely to the changes in the contractual benchmark interest rates on variable rate PCI securities will change the accretable yield prospectively. Significant increases in undiscounted expected future cash flows for reasons other than interest rate changes are recognized prospectively as adjustments to the accretable yield.

The following tables present information on our PCI securities, which are included in bonds available for sale:

<i>(in millions)</i>	At Date of Acquisition
Contractually required payments (principal and interest)	\$ 35,139
Cash flows expected to be collected*	28,720
Recorded investment in acquired securities	19,382

* Represents undiscounted expected cash flows, including both principal and interest.

<i>(in millions)</i>	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Outstanding principal balance	\$ 10,476	\$ 12,495
Amortized cost	6,970	8,646
Fair value	8,664	10,280

The following table presents activity for the accretable yield on PCI securities:

Years Ended December 31,		2019	2018
(in millions)			
Balance, beginning of year	\$	7,210	\$ 7,501
Newly purchased PCI securities		17	33
Disposals		-	(21)
Accretion		(624)	(722)
Effect of changes in interest rate indices		(541)	207
Net reclassification from (to) non-accretable difference, including effects of prepayments		(350)	212
Activities related to businesses reclassified to held for sale		(7)	-
Balance, end of year	\$	5,705	\$ 7,210

PLEDGED INVESTMENTS

Secured Financing and Similar Arrangements

We enter into secured financing transactions whereby certain securities are sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements), in which we transfer securities in exchange for cash, with an agreement by us to repurchase the same or substantially similar securities. Our secured financing transactions also include those that involve the transfer of securities to financial institutions in exchange for cash (securities lending agreements). In all of these secured financing transactions, the securities transferred by us (pledged collateral) may be sold or repledged by the counterparties. These agreements are recorded at their contracted amounts plus accrued interest, other than those that are accounted for at fair value.

Pledged collateral levels are monitored daily and are generally maintained at an agreed-upon percentage of the fair value of the amounts borrowed during the life of the transactions. In the event of a decline in the fair value of the pledged collateral under these secured financing transactions, we may be required to transfer cash or additional securities as pledged collateral under these agreements. At the termination of the transactions, we and our counterparties are obligated to return the amounts borrowed and the securities transferred, respectively.

The following table presents the fair value of securities pledged to counterparties under secured financing transactions, including repurchase and securities lending agreements:

(in millions)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Fixed maturity securities available for sale	\$ 3,030	\$ 1,050
Other bond securities, at fair value	\$ -	\$ 122

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, amounts borrowed under repurchase and securities lending agreements totaled \$3.1 billion and \$1.2 billion, respectively.

The following table presents the fair value of securities pledged under our repurchase agreements by collateral type and by remaining contractual maturity:

(in millions)	Remaining Contractual Maturity of the Agreements					Total
	Overnight and Continuous	up to 30 days	31 - 90 days	91 - 364 days	365 days or greater	
December 31, 2019						
Bonds available for sale:						
Non-U.S. governments	\$ 2	\$ 71	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 73
Corporate debt	22	55	82	-	-	159
Other bond securities:						
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-U.S. governments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 24	\$ 126	\$ 82	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 232

December 31, 2018

Bonds available for sale:

Non-U.S. governments	\$	25	\$	35	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	60
Corporate debt		51		55		-		-		-		106

Other bond securities:

U.S. government and government sponsored entities		11		-		-		-		-		11
Non-U.S. governments		-		3		-		-		-		3
Corporate debt		17		38		53		-		-		108

Total	\$	104	\$	131	\$	53	\$	-	\$	-	\$	288

The following table presents the fair value of securities pledged under our securities lending agreements by collateral type and by remaining contractual maturity:

	Remaining Contractual Maturity of the Agreements						
	Overnight and Continuous	up to 30 days	31 - 90 days	91 - 364 days	365 days or greater		Total
<i>(in millions)</i>							
December 31, 2019							
Bonds available for sale:							
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$	-	\$	386	\$	-	\$ 386
Non-U.S. governments		-		-		-	-
Corporate debt		-	1,071	947		-	2,018
RMBS		-		-	394		394
Total	\$	-	\$ 1,071	\$ 1,333	\$ 394	\$	2,798

December 31, 2018

Bonds available for sale:

Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$	-	\$	50	\$	130	\$	-	\$	-	\$	180
Non-U.S. governments		-		21		8		-		-		29
Corporate debt		-		330		345		-		-		675
Total	\$	-	\$	401	\$	483	\$	-	\$	-	\$	884

We also enter into agreements in which securities are purchased by us under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements), which are accounted for as secured financing transactions and reported as short-term investments or other assets, depending on their terms. These agreements are recorded at their contracted resale amounts plus accrued interest, other than those that are accounted for at fair value. In all reverse repurchase transactions, we take possession of or obtain a security interest in the related securities, and we have the right to sell or repledge this collateral received.

The following table presents information on the fair value of securities pledged to us under reverse repurchase agreements:

<i>(in millions)</i>	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
Securities collateral pledged to us	\$	2,567	\$	426
Amount sold or repledged by us		121		106

At December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, amounts loaned under reverse repurchase agreements totaled \$2.6 billion and \$426 million, respectively.

We do not currently offset any secured financing transactions. All such transactions are collateralized and margined daily consistent with market standards and subject to enforceable master netting arrangements with rights of set off.

Insurance – Statutory and Other Deposits

The total carrying value of cash and securities deposited by our insurance subsidiaries under requirements of regulatory authorities or other insurance-related arrangements, including certain annuity-related obligations and certain reinsurance treaties, was \$8.7 billion and \$7.9 billion at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Other Pledges and Restrictions

Certain of our subsidiaries are members of Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBs) and such membership requires the members to own stock in these FHLBs. We owned an aggregate of \$194 million and \$202 million of stock in FHLBs at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. In addition, our subsidiaries have pledged securities available for sale and residential loans associated with borrowings and funding agreements from FHLBs, with a fair value of \$4.3 billion and \$1.8 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2019 and \$4.2 billion and \$2.1 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2018.

Certain GIAs have provisions that require collateral to be posted or payments to be made by us upon a downgrade of our long-term debt ratings. The actual amount of collateral required to be posted to the counterparties in the event of such downgrades, and the aggregate amount of payments that we could be required to make, depend on market conditions, the fair value of outstanding affected transactions and other factors prevailing at and after the time of the downgrade. The fair value of securities pledged as collateral with respect to these obligations was approximately \$1.5 billion and \$1.6 billion at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. This collateral primarily consists of securities of the U.S. government and government-sponsored entities and generally cannot be repledged or resold by the counterparties.

Investments held in escrow accounts or otherwise subject to restriction as to their use were \$330 million and \$273 million, comprised of bonds available for sale and short term investments at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

8. Lending Activities

Mortgage and other loans receivable include commercial mortgages, residential mortgages, life insurance policy loans, commercial loans, and other loans and notes receivable. Commercial mortgages, residential mortgages, commercial loans, and other loans and notes receivable are carried at unpaid principal balances less allowance for credit losses and plus or minus adjustments for the accretion or amortization of discount or premium. Interest income on such loans is accrued as earned.

Direct costs of originating commercial mortgages, commercial loans, and other loans and notes receivable, net of nonrefundable points and fees, are deferred and included in the carrying amount of the related receivables. The amount deferred is amortized to income as an adjustment to earnings using the interest method. Premiums and discounts on purchased residential mortgages are also amortized to income as an adjustment to earnings using the interest method.

Life insurance policy loans are carried at unpaid principal balances. There is no allowance for policy loans because these loans serve to reduce the death benefit paid when the death claim is made and the balances are effectively collateralized by the cash surrender value of the policy.

The following table presents the composition of Mortgage and other loans receivable, net:

<i>(in millions)</i>	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Commercial mortgages	\$ 36,170	\$ 32,882
Residential mortgages	6,683	6,532
Life insurance policy loans	2,065	2,147
Commercial loans, other loans and notes receivable	2,504	1,971
Total mortgage and other loans receivable	47,422	43,532
Allowance for credit losses	(438)	(397)
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net	\$ 46,984	\$ 43,135

* Commercial mortgages primarily represent loans for apartments, offices and retail properties, with exposures in New York and California representing the largest geographic concentrations (aggregating approximately 23 percent and 10 percent, respectively, at December 31, 2019, and 22 percent and 11 percent, respectively, at December 31, 2018).

Nonperforming loans are generally those loans where payment of contractual principal or interest is more than 90 days past due. Nonperforming mortgages were not significant for all periods presented.

CREDIT QUALITY OF COMMERCIAL MORTGAGES

The following table presents debt service coverage ratios and loan-to-value ratios for commercial mortgages:

	Debt Service Coverage Ratios ^(a)					
(in millions)	>1.20X	1.00X - 1.20X	<1.00X		Total	
December 31, 2019						
Loan-to-Value Ratios ^(b)						
Less than 65%	\$ 23,013	\$ 2,440	\$ 245	\$	25,698	
65% to 75%	9,007	899	40		9,946	
76% to 80%	200	6	-		206	
Greater than 80%	184	2	134		320	
Total commercial mortgages	\$ 32,404	\$ 3,347	\$ 419	\$	36,170	
December 31, 2018						
Loan-to-Value Ratios ^(b)						
Less than 65%	\$ 19,204	\$ 2,543	\$ 250	\$	21,997	
65% to 75%	9,060	300	203		9,563	
76% to 80%	476	20	15		511	
Greater than 80%	596	103	112		811	
Total commercial mortgages	\$ 29,336	\$ 2,966	\$ 580	\$	32,882	

(a) The debt service coverage ratio compares a property's net operating income to its debt service payments, including principal and interest. Our weighted average debt service coverage ratio was 2.0X and 1.9X at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

(b) The loan-to-value ratio compares the current unpaid principal balance of the loan to the estimated fair value of the underlying property collateralizing the loan. Our weighted average loan-to-value ratio was 56 percent and 58 percent at December 31, 2019, and 2018, respectively.

The following table presents the credit quality performance indicators for commercial mortgages:

	Number of Loans	Class						Percent of Total ^(c)	Percent of Total \$
(dollars in millions)		Apartments	Offices	Retail	Industrial	Hotel	Others		
December 31, 2019									
Credit Quality Performance									
Indicator:									
In good standing	736	\$ 13,698	\$ 10,553	\$ 5,332	\$ 3,663	\$ 2,211	\$ 522	\$ 35,979	99 %
Restructured ^(a)	3	-	89	-	-	101	-	190	1
90 days or less delinquent	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
>90 days delinquent or in process of foreclosure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ^(b)	740	\$ 13,699	\$ 10,642	\$ 5,332	\$ 3,663	\$ 2,312	\$ 522	\$ 36,170	100 %
Allowance for credit losses:									
Specific		\$ -	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 6	\$ -	\$ 9	- %
General		81	153	44	30	14	5	327	1
Total allowance for credit losses		\$ 81	\$ 155	\$ 45	\$ 30	\$ 20	\$ 5	\$ 336	1 %
December 31, 2018									
Credit Quality Performance									
Indicator:									
In good standing	762	\$ 11,190	\$ 9,774	\$ 5,645	\$ 3,074	\$ 2,507	\$ 580	\$ 32,770	100 %
Restructured ^(a)	2	-	96	-	-	16	-	112	-
90 days or less delinquent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
>90 days delinquent or in process of foreclosure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ^(b)	764	\$ 11,190	\$ 9,870	\$ 5,645	\$ 3,074	\$ 2,523	\$ 580	\$ 32,882	100 %
Allowance for credit losses:									
Specific		\$ -	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 3	- %
General		122	104	51	13	19	6	315	1
Total allowance for credit losses		\$ 122	\$ 106	\$ 51	\$ 13	\$ 20	\$ 6	\$ 318	1 %

- (a) Loans that have been modified in troubled debt restructurings and are performing according to their restructured terms. *For additional discussion of troubled debt restructurings see below.*
- (b) Does not reflect allowance for credit losses.
- (c) Our commercial mortgage loan portfolio is current as to payments of principal and interest, for both periods presented. There were no significant amounts of nonperforming commercial mortgages (defined as those loans where payment of contractual principal or interest is more than 90 days past due) during any of the periods presented.

METHODOLOGY USED TO ESTIMATE THE ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

Mortgage and other loans receivable are considered impaired when collection of all amounts due under contractual terms is not probable. Impairment is measured using either i) the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, ii) the loan's observable market price, if available, or iii) the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. Impairment of commercial mortgages is typically determined using the fair value of collateral while impairment of other loans is typically determined using the present value of cash flows or the loan's observable market price. An allowance is typically established for the difference between the impaired value of the loan and its current carrying amount. Additional allowance amounts are established for incurred but not specifically identified impairments, based on statistical models primarily driven by past due status, debt service coverage, loan-to-value ratio, property type and location, loan term, profile of the borrower and of the major property tenants, and loan seasoning. When all or a portion of a loan is deemed uncollectible, the uncollectible portion of the carrying amount of the loan is charged off against the allowance.

Interest income is not accrued when payment of contractual principal and interest is not expected. Any cash received on impaired loans is generally recorded as a reduction of the current carrying amount of the loan. Accrual of interest income is generally resumed when delinquent contractual principal and interest is repaid or when a portion of the delinquent contractual payments are made and the ongoing required contractual payments have been made for an appropriate period.

A significant majority of commercial mortgages in the portfolio are non-recourse loans and, accordingly, the only guarantees are for specific items that are exceptions to the non-recourse provisions. It is therefore extremely rare for us to have cause to enforce the provisions of a guarantee on a commercial real estate or mortgage loan.

The following table presents a rollforward of the changes in the allowance for losses on Mortgage and other loans receivable:

Years Ended December 31,	2019			2018			2017		
	Commercial Mortgages	Other Loans	Total	Commercial Mortgages	Other Loans	Total	Commercial Mortgages	Other Loans	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>									
Allowance, beginning of year	\$ 318	\$ 79	\$ 397	\$ 247	\$ 75	\$ 322	\$ 194	\$ 103	\$ 297
Loans charged off	(2)	(3)	(5)	(17)	(2)	(19)	(22)	(3)	(25)
Recoveries of loans previously charged off	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Net charge-offs	(2)	(3)	(5)	(17)	(1)	(18)	(22)	(2)	(24)
Provision for loan losses	20	26	46	88	5	93	75	(26)	49
Allowance, end of year	\$ 336 *	\$ 102	\$ 438	\$ 318 *	\$ 79	\$ 397	\$ 247 *	\$ 75	\$ 322

* Of the total allowance at the end of the year, \$10 million, \$3 million and \$5 million relate to individually assessed credit losses on \$148 million, \$54 million and \$82 million of commercial mortgages as of December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

TROUBLED DEBT RESTRUCTURINGS

We modify loans to optimize their returns and improve their collectability, among other things. When we undertake such a modification with a borrower that is experiencing financial difficulty and the modification involves us granting a concession to the troubled debtor, the modification is a troubled debt restructuring (TDR). We assess whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty based on a variety of factors, including the borrower's current default on any of its outstanding debt, the probability of a default on any of its debt in the foreseeable future without the modification, the insufficiency of the borrower's forecasted cash flows to service any of its outstanding debt (including both principal and interest), and the borrower's inability to access alternative third-party financing at an interest rate that would be reflective of current market conditions for a non-troubled debtor. Concessions granted may include extended maturity dates, interest rate changes, principal or interest forgiveness, payment deferrals and easing of loan covenants.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, loans with a carrying value of \$86 million were modified in TDRs. Loans that had been modified in TDRs during the year ended December 31, 2018 have been fully paid off.

9. Reinsurance

In the ordinary course of business, our insurance companies may use both treaty and facultative reinsurance to minimize their net loss exposure to any single catastrophic loss event or to an accumulation of losses from a number of smaller events or to provide greater diversification of our businesses. In addition, our general insurance subsidiaries assume reinsurance from other insurance companies. We determine the portion of the incurred but not reported (IBNR) loss that will be recoverable under our reinsurance contracts by reference to the terms of the reinsurance protection purchased. This determination is necessarily based on the estimate of IBNR and accordingly, is subject to the same uncertainties as the estimate of IBNR. Reinsurance assets include the balances due from reinsurance and insurance companies under the terms of our reinsurance agreements for paid and unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred, ceded unearned premiums and ceded future policy benefits for life and accident and health insurance contracts and benefits paid and unpaid. Amounts related to paid and unpaid losses and benefits and loss expenses with respect to these reinsurance agreements are substantially collateralized. We remain liable to the extent that our reinsurers do not meet their obligation under the reinsurance contracts, and as such, we regularly evaluate the financial condition of our reinsurers and monitor concentration of our credit risk. The estimation of the allowance for doubtful accounts requires judgment for which key inputs typically include historical trends regarding uncollectible balances, disputes and credit events as well as specific reviews of balances in dispute or subject to credit impairment. The allowance for doubtful accounts on reinsurance assets was \$111 million and \$140 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts on reinsurance assets are reflected in Policyholder benefits and losses incurred within the Consolidated Statements of Income.

The following table provides supplemental information for loss and benefit reserves, gross and net of ceded reinsurance:

At December 31,	2019		2018	
	As Reported	Net of Reinsurance	As Reported	Net of Reinsurance
<i>(in millions)</i>				
Liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	\$ (78,328)	\$ (47,259)	\$ (83,639)	\$ (51,949)
Future policy benefits for life and accident and health insurance contracts	(50,512)	(49,670)	(44,935)	(43,936)
Policyholder contract deposits	(151,869)	(150,944)	(142,262)	(141,407)
Reserve for unearned premiums	(18,269)	(15,067)	(19,248)	(16,300)
Reinsurance assets ^(a)	36,038		36,492	

(a) Reinsurance assets excludes (i) allowance for doubtful accounts of \$111 million and \$140 million for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and (ii) paid loss recoveries of \$2,050 million and \$1,820 million for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

SHORT-DURATION REINSURANCE

Short-duration reinsurance is effected under reinsurance treaties and by negotiation on individual risks. Certain of these reinsurance arrangements consist of excess of loss contracts that protect us against losses above stipulated amounts. Ceded premiums are considered prepaid reinsurance premiums and are recognized as a reduction of premiums earned over the contract period in proportion to the protection received. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers on short-duration contracts are estimated in a manner consistent with the claims liabilities associated with the reinsurance and presented as a component of Reinsurance assets. Reinsurance premiums for assumed business are estimated based on information received from brokers, ceding companies and reinsurers. Any subsequent differences arising on such estimates are recorded in the periods in which they are determined. Assumed reinsurance premiums are earned primarily on a pro-rata basis over the terms of the reinsurance contracts and the portion of premiums relating to the unexpired terms of coverage is included in the reserve for unearned premiums. Reinsurance premiums for assumed business are estimated based on information received from brokers, ceding companies and reinsureds. Any subsequent differences arising on such estimates are recorded in the periods in which they are determined. For both ceded and assumed reinsurance, risk transfer requirements must be met for reinsurance accounting to apply. If risk transfer requirements are not met, the contract is accounted for as a deposit, resulting in the recognition of cash flows under the contract through a deposit asset or liability and not as revenue or expense. To meet risk transfer requirements, a reinsurance contract must include both insurance risk, consisting of both underwriting and timing risk, and a reasonable possibility of a significant loss for the assuming entity. Similar risk transfer criteria are used to determine whether directly written insurance contracts should be accounted for as insurance or as a deposit.

The following table presents short-duration insurance premiums written and earned:

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Premiums written:			
Direct	\$ 29,338	\$ 30,368	\$ 30,229
Assumed	5,808	4,186	3,065
Ceded	(9,692)	(7,757)	(7,535)
Net	\$ 25,454	\$ 26,797	\$ 25,759
Premiums earned:			
Direct	\$ 30,017	\$ 31,450	\$ 30,928
Assumed	6,395	4,638	3,374
Ceded	(9,526)	(8,164)	(7,904)
Net	\$ 26,886	\$ 27,924	\$ 26,398

For the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, reinsurance recoveries, which reduced losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred, amounted to \$4.7 billion, \$9.8 billion and \$1.5 billion, respectively.

Retroactive reinsurance agreements are reinsurance agreements under which our reinsurer agrees to reimburse us as a result of past insurable events. For these agreements, the excess of the amounts ultimately collectible under the agreement over the consideration paid is recognized as a deferred gain liability and amortized into income over the settlement period of the ceded reserves. The amount of the deferral is recalculated each period based on loss payments and updated estimates. If the consideration paid exceeds the ultimate losses collectible under the agreement, the net loss on the agreement is recognized in income immediately. Ceded loss reserves under retroactive agreements were \$13.9 billion and \$13.8 billion, and the deferred gain liability was \$1.8 billion and \$1.8 billion, as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The effect on income from amortization of the deferred gain was \$219 million, \$394 million and \$316 million for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

In the first quarter of 2017, we entered into an adverse development reinsurance agreement with NICO, under which we transferred to NICO 80 percent of the reserve risk on substantially all of our U.S. Commercial long-tail exposures for accident years 2015 and prior. Under this agreement, we ceded to NICO 80 percent of the losses on subject business paid on or after January 1, 2016 in excess of \$25 billion of net paid losses, up to an aggregate limit of \$25 billion. We account for this transaction as retroactive reinsurance. This transaction resulted in a gain, which under U.S. GAAP retroactive reinsurance accounting is deferred and amortized into income over the settlement period. NICO created a collateral trust account as security for their claim payment obligations to us, into which they deposited the consideration paid under the agreement, and Berkshire Hathaway Inc. has provided a parental guarantee to secure NICO's obligations under the agreement.

LONG-DURATION REINSURANCE

Long-duration reinsurance is effected principally under yearly renewable term treaties. The premiums with respect to these treaties are earned over the contract period in proportion to the protection provided. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers on long-duration contracts are estimated in a manner consistent with the assumptions used for the underlying policy benefits and are presented as a component of Reinsurance assets.

The following table presents premiums earned and policy fees for our long-duration life insurance and annuity operations:

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Premiums			
Direct	\$ 4,363	\$ 3,489	\$ 5,771
Assumed	228	56	15
Ceded	(916)	(855)	(810)
Net	\$ 3,675	\$ 2,690	\$ 4,976
Policy Fees			
Direct	\$ 3,016	\$ 2,792	\$ 2,936
Assumed	-	-	-
Ceded	(1)	(1)	(1)
Net	\$ 3,015	\$ 2,791	\$ 2,935

Long-duration reinsurance recoveries, which reduced Policyholder benefits and losses incurred, was approximately \$1.0 billion, \$778 million and \$1.0 billion for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The following table presents long-duration insurance in-force ceded to other insurance companies:

At December 31, (in millions)				
	2019		2018	2017
Long-duration insurance in force ceded	\$ 264,732	\$	228,846	\$ 202,402

Long-duration insurance in-force assumed as a percentage of gross long-duration insurance in-force was 0.02 percent at December 31, 2019, and 0.03 percent at 2018 and 2017; and premiums assumed represented 5 percent, 1.6 percent and 0.2 percent of gross premiums for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The U.S. Life and Retirement companies manage the capital impact of their statutory reserve requirements, including those resulting from the NAIC Model Regulation "Valuation of Life Insurance Policies" (Regulation XXX) and NAIC Actuarial Guideline 38 (Guideline AXXX), through unaffiliated and affiliated reinsurance transactions. Effective July 1, 2016, one of the U.S. Life and Retirement companies entered into an agreement to cede approximately \$5 billion of statutory reserves for certain whole life and universal life policies to an unaffiliated reinsurer. Effective December 31, 2016, the same life insurance subsidiary recaptured term and universal life reserves subject to Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX, previously ceded to an affiliate, and ceded approximately \$14 billion of such statutory reserves to an unaffiliated reinsurer under an amendment to the July 1, 2016 agreement. Under U.S. GAAP, these unaffiliated reinsurance transactions use deposit accounting with a reinsurance risk charge recorded in income, whereas such affiliated transactions are eliminated in consolidation. Under one affiliated reinsurance arrangement, one of the U.S. Life and Retirement companies obtains letters of credit to support statutory recognition of the ceded reinsurance. As of December 31, 2019, this subsidiary had two bilateral letters of credit totaling \$400 million, which were issued on February 7, 2014 and expire on February 7, 2023. The letters of credit are subject to reimbursement by AIG Parent in the event of a drawdown.

For additional information on the use of affiliated reinsurance for Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX reserves see Note 20.

REINSURANCE SECURITY

Our third-party reinsurance arrangements do not relieve us from our direct obligations to our beneficiaries. Thus, a credit exposure exists with respect to both short-duration and long-duration reinsurance ceded to the extent that any reinsurer fails to meet the obligations assumed under any reinsurance agreement. We hold substantial collateral as security under related reinsurance agreements in the form of funds, securities, and/or letters of credit. A provision has been recorded for estimated unrecoverable reinsurance. We believe that no exposure to a single reinsurer represents an inappropriate concentration of credit risk to AIG. Gross reinsurance assets due from reinsurers exceeding 5 percent of our total reinsurance assets were approximately \$19.0 billion and \$18.9 billion at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, of which approximately \$2.8 billion and \$3.7 billion at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, was not secured by collateral.

10. Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs

Deferred policy acquisition costs (DAC) represent those costs that are incremental and directly related to the successful acquisition of new or renewal of existing insurance contracts. We defer incremental costs that result directly from, and are essential to, the acquisition or renewal of an insurance contract. Such deferred policy acquisition costs generally include agent or broker commissions and bonuses, premium taxes, and medical and inspection fees that would not have been incurred if the insurance contract had not been acquired or renewed. Each cost is analyzed to assess whether it is fully deferrable. We partially defer costs, including certain commissions, when we do not believe that the entire cost is directly related to the acquisition or renewal of insurance contracts.

We also defer a portion of employee total compensation and payroll-related fringe benefits directly related to time spent performing specific acquisition or renewal activities, including costs associated with the time spent on underwriting, policy issuance and processing, and sales force contract selling. The amounts deferred are derived based on successful efforts for each distribution channel and/or cost center from which the cost originates.

Short-duration insurance contracts: Policy acquisition costs are deferred and amortized over the period in which the related premiums written are earned, generally 12 months. DAC is grouped consistent with the manner in which the insurance contracts are acquired, serviced and measured for profitability and is reviewed for recoverability based on the profitability of the underlying insurance contracts. Investment income is anticipated in assessing the recoverability of DAC. We assess the recoverability of DAC on an annual basis or more frequently if circumstances indicate an impairment may have occurred. This assessment is performed by comparing recorded net unearned premiums and anticipated investment income on in-force business to the sum of expected losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred, unamortized DAC and maintenance costs. If the sum of these costs exceeds the amount of recorded net unearned premiums and anticipated investment income, the excess is recognized as an offset against the asset established for DAC. This offset is referred to as a premium deficiency charge. Increases in expected losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred can have a significant impact on the likelihood and amount of a premium deficiency charge.

Long-duration insurance contracts: Policy acquisition costs for participating life, traditional life and accident and health insurance products are generally deferred and amortized, with interest, over the premium paying period. The assumptions used to calculate the benefit liabilities and DAC for these traditional products are set when a policy is issued and do not change with changes in actual experience, unless a loss recognition event occurs. These “locked-in” assumptions include mortality, morbidity, persistency, maintenance expenses and investment returns, and include margins for adverse deviation to reflect uncertainty given that actual experience might deviate from these assumptions. A loss recognition event occurs when there is a shortfall between the carrying amount of future policy benefit liabilities, net of DAC, and what the future policy benefit liabilities, net of DAC, would be when applying updated current assumptions. When we determine a loss recognition event has occurred, we first reduce any DAC related to that block of business through amortization of acquisition expense, and after DAC is depleted, we record additional liabilities through a charge to Policyholder benefits and losses incurred. Groupings for loss recognition testing are consistent with our manner of acquiring, servicing and measuring the profitability of the business and applied by product groupings. We perform separate loss recognition tests for traditional life products, payout annuities and long-term care products. Once loss recognition has been recorded for a block of business, the old assumption set is replaced and the assumption set used for the loss recognition would then be subject to the lock-in principle.

Investment-oriented contracts: Certain policy acquisition costs and policy issuance costs related to universal life and investment-type products (collectively, investment-oriented products) are deferred and amortized, with interest, in relation to the incidence of estimated gross profits to be realized over the estimated lives of the contracts. DAC on investment-oriented contracts were approximately \$6.1 billion and \$7.5 billion at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Estimated gross profits are affected by a number of factors, including levels of current and expected interest rates, net investment income and spreads, net realized capital gains and losses, fees, surrender rates, mortality experience, policyholder behavior experience and equity market returns and volatility. In each reporting period, current period amortization expense is adjusted to reflect actual gross profits. If estimated gross profits change significantly, DAC is recalculated using the new assumptions, and any resulting adjustment is included in income. If the new assumptions indicate that future estimated gross profits are higher than previously estimated, DAC will be increased resulting in a decrease in amortization expense and increase in income in the current period; if future estimated gross profits are lower than previously estimated, DAC will be decreased resulting in an increase in amortization expense and decrease in income in the current period. Updating such assumptions may result in acceleration of amortization in some products and deceleration of amortization in other products. DAC is grouped consistent with the manner in which the insurance contracts are acquired, serviced and measured for profitability and is reviewed for recoverability based on the current and projected future profitability of the underlying insurance contracts.

To estimate future estimated gross profits for variable annuity products, a long-term annual asset growth assumption is applied to determine the future growth in assets and related asset-based fees. In determining the asset growth rate, the effect of short-term fluctuations in the equity markets is partially mitigated through the use of a “reversion to the mean” methodology whereby short-term asset growth above or below long-term annual rate assumptions impacts the growth assumption applied to the five-year period subsequent to the current balance sheet date. The reversion to the mean methodology allows us to maintain our long-term growth assumptions, while also giving consideration to the effect of actual investment performance. When actual performance significantly deviates from the annual long-term growth assumption, as evidenced by growth assumptions in the five-year reversion to the mean period falling below a certain rate (floor) or rising above a certain rate (cap) for a sustained period, judgment may be applied to revise or “unlock” the growth rate assumptions to be used for both the five-year reversion to the mean period as well as the long-term annual growth assumption applied to subsequent periods.

Shadow DAC and Shadow Loss Recognition: DAC related to investment-oriented products is also adjusted to reflect the effect of unrealized gains or losses on fixed maturity securities available for sale and prior to 2018, equity securities at fair value on estimated gross profits, with related changes recognized through Other comprehensive income (shadow DAC). The adjustment is made at each balance sheet date, as if the securities had been sold at their stated aggregate fair value and the proceeds reinvested at current yields. Similarly, for long-duration traditional insurance contracts, if the assets supporting the liabilities are in a net unrealized gain position at the balance sheet date, loss recognition testing assumptions are updated to exclude such gains from future cash flows by reflecting the impact of reinvestment rates on future yields. If a future loss is anticipated under this basis, any additional shortfall indicated by loss recognition tests is recognized as a reduction in accumulated other comprehensive income (shadow loss recognition). Similar to other loss recognition on long-duration insurance contracts, such shortfall is first reflected as a reduction in DAC and secondly as an increase in liabilities for future policy benefits. The change in these adjustments, net of tax, is included with the change in net unrealized appreciation of investments that is credited or charged directly to Other comprehensive income.

Internal Replacements of Long-duration and Investment-oriented Products: For some products, policyholders can elect to modify product benefits, features, rights or coverages by exchanging a contract for a new contract or by amendment, endorsement, or rider to a contract, or by the election of a feature or coverage within a contract. These transactions are known as internal replacements. If the modification does not substantially change the contract, we do not change the accounting and amortization of existing DAC and related actuarial balances. If an internal replacement represents a substantial change, the original contract is considered to be extinguished and any related DAC or other policy balances are charged or credited to income, and any new deferrable costs associated with the replacement contract are deferred.

Value of Business Acquired (VOBA) is determined at the time of acquisition and is reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets with DAC. This value is based on the present value of future pre-tax profits discounted at yields applicable at the time of purchase. For participating life, traditional life and accident and health insurance products, VOBA is amortized over the life of the business in a manner similar to that for DAC based on the assumptions at purchase. For investment-oriented products, VOBA is amortized in relation to estimated gross profits and adjusted for the effect of unrealized gains or losses on fixed maturity securities available for sale and prior to 2018, equity securities at fair value in a manner similar to DAC.

The following table presents a rollforward of DAC and VOBA:

Years Ended December 31,				
(in millions)				
	2019	2018	2017	
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 12,694	\$ 10,994	\$ 11,042	
Acquisitions	-	298	-	
Dispositions	-	-	(35)	
Acquisition costs deferred	5,403	5,832	4,820	
Amortization expense	(5,164)	(5,386)	(4,288)	
Change related to unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	(1,768)	1,063	(505)	
Other, including foreign exchange	42	(107)	(40)	
Reclassified to Assets held for sale	-	-	-	
Balance, end of year ^(a)	\$ 11,207	\$ 12,694	\$ 10,994	
Supplemental Information:				
VOBA amortization expense included in DAC amortization	\$ 171	\$ 243	\$ 20	
VOBA, end of year included in DAC balance ^(b)	317	438	381	

(a) Net of reductions in DAC of \$1.8 billion, \$1.0 billion and \$1.3 billion at December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively, related to the effect of net unrealized gains and losses on available for sale securities (shadow DAC).

(b) Includes \$101 million of VOBA from the acquisition of Validus in 2018, the majority of which was amortized in 2019.

The percentage of the unamortized balance of VOBA at December 31, 2019 expected to be amortized in 2020 through 2024 by year is: 8.5 percent, 7.6 percent, 7.0 percent, 7.0 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively, with 63.3 percent being amortized after five years. These projections are based on current estimates for investment income and spreads, persistency, mortality and morbidity assumptions.

DAC, VOBA and SIA for insurance-oriented and investment-oriented products are reviewed for recoverability, which involves estimating the future profitability of current business. This review involves significant management judgment. If actual profitability is substantially lower than estimated, AIG's DAC, VOBA and SIA may be subject to an impairment charge and AIG's results of operations could be significantly affected in future periods.

11. Variable Interest Entities

A variable interest entity (VIE) is a legal entity that does not have sufficient equity at risk to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support or is structured such that equity investors lack the ability to make significant decisions relating to the entity's operations through voting rights or do not substantively participate in the gains and losses of the entity. Consolidation of a VIE by its primary beneficiary is not based on majority voting interest, but is based on other criteria discussed below.

We enter into various arrangements with VIEs in the normal course of business and consolidate the VIEs when we determine we are the primary beneficiary. This analysis includes a review of the VIE's capital structure, related contractual relationships and terms, nature of the VIE's operations and purpose, nature of the VIE's interests issued and our involvement with the entity. When assessing the need to consolidate a VIE, we evaluate the design of the VIE as well as the related risks the entity was designed to expose the variable interest holders to.

The primary beneficiary is the entity that has both (1) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly affect the entity's economic performance and (2) the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could be potentially significant to the VIE. While also considering these factors, the consolidation conclusion depends on the breadth of our decision-making ability and our ability to influence activities that significantly affect the economic performance of the VIE.

BALANCE SHEET CLASSIFICATION AND EXPOSURE TO LOSS

The following table presents the total assets and total liabilities associated with our variable interests in consolidated VIEs, as classified in the Consolidated Balance Sheets:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Real Estate and Investment Entities ^(d)	Securitization Vehicles ^(e)	Affordable Housing Partnerships	Other	Total
December 31, 2019					
Assets:					
Bonds available for sale	\$ 177	\$ 7,239	\$ -	\$ -	7,416
Other bond securities	-	3,324	-	1	3,325
Mortgage and other loans receivable	-	3,860	-	-	3,860
Other invested assets	5,231	-	3,464	42	8,737
Other ^(a)	615	1,996	469	42	3,122
Total assets^(b)	\$ 6,023	\$ 16,419	\$ 3,933	\$ 85	26,460
Liabilities:					
Long-term debt	\$ 2,810	\$ 4,356	\$ 2,074	\$ 4	9,244
Other ^(c)	236	359	195	24	814
Total liabilities	\$ 3,046	\$ 4,715	\$ 2,269	\$ 28	10,058
December 31, 2018					
Assets:					
Bonds available for sale	\$ -	\$ 7,662	\$ -	\$ -	7,662
Other bond securities	-	3,923	-	2	3,925
Mortgage and other loans receivable	-	3,693	-	-	3,693
Other invested assets	5,212	-	3,142	24	8,378
Other ^(a)	580	1,581	394	70	2,625
Total assets^(b)	\$ 5,792	\$ 16,859	\$ 3,536	\$ 96	26,283
Liabilities:					
Long-term debt	\$ 2,577	\$ 3,154	\$ 1,834	\$ 4	7,569
Other ^(c)	227	165	159	24	575
Total liabilities	\$ 2,804	\$ 3,319	\$ 1,993	\$ 28	8,144

(a) Comprised primarily of Short-term investments and Other assets at December 31, 2019 and 2018.

(b) The assets of each VIE can be used only to settle specific obligations of that VIE.

(c) Comprised primarily of Other liabilities at December 31, 2019 and 2018.

(d) At December 31, 2019 and 2018, off-balance sheet exposure primarily consisting of commitments to real estate and investment entities was \$2.6 billion and \$1.4 billion, respectively.

(e) At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the company had contributed total assets of \$15.6 billion and \$16.0 billion, respectively, into consolidated securitization vehicles.

We calculate our maximum exposure to loss to be (i) the amount invested in the debt or equity of the VIE, (ii) the notional amount of VIE assets or liabilities where we have also provided credit protection to the VIE with the VIE as the referenced obligation, and (iii) other commitments and guarantees to the VIE. Interest holders in VIEs sponsored by us generally have recourse only to the assets and cash flows of the VIEs and do not have recourse to us, except in limited circumstances when we have provided a guarantee to the VIE's interest holders.

The following table presents total assets of unconsolidated VIEs in which we hold a variable interest, as well as our maximum exposure to loss associated with these VIEs:

(in millions)	Total VIE Assets	Maximum Exposure to Loss		Total
		On-Balance Sheet ^(b)	Off-Balance Sheet	
December 31, 2019				
Real estate and investment entities ^(a)	\$ 283,349	\$ 6,519	\$ 3,286	\$ 9,805
Affordable housing partnerships	3,351	453	-	453
Other	5,320	310	- ^(c)	310
Total	\$ 292,020	\$ 7,282	\$ 3,286	\$ 10,568
December 31, 2018				
Real estate and investment entities ^(a)	\$ 309,598	\$ 6,820	\$ 2,501	\$ 9,321
Affordable housing partnerships	4,116	607	-	607
Other	2,813	284	1,222 ^(c)	1,506
Total	\$ 316,527	\$ 7,711	\$ 3,723	\$ 11,434

(a) Comprised primarily of hedge funds and private equity funds.

(b) At December 31, 2019 and 2018, \$7.0 billion and \$7.4 billion, respectively, of our total unconsolidated VIE assets were recorded as Other invested assets.

(c) These amounts represent our estimate of the maximum exposure to loss under certain insurance policies issued to VIEs if a hypothetical loss occurred to the extent of the full amount of the insured value. Our insurance policies cover defined risks and our estimate of liability is included in our insurance reserves on the balance sheet.

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT ENTITIES

Through our insurance operations and AIG Global Real Estate Investment Corp., we are an investor in various real estate investment entities, some of which are VIEs. These investments are typically with unaffiliated third-party developers via a partnership or limited liability company structure. The VIEs' activities consist of the development or redevelopment of commercial, industrial and residential real estate. Our involvement varies from being a passive equity investor or finance provider to actively managing the activities of the VIEs.

Our insurance operations participate as passive investors in the equity issued by certain third-party-managed hedge and private equity funds that are VIEs. Our insurance operations typically are not involved in the design or establishment of these VIEs, nor do they actively participate in the management of the VIEs.

SECURITIZATION VEHICLES

We created certain VIEs that hold investments, primarily in investment-grade debt securities and loans, and issued beneficial interests in these investments. The majority of these beneficial interests are owned by our insurance operations and we maintain the power to direct the activities of the VIEs that most significantly impact their economic performance and bear the obligation to absorb losses or receive benefits from the entities that could potentially be significant to the entities. Accordingly, we consolidate these entities and those beneficial interests issued to third-parties are reported as Long-term debt.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING PARTNERSHIPS

SunAmerica Affordable Housing Partners, Inc. (SAAHP) organized and invested in limited partnerships that develop and operate affordable housing qualifying for federal, state, and historic tax credits, in addition to a few market rate properties across the United States. The operating partnerships are VIEs, whose debt is generally non-recourse in nature, and the general partners of which are mostly unaffiliated third-party developers. We account for our investments in operating partnerships using the equity method of accounting, unless they are required to be consolidated. We consolidate an operating partnership if the general partner is an affiliated entity or we otherwise have the power to direct activities that most significantly impact the entities' economic performance. The pre-tax income of SAAHP is reported as a component of the Life and Retirement segment.

RMBS, CMBS, OTHER ABS AND CDOS

Primarily through our insurance operations, we are a passive investor in RMBS, CMBS, other ABS and CDOs, the majority of which are issued by domestic special purpose entities. We generally do not sponsor or transfer assets to, or act as the servicer to these asset-backed structures, and were not involved in the design of these entities.

Our maximum exposure in these types of structures is limited to our investment in securities issued by these entities. Based on the nature of our investments and our passive involvement in these types of structures, we have determined that we are not the primary beneficiary of these entities. We have not included these entities in the above tables; however, the fair values of our investments in these structures are reported in Notes 6 and 7 herein.

12. Derivatives and Hedge Accounting

We use derivatives and other financial instruments as part of our financial risk management programs and as part of our investment operations. Interest rate derivatives (such as interest rate swaps) are used to manage interest rate risk associated with embedded derivatives contained in insurance contract liabilities, fixed maturity securities, outstanding medium- and long-term notes as well as other interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities. Foreign exchange derivatives (principally foreign exchange forwards and swaps) are used to economically mitigate risk associated with non-U.S. dollar denominated debt, net capital exposures, foreign currency transactions, and foreign denominated investments. Equity derivatives are used to mitigate financial risk embedded in certain insurance liabilities and economically hedge certain investments. We use credit derivatives to manage our credit exposures. The derivatives are effective economic hedges of the exposures that they are meant to offset. In addition to hedging activities, we also enter into derivative instruments with respect to investment operations, which may include, among other things, CDSs and purchases of investments with embedded derivatives, such as equity-linked notes and convertible bonds.

Interest rate, currency, equity and commodity swaps, credit contracts, swaptions, options and forward transactions are accounted for as derivatives, recorded on a trade-date basis and carried at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses are reflected in income, when appropriate. Aggregate asset or liability positions are netted on the Consolidated Balance Sheets only to the extent permitted by qualifying master netting arrangements in place with each respective counterparty. Cash collateral posted with counterparties in conjunction with transactions supported by qualifying master netting arrangements is reported as a reduction of the corresponding net derivative liability, while cash collateral received in conjunction with transactions supported by qualifying master netting arrangements is reported as a reduction of the corresponding net derivative asset.

Derivatives, with the exception of embedded derivatives, are reported at fair value in the Consolidated Balance Sheets in Other assets and Other liabilities. Embedded derivatives are generally presented with the host contract in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. A bifurcated embedded derivative is measured at fair value and accounted for in the same manner as a free standing derivative contract. The corresponding host contract is accounted for according to the accounting guidance applicable for that instrument.

For additional information on embedded derivatives see Notes 6 and 15 herein.

The following table presents the notional amounts of our derivatives and the fair value of derivative assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets:

(in millions)	December 31, 2019				December 31, 2018			
	Gross Derivative Assets		Gross Derivative Liabilities		Gross Derivative Assets		Gross Derivative Liabilities	
	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:^(a)								
Interest rate contracts	\$ 495	\$ 3	\$ 410	\$ 7	\$ 10	\$ -	\$ 866	\$ 19
Foreign exchange contracts	4,328	342	5,230	162	6,357	363	2,536	147
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:^(a)								
Interest rate contracts	52,437	3,197	35,231	2,742	42,821	2,890	27,329	2,004
Foreign exchange contracts	8,133	698	12,093	863	11,134	801	5,434	711
Equity contracts	18,533	769	7,539	139	17,807	398	2,399	15
Credit contracts ^(b)	8,457	3	923	89	8	1	1,406	236
Other contracts ^(c)	40,582	14	56	7	39,070	15	58	6
Total derivatives, gross	\$ 132,965	\$ 5,026	\$ 61,482	\$ 4,009	\$ 117,207	\$ 4,468	\$ 40,028	\$ 3,138
Counterparty netting^(d)		(2,427)		(2,427)		(1,713)		(1,713)
Cash collateral^(e)		(1,806)		(527)		(1,840)		(187)
Total derivatives on consolidated balance sheets^(f)		\$ 793		\$ 1,055		\$ 915		\$ 1,238

(a) Fair value amounts are shown before the effects of counterparty netting adjustments and offsetting cash collateral.

(b) As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, included CDSs on super senior multi-sector CDOs with a net notional amount of \$152 million and \$592 million (fair value liability of \$48 million and \$224 million), respectively. The net notional amount represents the maximum exposure to loss on the portfolio.

(c) Consists primarily of stable value wraps and contracts with multiple underlying exposures.

(d) Represents netting of derivative exposures covered by a qualifying master netting agreement.

(e) Represents cash collateral posted and received that is eligible for netting.

(f) Freestanding derivatives only, excludes embedded derivatives. Derivative instrument assets and liabilities are recorded in Other Assets and Liabilities, respectively. Fair value of assets related to bifurcated embedded derivatives was zero at both December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. Fair value of liabilities related to bifurcated embedded derivatives was \$6.9 billion and \$4.1 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. A bifurcated embedded derivative is generally presented with the host contract in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Embedded derivatives are primarily related to guarantee features in variable annuity products, which include equity and interest rate components.

COLLATERAL

We engage in derivative transactions that are not subject to a clearing requirement directly with unaffiliated third parties, in most cases, under International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA) Master Agreements. Many of the ISDA Master Agreements also include Credit Support Annex provisions, which provide for collateral postings that may vary at various ratings and threshold levels. We attempt to reduce our risk with certain counterparties by entering into agreements that enable collateral to be obtained from a counterparty on an upfront or contingent basis. We minimize the risk that counterparties might be unable to fulfill their contractual obligations by monitoring counterparty credit exposure and collateral value and generally requiring additional collateral to be posted upon the occurrence of certain events or circumstances. In addition, certain derivative transactions have provisions that require collateral to be posted upon a downgrade of our long-term debt ratings or give the counterparty the right to terminate the transaction. In the case of some of the derivative transactions, upon a downgrade of our long-term debt ratings, as an alternative to posting collateral and subject to certain conditions, we may assign the transaction to an obligor with higher debt ratings or arrange for a substitute guarantee of our obligations by an obligor with higher debt ratings or take other similar action. The actual amount of collateral required to be posted to counterparties in the event of such downgrades, or the aggregate amount of payments that we could be required to make, depends on market conditions, the fair value of outstanding affected transactions and other factors prevailing at and after the time of the downgrade.

Collateral posted by us to third parties for derivative transactions was \$2.2 billion and \$1.7 billion at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. In the case of collateral posted under derivative transactions that are not subject to clearing, this collateral can generally be repledged or resold by the counterparties. Collateral provided to us from third parties for derivative transactions was \$2.2 billion and \$2.1 billion at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. In the case of collateral provided to us under derivative transactions that are not subject to clearing, we generally can repledge or resell collateral.

OFFSETTING

We have elected to present all derivative receivables and derivative payables, and the related cash collateral received and paid, on a net basis on our Consolidated Balance Sheets when a legally enforceable ISDA Master Agreement exists between us and our derivative counterparty. An ISDA Master Agreement is an agreement governing multiple derivative transactions between two counterparties. The ISDA Master Agreement generally provides for the net settlement of all, or a specified group, of these derivative transactions, as well as transferred collateral, through a single payment, and in a single currency, as applicable. The net settlement provisions apply in the event of a default on, or affecting any, one derivative transaction or a termination event affecting all, or a specified group of, derivative transactions governed by the ISDA Master Agreement.

HEDGE ACCOUNTING

We designated certain derivatives entered into with third parties as fair value hedges of available for sale investment securities held by our insurance subsidiaries. The fair value hedges include foreign currency forwards and cross currency swaps designated as hedges of the change in fair value of foreign currency denominated available for sale securities attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates. We also designated certain interest rate swaps entered into with third parties as fair value hedges of fixed rate GICs attributable to changes in benchmark interest rates.

We use foreign currency denominated debt and cross-currency swaps as hedging instruments in net investment hedge relationships to mitigate the foreign exchange risk associated with our non-U.S. dollar functional currency foreign subsidiaries. For net investment hedge relationships where issued debt is used as a hedging instrument, we assess the hedge effectiveness and measure the amount of ineffectiveness based on changes in spot rates. For net investment hedge relationships that use derivatives as hedging instruments, we assess hedge effectiveness and measure hedge ineffectiveness using changes in forward rates. For the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, we recognized gains (losses) of \$116 million, \$34 million and \$(106) million, respectively, included in Change in foreign currency translation adjustment in Other comprehensive income related to the net investment hedge relationships.

A qualitative methodology is utilized to assess hedge effectiveness for net investment hedges, while regression analysis is employed for all other hedges.

The following table presents the gain (loss) recognized in earnings on our derivative instruments in fair value hedging relationships in the Consolidated Statements of Income:

	Gains/(Losses) Recognized in Earnings for:			
(in millions)	Hedging Derivatives ^(a)	Excluded Components ^(b)	Hedged Items	Net Impact
Year ended December 31, 2019				
Interest rate contracts:				
Realized capital gains/(losses)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	16	-	(16)	-
Net investment income	(1)	-	1	-
Foreign exchange contracts:				
Realized capital gains/(losses)	(31)	91	31	91
Other income	-	-	-	-
Equity contracts:				
Realized capital gains/(losses)	-	-	-	-
Year ended December 31, 2018				
Interest rate contracts:				
Realized capital gains/(losses)	\$ (2)	\$ -	\$ 2	-
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	-	-	-	-
Net investment income	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange contracts:				
Realized capital gains/(losses)	365	106	(365)	106
Other income	-	-	-	-
Equity contracts:				
Realized capital gains/(losses)	-	-	-	-
Year ended December 31, 2017				
Interest rate contracts:				
Realized capital gains/(losses)	\$ (4)	\$ -	\$ 4	-
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	-	-	-	-
Net investment income	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange contracts:				
Realized capital gains/(losses)	(393)	(26)	393	(26)
Other income	-	-	4	4
Equity contracts:				
Realized capital gains/(losses)	(42)	(5)	42	(5)

(a) Gains and losses on derivative instruments designated and qualifying in fair value hedges that are included in the assessment of hedge effectiveness.

(b) Gains and losses on derivative instruments designated and qualifying in fair value hedges that are excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness and recognized in earnings on a mark-to-market basis.

DERIVATIVES NOT DESIGNATED AS HEDGING INSTRUMENTS

The following table presents the effect of derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments in the Consolidated Statements of Income:

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	Gains (Losses) Recognized in Earnings		
	2019	2018	2017
By Derivative Type:			
Interest rate contracts	\$ 1,319	\$ (509)	\$ 56
Foreign exchange contracts	(25)	543	(277)
Equity contracts	(316)	(56)	(964)
Credit contracts	61	32	58
Other contracts	64	65	75
Embedded derivatives	(1,464)	629	(449)
Total	\$ (361)	\$ 704	\$ (1,501)
By Classification:			
Policy fees	\$ 68	\$ 67	\$ 77
Net investment income	(125)	(3)	(11)
Net realized capital gains (losses)	(316)	561	(1,709)
Other income	-	81	139
Policyholder benefits and claims incurred	12	(2)	3
Total	\$ (361)	\$ 704	\$ (1,501)

CREDIT RISK-RELATED CONTINGENT FEATURES

We estimate that at December 31, 2019, based on our outstanding financial derivative transactions, a downgrade of our long-term senior debt ratings to BBB or BBB– by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC, a subsidiary of S&P Global Inc., and/or a downgrade to Baa2 or Baa3 by Moody's Investors' Service, Inc. would permit counterparties to make additional collateral calls and permit certain counterparties to elect early termination of contracts, resulting in corresponding collateral postings and termination payments in the total amount of up to approximately \$62 million. The aggregate fair value of our derivatives that were in a net liability position and that contain such credit risk-related contingencies which can be triggered below our long-term senior debt ratings of BBB+ or Baa1 was approximately \$336 million and \$423 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The aggregate fair value of assets posted as collateral under these contracts at December 31, 2019 and 2018, was approximately \$381 million and \$453 million, respectively.

HYBRID SECURITIES WITH EMBEDDED CREDIT DERIVATIVES

We invest in hybrid securities (such as credit-linked notes) with the intent of generating income, and not specifically to acquire exposure to embedded derivative risk. As is the case with our other investments in RMBS, CMBS, CDOs and ABS, our investments in these hybrid securities are exposed to losses only up to the amount of our initial investment in the hybrid security. Other than our initial investment in the hybrid securities, we have no further obligation to make payments on the embedded credit derivatives in the related hybrid securities.

We elect to account for our investments in these hybrid securities with embedded written credit derivatives at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in Net investment income and Other income. Our investments in these hybrid securities are reported as Other bond securities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The fair values of these hybrid securities were \$3.3 billion and \$3.9 billion at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. These securities have par amounts of \$7.4 billion and \$8.5 billion at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and have remaining stated maturity dates that extend to 2052.

13. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the future economic benefits arising from assets acquired in a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognized. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if circumstances indicate an impairment may have occurred. At December 31, 2019, the operating segments with goodwill are our General Insurance business – North America and International operating segments, our Life and Retirement business – Life Insurance operating segment and our Other Operations and Legacy Portfolio operating segments. When a business is transferred from one reporting unit to another, as occurred as part of the 2017 segment changes, goodwill from the original operating segment is allocated among reporting units based on the fair value of business transferred, relative to business retained by a reporting unit.

The impairment assessment involves an option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether events or circumstances exist that lead to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of an operating segment is less than its carrying amount. If the qualitative assessment is not performed, or after assessing the totality of the events or circumstances, we determine it is more likely than not that the fair value of an operating segment is less than its carrying amount, the impairment assessment involves a two-step process in which a quantitative assessment for potential impairment is performed.

If the qualitative test is not performed or if the test indicates a potential impairment is present, we estimate the fair value of each operating segment and compare the estimated fair value with the carrying amount of the operating segment, including allocated goodwill. The estimate of an operating segment's fair value involves management judgment and is based on one or a combination of approaches including discounted expected future cash flows, market-based earnings multiples of the unit's peer companies, external appraisals or, in the case of reporting units being considered for sale, third-party indications of fair value, if available. We consider one or more of these estimates when determining the fair value of an operating segment to be used in the impairment test.

If the estimated fair value of an operating segment exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill is not impaired. If the carrying value of an operating segment exceeds its estimated fair value, goodwill associated with that operating segment potentially is impaired. The amount of impairment, if any, is measured as the excess of the carrying value of the goodwill over the implied fair value of the goodwill. The implied fair value of the goodwill is measured as the excess of the fair value of the operating segment over the amounts that would be assigned to the operating segment's assets and liabilities in a hypothetical business combination. An impairment charge is recognized in earnings to the extent of the excess of carrying value over fair value.

Effective July 1, 2019, we changed the date of our annual goodwill impairment testing from December 31 to July 1. This change does not represent a material change to our method of applying current accounting guidance and is preferable as it better aligns with our strategic planning and forecasting process. This change did not delay, accelerate or avoid any impairment charge and was applied prospectively. We performed our annual goodwill impairment tests of all reporting units using a combination of both qualitative and quantitative assessments and concluded that our goodwill was not impaired.

The following table presents the changes in goodwill by operating segment:

(in millions)	General Insurance		Life Insurance	Other Operations	Legacy Portfolio	Total
	North America	International				
Balance at January 1, 2017:						
Goodwill - gross	\$ 1,878	\$ 2,807	\$ 77	\$ 27	\$ 216	\$ 5,005
Accumulated impairments	(1,264)	(2,136)	-	-	(77)	(3,477)
Net goodwill	614	671	77	27	139	1,528
Increase (decrease) due to:						
Acquisitions	-	-	-	4	-	4
Dispositions	(10)	(7)	(6)	-	(2)	(25)
Other	-	74	13	-	-	87
Balance at December 31, 2017:						
Goodwill - gross	1,868	2,874	84	31	214	5,071
Accumulated impairments	(1,264)	(2,136)	-	-	(77)	(3,477)
Net goodwill	604	738	84	31	137	1,594
Increase (decrease) due to:						
Acquisitions ^(a)	2,332	157	46	9	-	2,544
Other	(12)	(48)	(5)	9	-	(56)
Balance at December 31, 2018:						
Goodwill - gross	4,188	2,983	125	49	214	7,559
Accumulated impairments	(1,264)	(2,136)	-	-	(77)	(3,477)
Net goodwill	2,924	847	125	49	137	4,082
Increase (decrease) due to:						
Acquisitions	-	20	-	-	-	20
Other ^(b)	-	26	8	-	(98)	(64)
Balance at December 31, 2019:						
Goodwill - gross	4,188	3,029	133	49	116	7,515
Accumulated impairments	(1,264)	(2,136)	-	-	(77)	(3,477)
Net goodwill	\$ 2,924	\$ 893	\$ 133	\$ 49	\$ 39	\$ 4,038

(a) Includes goodwill of \$2.0 billion, \$492 million and \$46 million relating to the acquisitions of Validus, Glatfelter and Ellipse, respectively.

(b) Reflects \$98 million of goodwill that has been reclassified to assets held for sale.

Indefinite lived intangible assets are not subject to amortization. Indefinite lived intangible assets primarily include Lloyd's syndicate capacity and brand names. Finite lived intangible assets are amortized over their useful lives. Finite lived intangible assets primarily include distribution networks and are recorded net of accumulated amortization. The Company tests intangible assets for impairment on an annual basis or whenever events or circumstances suggest that the carrying value of an intangible asset may exceed the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposition. If this condition exists and the carrying value of an intangible asset exceeds its fair value, the excess is recognized as an impairment and is recorded as a charge against net income.

The Other intangible assets and VODA resulted primarily from the acquisition of Validus.

The following table presents the changes in other intangible assets and the VODA by operating segment:

(in millions)	General Insurance		Life Insurance	Other Operations	Legacy Portfolio	Total
	North America	International				
Other intangible assets						
Balance at January 1, 2018	\$ 27	\$ 8	\$ 34	\$ 37	\$ -	106
Increase (decrease) due to:						
Acquisitions	61	207	16	-	-	284
Amortization	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	-	(11)
Other	-	-	-	(19)	-	(19)
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 86	\$ 212	\$ 46	\$ 16	\$ -	360
Increase (decrease) due to:						
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization	(1)	(1)	(4)	(2)	-	(8)
Other	(3)	-	(18)	2	-	(19)
Balance at December 31, 2019:	\$ 82	\$ 211	\$ 24	\$ 16	\$ -	333
Value of distribution network acquired						
Balance at January 1, 2018	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Increase (decrease) due to:						
Acquisitions	-	-	-	582	-	582
Amortization	-	-	-	(15)	-	(15)
Other	-	-	-	2	-	2
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 569	\$ -	569
Increase (decrease) due to:						
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization	-	-	-	(39)	-	(39)
Other	-	-	-	6	-	6
Balance at December 31, 2019:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 536	\$ -	536

The percentage of the unamortized balance of Other intangible assets and VODA at December 31, 2019 expected to be amortized in 2020 through 2024 by year is 7.9 percent, 7.9 percent, 7.9 percent, 7.9 percent and 7.9 percent, respectively, with 60.5 percent being amortized after five years.

14. Insurance Liabilities

LIABILITY FOR UNPAID LOSSES AND LOSS ADJUSTMENT EXPENSES (LOSS RESERVES)

Loss reserves represent the accumulation of estimates of unpaid claims, including estimates for IBNR claims, less applicable discount. We regularly review and update the methods used to determine loss reserve estimates. Any adjustments resulting from this review are reflected currently in pre-tax income. Because these estimates are subject to the outcome of future events, changes in estimates are common given that loss trends vary and time is often required for changes in trends to be recognized and confirmed. Reserve changes that increase previous estimates of ultimate cost are referred to as unfavorable or adverse development or reserve strengthening. Reserve changes that decrease previous estimates of ultimate cost are referred to as favorable development.

Our gross loss reserves before reinsurance and discount are net of contractual deductible recoverable amounts due from policyholders of approximately \$12.2 billion and \$12.3 billion at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. These recoverable amounts are related to certain policies with high deductibles (in excess of high dollar amounts retained by the insured through self-insured retentions, deductibles, retrospective programs, or captive arrangements, each referred to generically as “deductibles”), primarily for U.S. commercial casualty business. With respect to the deductible portion of the claim, we manage and pay the entire claim on behalf of the insured and are reimbursed by the insured for the deductible portion of the claim. Thus, these recoverable amounts represent a credit exposure to us. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, we held collateral of approximately \$8.9 billion and \$9.2 billion, respectively, for these deductible recoverable amounts, consisting primarily of letters of credit and funded trust agreements.

The following table presents the roll-forward of activity in Loss Reserves:

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018	2017
Liability for unpaid loss and loss adjustment expenses, beginning of year	\$ 83,639	\$ 78,393	\$ 77,077
Reinsurance recoverable	(31,690)	(26,708)	(15,532)
Net Liability for unpaid loss and loss adjustment expenses, beginning of year	51,949	51,685	61,545
Losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred:			
Current year	17,596	20,534	21,079
Prior years, excluding discount and amortization of deferred gain	(340)	1,429	1,565
Prior years, discount charge (benefit)	1,063	(252)	187
Prior years, amortization of deferred gain on retroactive reinsurance ^(a)	(219)	(395)	(284)
Total losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred	18,100	21,316	22,547
Losses and loss adjustment expenses paid:			
Current year	(4,894)	(5,754)	(5,323)
Prior years	(18,020)	(17,768)	(16,241)
Total losses and loss adjustment expenses paid	(22,914)	(23,522)	(21,564)
Other changes:			
Foreign exchange effect	(6)	(677)	788
Acquisitions ^(b)	-	3,284	23
Dispositions ^(c)	-	-	(360)
Retroactive reinsurance adjustment (net of discount) ^(d)	130	(137)	(11,294)
Total other changes	124	2,470	(10,843)
Liability for unpaid loss and loss adjustment expenses, end of year:			
Net liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	47,259	51,949	51,685
Reinsurance recoverable	31,069	31,690	26,708
Total	\$ 78,328	\$ 83,639	\$ 78,393

(a) Includes \$27 million, \$51 million and \$25 million for the retroactive reinsurance agreement with NICO covering U.S. asbestos exposures for the year ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

(b) Includes amounts related to the acquisition of Glatfelter in October 2018, Validus in July 2018 and Blackboard U.S. Holdings Inc. in 2017.

(c) Includes amounts related to dispositions through the date of disposition. Includes sale of insurance operations to Fairfax.

(d) Includes benefit (charge) from change in discount on retroactive insurance in the amount of \$469 million, \$(180) million and \$(1.5) billion for the periods ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Prior Year Development

During 2019, we recognized favorable prior year loss reserve development of \$340 million excluding discount and amortization of deferred gain. The development was primarily driven by:

- Favorable development on U.S. Workers' Compensation business, both guaranteed cost business and large deductible and Defense Base Act business (covering government contractors serving at military bases overseas) where we reacted to favorable loss trends in recent accident years;
- Favorable development on 2017 Hurricanes (Harvey, Irma and Maria) and favorable development due to 2017 California Wildfire subrogation recoverables in Commercial Property and Personal Lines.
- Unfavorable development in Primary General Liability where we reacted to adverse frequency and severity trends especially in Construction Wrap business in recent accident years.
- Unfavorable development in U.S. Financial Lines, notably Directors and Officers (D&O), Employment Practices Liability (EPLI) and Non-Medical Professional Errors & Omissions business where we reacted to increasing frequency and severity in recent accident years.
- Unfavorable development on European Casualty & Financial Lines, notably Commercial Auto, Employers Liability, Directors & Officers, and Financial Institutions business; and
- Favorable development on Europe Property and Special Risks, Europe and Japan Personal Insurance and Other product lines.

Our analyses and conclusions about prior year reserves also help inform our judgments about the current accident year loss and loss adjustment expense ratios we selected.

During 2018, we recognized adverse prior year loss reserve development of \$1.4 billion before impact of the Adverse Development Cover and the asbestos cession to NICO. The key components of this development were as follows:

- Unfavorable development in U.S. Excess Casualty, driven by the combination of construction defect and construction wrap claims from accident year 2015 and prior where we reacted to significant increases in severity and longer claim reporting patterns, as well as higher than expected loss severity in accident years 2016 and 2017, which led to an increase in estimates for these accident years;
- Unfavorable development in U.S. Financial Lines, primarily from Directors & Officers (D&O) and Employment Practices Liability (EPLI) policies covering Corporate and National Insureds as well as Private and Not-for-Profit insureds. This development was predominantly in accident years 2014-2017 and resulted largely from increases in severity associated with an increase in frequency of class action lawsuits from those years.
- Favorable development in U.S. Commercial Property and Specialty Lines due to reductions in our estimates for 2017 Catastrophes, favorable attritional losses in Commercial Property and favorable Specialty emergence.
- Unfavorable development in U.S. Personal Lines reflecting the adverse development on the 2017 California wildfires and Hurricane Irma in 2017.
- Unfavorable development in International Financial Lines driven by increased large loss activity in recent accident years, particularly related to directors and officers class action suits against insureds with global exposure.

Our analyses and conclusions about prior year reserves also help inform our judgments about the current accident year loss and loss adjustment expense ratios we selected.

During 2017, we recognized unfavorable prior year loss reserve development of \$1.6 billion. This unfavorable development was primarily a result of the following:

- Unfavorable development in U.S. Casualty lines, driven primarily by increases in underlying severity and greater than expected emerging loss experience in accident year 2016 as well as increased development from claims related to construction defects and construction wrap business (largely from accident years 2006 and prior).
- Unfavorable development in U.S. Financial Lines, primarily from D&O policies covering privately owned and not-for-profit insureds. This development was predominantly in accident year 2016 and resulted largely from increases in bankruptcy-related claims and fiduciary liability claims for large educational institutions.
- Higher than expected losses for UK/Europe Casualty and Financial Lines. We observed a significant increase in large claims activity in our UK/Europe long-tail business, with a large proportion emanating from accident year 2016. In addition, we increased our loss reserves as a result of the decision made by the U.K. Ministry of Justice to reduce the discount rate applied to lump-sum bodily injury payouts, known as the Ogden rate.
- In addition we also observed higher than expected losses in UK/Europe property and special risks business driven by unexpected development on various large claims across the property, aviation, marine, and trade credit segments.

The table below presents the reconciliation of the net liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses in the following tables to Loss Reserves in the Consolidated Balance Sheets for the year ended December 31, 2019:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Net liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses as presented in the disaggregated tables below	Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses included in the disaggregated tables below	Gross liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses
U.S. Workers' Compensation (before discount)	\$ 5,213	\$ 6,745	\$ 11,958
U.S. Excess Casualty	4,285	5,073	9,358
U.S. Other Casualty	4,064	4,695	8,759
U.S. Financial Lines	5,154	2,221	7,375
U.S. Property and Special risks	4,950	2,807	7,757
U.S. Personal Insurance	1,287	988	2,275
UK/Europe Casualty and Financial lines	6,234	1,268	7,502
UK/Europe Property and Special risks	2,573	1,191	3,764
UK/Europe and Japan Personal Insurance	1,962	519	2,481
U.S. Run-Off Long Tail Insurance Lines (before discount)	4,435	3,587	8,022
Total	\$ 40,157	\$ 29,094	\$ 69,251

Reconciling Items

Discount on workers' compensation lines	(2,800)
Other product lines	8,679
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses	3,198
Total Loss Reserves	\$ 78,328

Loss Development Information

The following is information about incurred and paid loss developments as of December 31, 2019, net of reinsurance. The cumulative number of reported claims, the total of IBNR liabilities and expected development on reported loss included within the net incurred loss amounts are presented in the following section.

Reserving Methodology

We use a combination of methods to project ultimate losses for both long-tail and short-tail exposures, which include:

- **Paid Development method:** The Paid Development method estimates ultimate losses by reviewing paid loss patterns and selecting paid ultimate loss development factors. These factors are then applied to paid losses by applying them to accident years, with further expected changes in paid loss. Since the method does not rely on case reserves, it is not directly influenced by changes in the adequacy of case reserves.
- **Incurred Development method:** The Incurred Development method is similar to the Paid Development method, but it uses case incurred losses instead of paid losses. Since this method uses more data (case reserves in addition to paid losses) than the Paid Development method, the incurred development patterns may be less variable than paid development patterns.
- **Expected Loss Ratio method:** The Expected Loss Ratio method multiplies premiums by an expected loss ratio to produce ultimate loss estimates for each accident year. This method may be useful if loss development patterns are inconsistent, losses emerge very slowly, or there is relatively little loss history from which to estimate future losses.
- **Bornhuetter-Ferguson method:** The Bornhuetter-Ferguson method using premiums and paid losses is a combination of the Paid Development method and the Expected Loss Ratio method where the weight given to each method is the reciprocal of the loss development factor. This method normally determines expected loss ratios similar to the method used for the Expected Loss Ratio method. The Bornhuetter-Ferguson method using premiums and incurred losses is similar to the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method using premiums and paid losses except that it uses case-incurred losses.

- **Cape Cod method:** The Cape Cod method is mechanically similar to the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method with the difference being that the Expected Loss Ratio estimates are determined based on a weighting of the loss estimates that come from the Paid/Incurred Development Methods. This method may be more responsive to recent loss trends than the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method.
- **Average Loss method:** The Average Loss method multiplies a projected number of ultimate claims by an estimated ultimate severity average loss for each accident year to produce ultimate loss estimates. Since projections of the ultimate number of claims are often less variable than projections of ultimate loss, this method can provide more reliable results for reserve categories where loss development patterns are inconsistent or too variable to be relied on exclusively.

In updating our loss reserve estimates, we consider and evaluate inputs from many sources, including actual claims data, the performance of prior reserve estimates, observed industry trends, our internal peer review processes, including challenges and recommendations from our Enterprise Risk Management group, as well as the views of third-party actuarial firms. We use these inputs to improve our evaluation techniques, and to analyze and assess the change in estimated ultimate loss for each accident year by product line. Our analyses produce a range of indications from various methods, from which we select our best estimate.

In determining the actual carried loss reserves, we consider both the internal actuarial best estimate and numerous other internal and external factors, including:

- an assessment of economic conditions, including real GDP growth, inflation, employment rates or unemployment duration, stock market volatility and changes in corporate bond spreads;
- changes in the legal, regulatory, judicial and social environment, including changes in road safety, public health and cleanup standards;
- changes in medical cost trends (inflation, intensity and utilization of medical services) and wage inflation trends;
- underlying policy pricing, terms and conditions including attachment points and policy limits;
- change in claims handling philosophy, operating model, processes, and related ongoing enhancements;
- third-party claims reviews that are periodically performed for key classes of claims such as toxic tort, environmental and other complex casualty claims;
- third-party actuarial reviews that are periodically performed for key classes of business;
- input from underwriters on pricing, terms, and conditions and market trends; and
- changes in our reinsurance program, pricing and commutations.

The following factors are relevant to the loss development information included in the tables below:

- **Table organization:** The tables are organized by accident year and include policies written on an occurrence and claims-made basis. We note that for certain categories of claims (e.g., construction defect claims and environmental claims) and for reinsurance recoverable, losses may sometimes be reclassified to an earlier or later accident year as more information about the date of occurrence becomes available to us. These reclassifications are shown as development in the respective years in the tables below. Financial Lines business is primarily written on a claims-made basis, while the majority of the workers' compensation, excess casualty, other casualty, and run-off property and casualty lines of business are written on an occurrence basis. Primarily, all short-tail lines in Property and Special Risks and Personal Insurance are written on an occurrence basis.
- **Groupings:** We believe our groupings have homogenous risk characteristics with similar development patterns and would generally be subject to similar trends and reflect our reportable segments. The incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses and paid losses in the following tables for the current reporting year are allocated to the line of business and accident years based on how the business is coded by profit center and line of business.
- **Reinsurance:** Our reinsurance program varies by exposure type. Historically we have leveraged facultative and treaty reinsurance, both on a pro-rata and excess of loss basis. Our reinsurance program may change from year to year, which may affect the comparability of the data presented in our tables.

- **Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement:** We have provided the impact of the adverse development reinsurance agreement (ADC) in an additional table below our Incurred Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses (ALAE) tables. The impact of the ADC is shown beginning in 2016 given the retroactive date of the contract and coincides with the effective date of the contract. For the lines of business covered by the agreement (U.S. Workers' Compensation, U.S. Excess Casualty, U.S. Other Casualty, U.S. Financial Lines, U.S. Property and Special Risks and U.S. Personal Insurance or collectively, the "Covered Lines"), an attribution of the loss recoveries to the line of business by calendar year and accident year is performed based on the underlying distribution of the losses subject to the agreement. Specifically, the future claim payments for all subject incurred losses were projected into future years based on the same actuarial assumptions underlying the related reserves. The additional table presented after discussion of prior year development by line of business reconciles the changes in net ultimates to our overall prior year development and provides the reattribution of loss recoveries for the Covered Lines. The reinsurance terms of the ADC were then used to identify the future claims payments for which 80% will be reimbursed by NICO. At each reporting period, the attribution of the ADC recoveries is performed. The factors that could cause the attribution to lines of business and accident year to change include changes in underlying actuarial assumptions as to timing and amount of future claim payments.
- **Incurred but not reported liabilities (IBNR):** We include development from past reported losses in IBNR.
- **Data excluded from tables:** Information with respect to accident years older than ten years is excluded from the development tables. Unallocated loss adjustment expenses are also excluded.
- **Foreign exchange:** The loss development for operations outside of the U.S. is presented for all accident years using the current exchange rate at December 31, 2019. Although this approach requires restating all prior accident year information, the changes in exchange rates do not impact incurred and paid loss development trends.
- **Acquisitions:** We include acquisitions from all accident years presented in the tables. For purposes of this disclosure, we have applied the retrospective method for the acquired reserves, including incurred and paid claim development histories throughout the relevant tables. It should be noted that historical reserves for the acquired businesses were established by the acquired companies using methods, assumptions and procedures then in effect which may differ from our current reserving bases. Accordingly, it may not be appropriate to extrapolate future redundancies or deficiencies based on the aggregated historical results shown in the triangles.
- **Dispositions:** We exclude dispositions from all accident years presented in the tables.
- **Claim counts:** We consider a reported claim to be one claim for each claimant or feature for each loss occurrence. Claims relating to losses that are 100 percent reinsured are excluded from the reported claims in the tables below. Reported claims for losses from assumed reinsurance contracts are not available and hence not included in the reported claims.
- There are limitations that should be considered on the reported claim count data in the tables below, including:
 - Claim counts are presented only on a reported (not an ultimate) basis;
 - The tables below include lines of business and geographies at a certain aggregated level which may indicate different frequency and severity trends and characteristics, and may not be as meaningful as the claim count information related to the individual products within those lines of business and geographies;
 - Certain lines of business are more likely to be subject to occurrences involving multiple claimants and features, which can distort measures based on the reported claim counts in the table below; and
 - Reported claim counts are not adjusted for ceded reinsurance, which may distort the measure of frequency or severity.

Supplemental Information: The information about incurred and paid loss development for all periods preceding year ended December 31, 2019 and the related historical claims payout percentage disclosure is unaudited and is presented as supplementary information.

The following tables present undiscounted, incurred and paid losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses by accident year, on a net basis after reinsurance, with a separate presentation of the Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement excluding the related amortization of the deferred gain:

U.S. Workers' Compensation

During 2019, we recognized \$699 million of favorable prior year development, net of external reinsurance but before ADC cessions.

During 2018, we recognized \$51 million of unfavorable prior year development, net of external reinsurance but before ADC cessions.

Incurred Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Undiscounted and Net of Reinsurance

Accident Year	Years Ended December 31, (in millions)										2019 Prior Year Development Excluding the Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement	December 31, 2019					Total of IBNR Liabilities Net of Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		Total of IBNR Liabilities Plus Expected Development on Reported Losses	Cumulative Number of Reported Claims	Incurred Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement	IBNR Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement	2019 (Net of Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement)	
	Unaudited																
2010	\$ 2,706	\$ 3,049	\$ 3,125	\$ 3,148	\$ 3,211	\$ 3,214	\$ 3,286	\$ 3,267	\$ 3,278	\$ 3,238	\$ (40)	334	133,623	\$ (437)	\$ (276)	\$ 2,801	\$ 58
2011		2,901	2,953	3,091	3,158	3,113	3,152	3,156	3,177	3,141	(36)	414	125,122	(458)	(311)	2,683	103
2012			2,382	2,194	2,286	2,260	2,334	2,308	2,259	2,247	(12)	380	71,128	(443)	(307)	1,804	73
2013				1,932	1,880	1,950	2,060	2,032	1,974	1,916	(58)	353	47,066	(458)	(311)	1,458	42
2014					1,729	1,764	1,866	1,862	1,794	1,709	(85)	397	40,075	(380)	(238)	1,329	159
2015						1,708	1,864	1,866	1,814	1,722	(92)	558	35,838	(588)	(442)	1,134	116
2016							1,299	1,346	1,318	1,140	(178)	403	30,588	-	-	1,140	403
2017								789	850	776	(74)	352	26,538	-	-	776	352
2018									998	1,021	23	641	21,034	-	-	1,021	641
2019										887		639	13,919	-	-	887	639
Total										\$ 17,797	\$ (552)			\$ (2,764)	\$	\$ 15,033	
Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of																	
Reinsurance from the table below										(11,354)	-			-		(11,354)	
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year development																	
before accident year 2010, net of reinsurance										4,505	(210)			(2,971)		1,534	
Unallocated loss adjustment expense prior year development												63					
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year loss																	
development, net of reinsurance										\$ 10,948	\$ (699)			\$ (5,735)	\$	\$ 5,213	

Incurred Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses, Undiscounted, Net of Reinsurance (including impact of ADC)

Accident Year	Calendar Years Ended December 31, (in millions)				Change in Incurred Loss and ALAE
	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	Unaudited				
2010	\$ 2,822	\$ 2,818	\$ 2,811	\$ 2,801	\$ (10)
2011	2,676	2,677	2,682	2,683	1
2012	1,819	1,814	1,793	1,804	11
2013	1,500	1,494	1,481	1,458	(23)
2014	1,311	1,310	1,309	1,329	20
2015	1,279	1,279	1,318	1,134	(184)
2016	1,299	1,346	1,318	1,140	(178)
2017	-	789	850	776	(74)
2018	-	-	998	1,021	23
2019	-	-	-	887	-
Total	\$ 12,706	\$ 13,527	\$ 14,560	\$ 15,033	\$ (414)
Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance from the table below		-	-	(11,354)	-
Liabilities for losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses before 2010, net of reinsurance		-	1,588	1,534	(54)
Unallocated loss adjustment expense prior year development		-	-	-	276
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year loss development, net of reinsurance			\$	\$ 5,213	\$ (192)

The following table provides our attribution of our reinsurance recoverable for the ADC only (included in the table above):

Accident Year	Calendar Years Ended December 31, (in millions)				Change in Incurred Loss and ALAE
	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	Unaudited				
2010	\$ (464)	\$ (449)	\$ (467)	\$ (437)	\$ 30
2011	(476)	(479)	(495)	(458)	37
2012	(515)	(494)	(466)	(443)	23
2013	(560)	(538)	(493)	(458)	35
2014	(555)	(552)	(485)	(380)	105
2015	(585)	(587)	(496)	(588)	(92)
2016	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ (3,155)	\$ (3,099)	\$ (2,902)	\$ (2,764)	\$ 138
Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance from the table below			-	-	-
Liabilities for losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses before 2010, net of reinsurance		-	(3,127)	(2,971)	156
Unallocated loss adjustment expense prior year development					213
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year loss development, net of reinsurance			(6,029)	\$ (5,735)	\$ 507

Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)											Paid Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement
Accident Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	Unaudited										
2010	\$ 550	\$ 1,093	\$ 1,537	\$ 1,855	\$ 2,126	\$ 2,288	\$ 2,426	\$ 2,532	\$ 2,597	\$ 2,647	-
2011		519	1,129	1,561	1,884	2,129	2,285	2,388	2,451	2,496	-
2012			415	804	1,089	1,272	1,440	1,563	1,632	1,669	-
2013				282	619	879	1,067	1,214	1,287	1,335	-
2014					231	558	786	930	1,030	1,096	-
2015						234	524	725	854	925	-
2016							147	378	521	584	-
2017								93	224	294	-
2018									85	215	-
2019										93	-
Total									\$	11,354	\$ -

Reserving Process and Methodology

U.S. Workers' Compensation is an extremely long-tail line of business, with loss emergence extending for decades. We generally use a combination of loss development, frequency/severity and expected loss ratio methods for workers' compensation.

Many of our primary casualty policies contain risk-sharing features, including high deductibles, self-insured retentions or retrospective rating features, in addition to a traditional insurance component. These risk-sharing programs generally are large and complex, comprising multiple products, years and structures, and are subject to amendment over time. We group guaranteed cost and excess of deductible business separately and then further by state and industry subset to the extent that meaningful differences are determined to exist. We also separately analyze certain subsets of the portfolio that have unique characteristics (e.g., U.S. government sub-contractor accounts and construction wrap-up business). For excess of deductible business, we also segment by size of deductible and whether the claim is handled by AIG or an outside third-party administrator (TPA). The proportion of large deductible business has increased over time, which has slowed the reporting pattern of claims.

For guaranteed cost business, expected loss ratio methods generally are given significant weight only in the most recent accident year. Workers' compensation claims are generally characterized by high frequency, low severity, and relatively consistent loss development from one accident year to the next. We historically have been a leading writer of workers' compensation, and thus have sufficient volume of claims experience to use development methods. We generally segregate California (CA) and New York (NY) businesses from the other states to reflect their different development patterns and changing percentage of the mix by state. The claims development tables above are impacted by two other significant initiatives, which offset each other. In recent years, we instituted claims strategy changes and loss mitigation efforts to accelerate settlements, which we believe results in an overall reduction in claim costs. This strategy resulted in an increase in paid losses along the latest diagonals relative to prior years. In addition, we have been reducing premium volume in recent years and shifting a greater proportion of business to insured risk retention structures such as high deductible policies. These mix and volume changes slowed paid and incurred development since excess of deductible claims will typically take longer to emerge and settle.

Expected loss ratio methods for business written in excess of a deductible may be given significant weight in the most recent five accident years. In the 2016 analysis, we increased our tail factor estimates for states other than NY and CA for guaranteed cost business in recognition of longer medical development patterns that we have been seeing in recent years. We reflected increases in legal costs we have seen across the portfolio, particularly in California.

Additionally, over the years we have written a number of very large accounts which include workers' compensation coverage. These accounts are generally individually priced by our actuaries, and to the extent appropriate, the indicated losses based on the pricing analysis may be used to record the initial estimated loss reserves for these accounts.

Prior Year Development

During 2019, we recognized \$699 million of favorable prior year development in U.S. Workers Compensation business due to favorable frequency and severity trends seen across the diagonals across many subsets of U.S. Workers Compensation especially in the recent accident years.

During 2018, we recognized \$51 million of adverse prior year development in U.S. Workers Compensation business with higher claim development factors at older ages (tail factors) for non-California, non-New York and loss sensitive business in older accident years being offset by favorable emergence in recent years. Accident year 2017 was adversely impacted by a change in ceded reinsurance estimates. For our Defense Base Act (DBA) business, adverse development in recent years was offset by an expansion of the definition of reimbursable War Hazard claims by the U.S. Government.

During 2017, we recognized \$31 million of favorable prior year development in U.S. workers' compensation business, particularly guaranteed cost business in the states of California and New York. Actual loss emergence during the year, particularly for guaranteed cost business in these two states, was significantly less than expected on a reported loss basis. We did recognize some offsetting unfavorable development in our DBA business that covers government contractors in U.S. and non-U.S. military installations, as well as from a Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision that overturned a ruling that provided limitations on payments for certain permanent injuries (the Protz decision).

U.S. Excess Casualty

During 2019, we recognized \$76 million of unfavorable prior year development in Excess Casualty, net of external reinsurance but before ADC cessions, driven by higher than expected loss emergence for construction wrap claims and increasing loss severity in more recent accident years.

During 2018, we recognized \$1,274 million of unfavorable prior year development in Excess Casualty, net of external reinsurance but before ADC cessions, driven by higher than expected loss emergence for construction defect and construction wrap claims and increasing loss severity in more recent accident years.

Incurred Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Undiscounted and Net of Reinsurance

Accident Year	Years Ended December 31, (in millions)										December 31, 2019						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019 Prior Year Development Excluding the Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement	Total of IBNR Liabilities Plus Expected Development on Reported Losses	Cumulative Number of Reported Claims	Incurred Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement	IBNR Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement	2019 (Net of Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement)	Total of IBNR Liabilities Net of Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement
	Unaudited																
2010	\$ 1,888	\$ 2,097	\$ 2,093	\$ 1,784	\$ 1,650	\$ 1,739	\$ 1,723	\$ 1,708	\$ 1,681	\$ 1,638	\$ (43)	\$ 308	3,727	\$ (252)	\$ (201)	\$ 1,386	107
2011		1,787	1,827	1,597	1,429	1,529	1,611	1,627	1,726	1,758	32	381	3,726	(342)	(272)	1,416	109
2012			1,607	1,403	1,242	1,488	1,537	1,486	1,558	1,502	(56)	312	3,688	(288)	(229)	1,214	83
2013				1,123	1,035	1,169	1,308	1,241	1,282	1,292	10	271	3,102	(260)	(197)	1,032	74
2014					938	1,069	1,275	1,260	1,339	1,283	(56)	466	2,632	(439)	(360)	844	106
2015						989	1,463	1,440	1,603	1,656	53	444	2,544	(493)	(392)	1,163	52
2016							898	1,146	1,162	1,171	9	514	1,980	-	-	1,171	514
2017								856	1,002	1,097	95	542	1,241	-	-	1,097	542
2018									648	646	(2)	404	618	-	-	646	404
2019										577		547	370	-	-	577	547
Total										\$ 12,620	\$ 42			\$ (2,074)	\$	\$ 10,546	
Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of																	
Reinsurance from the table below										(6,799)	-			-		(6,799)	
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year development																	
before accident year 2010, net of reinsurance										2,243	54			(1,705)		538	
Unallocated loss adjustment expense prior year development											(20)						
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year loss																	
development, net of reinsurance										\$ 8,064	\$ 76			\$ (3,779)	\$	\$ 4,285	

Incurred Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses, Undiscounted, Net of Reinsurance (including impact of ADC)

Accident Year	Calendar Years Ended December 31, (in millions)				Change in Incurred Loss and ALAE
	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	Unaudited				
2010	\$ 1,452	\$ 1,448	\$ 1,426	\$ 1,386	\$ (40)
2011	1,369	1,371	1,436	1,416	(20)
2012	1,175	1,163	1,254	1,214	(40)
2013	935	932	981	1,032	51
2014	902	905	915	844	(71)
2015	1,027	1,015	1,139	1,163	24
2016	898	1,146	1,162	1,171	9
2017	-	856	1,002	1,097	95
2018	-	-	648	646	(2)
2019	-	-	-	577	-
Total	\$ 7,758	\$ 8,836	\$ 9,963	\$ 10,546	\$ 6
Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance from the table below					(6,799)
Liabilities for losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses before 2010, net of reinsurance					612
Unallocated loss adjustment expense prior year development					-
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year loss development, net of reinsurance					\$ 4,285

The following table provides our attribution of our reinsurance recoverable for the ADC only (included in the table above):

Accident Year	Calendar Years Ended December 31, (in millions)				Change in Incurred Loss and ALAE
	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	Unaudited				
2010	\$ (271)	\$ (260)	\$ (255)	\$ (252)	\$ 3
2011	(242)	(256)	(290)	(342)	(52)
2012	(362)	(323)	(304)	(288)	16
2013	(373)	(309)	(301)	(260)	41
2014	(373)	(355)	(424)	(439)	(15)
2015	(436)	(425)	(464)	(493)	(29)
2016	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ (2,057)	\$ (1,928)	\$ (2,038)	\$ (2,074)	\$ (36)
Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance from the table below					-
Liabilities for losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses before 2010, net of reinsurance					(128)
Unallocated loss adjustment expense prior year development					114
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year loss development, net of reinsurance					(50)

Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance

Accident Year	Years Ended December 31, (in millions)										Paid Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	Unaudited										
2010	\$ 10	\$ 197	\$ 475	\$ 654	\$ 795	\$ 946	\$ 1,052	\$ 1,217	\$ 1,265	\$ 1,288	-
2011		5	63	225	387	716	921	1,069	1,214	1,257	-
2012			3	106	288	495	649	887	1,022	1,121	-
2013				15	105	207	387	578	705	819	-
2014					3	77	240	444	590	703	-
2015						9	210	391	718	935	-
2016							28	80	204	388	-
2017								1	45	156	-
2018									1	125	-
2019										7	-
Total									\$	6,799	\$ -

Reserving Process and Methodology

U.S. Excess Casualty policies tend to attach at a high layer above underlying policies, which causes the loss development pattern to be lagged significantly. Many of the claims notified to the excess layers are closed without payment because the claims never reach our layer as a result of high deductibles and other underlying coverages, while the claims that reach our layer and close with payment can be large and highly variable in terms of reported timing and amount. For a portion of this business, the underlying primary policies are issued by other insurance companies, which can limit our access to relevant information to help inform our judgments as the loss events evolve and mature.

We generally use a combination of loss development methods and expected loss ratio methods for excess casualty product lines. We segment our analysis between automobile-related claims and non-automobile claims, due to the shorter-tail nature of the automobile claims. We then further segment the non-automobile claims for certain latent exposures such as construction defects and mass torts where losses have unique emergence patterns. Mass tort claims in particular may develop over an extended period of time and impact multiple accident years when they emerge. The more standard types of claims are then separately analyzed based on attachment point bands, to recognize that the impact of the level of the attachment point can significantly impact the delay in loss reporting and development. In our analyses, losses capped at \$10 million were first analyzed using traditional loss development and expected loss ratio methods and then this estimate was used to derive the expected loss estimate for losses above \$10 million reflecting the expected relationships between the layers, reflecting the attachment point and limit.

Expected loss ratio methods are generally used for at least the three latest accident years, due to the relatively low credibility of the reported losses. The loss experience is generally reviewed separately by attachment point. The expected loss ratios used for recent accident years are based on the projected ultimate loss ratios for older years adjusted for rate changes and loss trend.

Prior Year Development

During 2019, we recognized \$76 million of unfavorable development driven by higher severity claim emergence in non-admitted construction defect claims in older accident years and auto liability and general liability claims in recent accident years.

During 2018, we recognized \$1.3 billion of adverse development driven largely by construction defect and construction wrap claims where actual emergence was significantly worse than expected and our updated analysis significantly increased the severity assumptions and lengthened the claim reporting pattern to recognize the significant deterioration seen in recent calendar periods. We also increased the expected loss ratio assumptions in recent accident years to reflect the high initial reported loss ratios for those years and the incidence of several unusually large claims.

During 2017, we recognized \$254 million of unfavorable prior year development driven in large part by emerging loss experience in accident year 2016 where frequency and severity to date has exceeded initial expectations and is coinciding with increased loss severity in the underlying primary auto and general liability segments. In addition, we experienced increased development from claims related to construction defects and construction wrap business. The majority of this experience came from accident years 2006 and prior.

U.S. Other Casualty

U.S Other Casualty includes general liability, commercial auto, medical malpractice, and various other casualty lines of business.

In 2019, we recognized \$168 million of unfavorable prior year development in Other Casualty, net of external reinsurance but before ADC cessions, primarily as a result of unfavorable loss emergence in recent accident years.

In 2018, we recognized \$127 million of favorable prior year development in Other Casualty, net of external reinsurance but before ADC cessions, primarily as a result of favorable loss emergence in accident years 2011-2016.

Incurred Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Undiscounted and Net of Reinsurance

Accident Year	Years Ended December 31, (in millions)										2019 Prior Year Development Excluding the Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement	December 31, 2019					Total of IBNR Liabilities Net of Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		Total of IBNR Liabilities Plus Expected Development on Reported Losses	Cumulative Number of Reported Claims	Incurred Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement	IBNR Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement	2019 (Net of Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement)	
	Unaudited																
2010	\$ 2,124	\$ 2,102	\$ 2,235	\$ 2,185	\$ 2,335	\$ 2,381	\$ 2,501	\$ 2,492	\$ 2,504	\$ 2,505	\$ 1	225	96,534	\$ (130)	\$ (103)	\$ 2,375	\$ 122
2011		2,033	2,202	2,302	2,439	2,585	2,620	2,582	2,517	2,515	(2)	126	75,391	(139)	(110)	2,376	16
2012			1,986	2,139	2,193	2,203	2,352	2,407	2,343	2,328	(15)	190	42,048	(169)	(135)	2,159	55
2013				1,653	1,729	1,912	2,148	2,185	2,164	2,211	47	286	37,117	(263)	(219)	1,948	67
2014					1,751	1,721	1,963	2,009	1,910	1,916	6	230	35,730	(222)	(177)	1,694	53
2015						1,329	1,762	1,829	1,736	1,794	58	259	33,313	(301)	(229)	1,493	30
2016							1,339	1,343	1,321	1,391	70	513	26,834	-	-	1,391	513
2017								602	629	738	109	411	20,255	-	-	738	411
2018									802	845	43	621	15,010	-	-	845	621
2019										1,059		935	15,546	-	-	1,059	935
Total										\$ 17,302	\$ 317			\$ (1,224)	\$	\$ 16,078	
Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of																	
Reinsurance from the table below										(12,454)	-			-		(12,454)	
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year development																	
before accident year 2010, net of reinsurance										1,392	(170)			(952)		440	
Unallocated loss adjustment expense prior year development											21						
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year loss																	
development, net of reinsurance										\$ 6,240	\$ 168			\$ (2,176)	\$	\$ 4,064	

Incurred Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses, Undiscounted, Net of Reinsurance (including impact of ADC)

Accident Year	Calendar Years Ended December 31, (in millions)				Change in Incurred Loss and ALAE
	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	Unaudited				
2010	\$ 2,361	\$ 2,359	\$ 2,349	\$ 2,375	\$ 26
2011	2,398	2,395	2,414	2,376	(38)
2012	2,189	2,197	2,175	2,159	(16)
2013	1,948	1,960	1,929	1,948	19
2014	1,667	1,678	1,634	1,694	60
2015	1,361	1,373	1,423	1,493	70
2016	1,339	1,343	1,321	1,391	70
2017	-	602	629	738	109
2018	-	-	802	845	43
2019	-	-	-	1,059	-
Total	\$ 13,263	\$ 13,907	\$ 14,676	\$ 16,078	\$ 343
Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance from the table below					(12,454)
Liabilities for losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses before 2010, net of reinsurance					-
Unallocated loss adjustment expense prior year development					90
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year loss development, net of reinsurance					\$ 4,064
					\$ 188

The following table provides our attribution of our reinsurance recoverable for the ADC only (included in the table above):

Accident Year	Calendar Years Ended December 31, (in millions)				Change in Incurred Loss and ALAE
	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	Unaudited				
2010	\$ (140)	\$ (133)	\$ (155)	\$ (130)	\$ 25
2011	(222)	(187)	(103)	(139)	(36)
2012	(163)	(210)	(168)	(169)	(1)
2013	(200)	(225)	(235)	(263)	(28)
2014	(296)	(331)	(276)	(222)	54
2015	(401)	(456)	(313)	(301)	12
2016	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ (1,422)	\$ (1,542)	\$ (1,250)	\$ (1,224)	\$ 26
Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance from the table below					-
Liabilities for losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses before 2010, net of reinsurance					(74)
Unallocated loss adjustment expense prior year development					69
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year loss development, net of reinsurance					21

Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance

Accident Year	Years Ended December 31, (in millions)										Paid Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	Unaudited										
2010	\$ 295	\$ 661	\$ 985	\$ 1,358	\$ 1,640	\$ 1,824	\$ 1,972	\$ 2,087	\$ 2,196	\$ 2,236	-
2011		235	722	1,102	1,481	1,814	2,039	2,210	2,289	2,339	-
2012			411	739	1,042	1,385	1,677	1,869	2,009	2,053	-
2013				169	594	962	1,248	1,485	1,688	1,809	-
2014					210	620	868	1,150	1,392	1,572	-
2015						105	309	769	1,087	1,351	-
2016							77	298	489	703	-
2017								51	111	216	-
2018									43	122	-
2019										53	-
Total									\$ 12,454	\$ -	-

Reserving Process and Methodology

U.S. Other Casualty includes general liability, automobile liability, environmental, medical malpractice, and other casualty lines of business. These lines of business are all long-tail in nature and while somewhat diverse in terms of exposures, these lines are often subject to similar trends. These lines are often significantly impacted by the underwriting cycle and external judicial trends. Many of our policies contain risk-sharing features, including high deductibles, self-insured retentions or retrospective rating features, in addition to a traditional insurance component. These risk-sharing programs generally are large and complex, comprising multiple products, years and structures, and are subject to amendment over time.

We generally use a combination of loss development methods, frequency/severity and expected loss ratio methods for primary general liability or products liability product lines. We also supplement the standard actuarial techniques by using evaluations of the ultimate losses on unusual claims or claim accumulations by external specialists on those subsets of claims. The segmentation of the data reflects state differences, industry groups, deductible/non-deductible programs and type of claim.

We segment our analysis by line of business and key coverage structures (claims-made vs. occurrence, large deductible policies, retrospective-rated policies, captives, etc.). Additionally, certain subsets, such as construction defect for general liability, auto liability policies for trucking business, hospital policies for medical malpractice and underground storage tanks for environmental are generally reviewed separately from business in other subsets. We continually refine our loss reserving techniques for the domestic primary casualty product lines and adopt further segmentations based on our analysis of the differing emerging loss patterns for certain subsets of insureds. Due to the long-tail nature of general liability business, and the many subsets that are reviewed individually, there is less credibility given to the reported losses and increased reliance on expected loss ratio methods for recent accident years.

For certain product lines with sufficient loss volume, loss development methods may be given significant weight for all but the most recent one or two accident years. For smaller or more volatile subsets of business and excess of a large deductible business, loss development methods may be given limited weight for the five or more recent accident years. Expected loss ratio methods are used for the more recent accident years for these subsets. The loss experience for primary general liability business is generally reviewed at a level that is believed to provide the most appropriate data for reserve analysis. For other subsets, such as environmental, we utilize a combination of claim analysts' loss projections and actuarial methods to estimate ultimate losses.

Expected loss ratio methods are generally given significant weight only in the most recent accident year, except for excess of large deductible business, in which expected loss ratio methods may receive weight for several of the most recent accident years. In recent years, the impact of the increase in the frequency of severe claims was projected in the accident years where it was most prevalent. The resulting increase in ultimate loss projections and loss ratios for those years impacted subsequent years through loss development factors and prior expected loss ratio assumptions.

Prior Year Development

Primary General Liability

In 2019, we recognized unfavorable development of \$220 million largely driven by construction defect and construction wrap policies where we observed significant increases in severity in recent accident years.

In 2018, we increased our ultimate loss estimates for prior accident years by \$214 million mainly due to Construction Casualty business, particularly construction defect (CD) claims. Our updated analyses for the construction casualty business reacted to increased severity of claims for both CD and non-CD claims and lengthened the claim reporting pattern for CD claims.

In 2017, we increased our ultimate loss estimates for prior accident years by \$330 million. This was driven by reported loss development being greater than expected as a result of increased loss severity. We revised our loss trend assumptions which also contributed to increased estimates for the more recent accident years. For older accident years, we experienced increased loss development from construction defect claims and construction wrap business.

Primary Commercial Auto Liability

In 2019, we experienced unfavorable development of approximately \$23 million mainly due to deterioration in severity in the recent accident years in the large deductible business.

In 2018, we reduced our ultimate loss estimates for prior accident years by \$142 million mainly due to favorable emergence in recent accident years. Our updated analyses for the auto business reacted to this experience in older years as loss trends have stabilized in the more recent years.

In 2017, we increased our ultimate loss estimates for prior accident years by \$42 million. A majority of this development related to accident year 2016 where reported loss experience has been emerging greater than expected, driven by an increase in the frequency of large claims. We have experienced severity trends in recent accident years that have been at much higher levels than what has been reflected in the historic data, although we did see some signs of abatement during the second half of the year.

Medical Malpractice

During 2019, we recognized \$30 million of unfavorable development largely driven by a few large cases.

During 2018, we recognized favorable loss development of approximately \$158 million as loss emergence was less than expected in older years due to several large cases settling for less than we expected. Severity in recent years continues to be higher than historical norms.

During 2017, we recognized favorable loss development of \$23 million. Reported loss development was less than expected in aggregate; although we did continue to see higher loss severity in the more recent accident years. Premium volume has declined significantly over the last several years and certain segments such as physicians and surgeons, medical products, and nursing homes business (in certain jurisdictions) have been exited entirely.

Other Lines

During 2019, we recognized favorable development of \$105 million largely driven by extra contractual obligations, favorable development on loss sensitive casualty business and business internally reinsured from other business units.

During 2018, we recognized favorable loss development of approximately \$41 million largely due to our environmental impairment liability business where loss activity was better than expected.

During 2017, we recognized favorable loss development of \$133 million. The key drivers of this activity were favorable development on loss-sensitive casualty business, environmental impairment liability business, extra-contractual obligations, and business internally reinsured from other business units.

U.S. Financial Lines

During 2019, we recognized \$463 million of unfavorable prior year development in U.S. Financial Lines, net of external reinsurance but before ADC cessions, due to adverse experience in the D&O subset of business.

During 2018, we recognized \$298 million of unfavorable prior year development in U.S. Financial Lines, net of external reinsurance but before ADC cessions, due to adverse experience in the D&O subset of business.

The mix of business has been changing in recent years as we write more cyber and mergers and acquisitions business, which generally report claims faster.

Incurred Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Undiscounted and Net of Reinsurance

Accident Year	Years Ended December 31, (in millions)										2019 Prior Year Development Excluding the Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement	December 31, 2019					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		Total of IBNR Liabilities Plus Expected Development on Reported Losses	Cumulative Number of Reported Claims	Incurred Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement	IBNR Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement	2019 (Net of Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement)	Total of IBNR Liabilities Net of Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement
	Unaudited																
2010	\$ 1,584	\$ 1,525	\$ 1,423	\$ 1,383	\$ 1,374	\$ 1,470	\$ 1,509	\$ 1,535	\$ 1,542	\$ 1,544	\$ 2	\$ 64	20,165	\$ (55)	\$ (44)	\$ 1,489	\$ 20
2011		1,844	1,765	1,934	1,925	1,960	1,991	2,023	2,015	2,012	(3)	63	20,063	(54)	(43)	1,958	20
2012			1,592	1,763	1,800	1,907	1,988	1,990	2,015	2,077	62	115	20,076	(115)	(92)	1,962	23
2013				1,790	1,719	1,670	1,613	1,555	1,497	1,509	12	122	19,126	(100)	(80)	1,409	42
2014					1,812	1,777	1,892	1,927	1,960	1,981	21	241	17,581	(240)	(199)	1,741	42
2015						1,737	1,762	1,743	1,788	1,830	42	248	16,156	(278)	(213)	1,552	35
2016							1,605	1,855	1,993	2,064	71	380	16,000	-	-	2,064	380
2017								1,564	1,675	1,756	81	617	14,939	-	-	1,756	617
2018									1,640	1,766	126	1,017	14,349	-	-	1,766	1,017
2019										1,503		1,315	11,784	-	-	1,503	1,315
Total										\$ 18,042	\$ 414			\$ (842)	\$	17,200	
Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of																	
Reinsurance from the table below										(12,065)	-			-		(12,065)	
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year development																	
before accident year 2010, net of reinsurance										154	11			(135)		19	
Unallocated loss adjustment expense prior year development												38					
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year loss																	
development, net of reinsurance										\$ 6,131	\$ 463			\$ (977)	\$	5,154	

Incurred Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses, Undiscounted, Net of Reinsurance (including impact of ADC)

Accident Year	Calendar Years Ended December 31, (in millions)				Change in Incurred Loss and ALAE
	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	Unaudited				
2010	\$ 1,499	\$ 1,504	\$ 1,505	\$ 1,489	\$ (16)
2011	1,966	1,973	1,989	1,958	(31)
2012	1,906	1,907	1,925	1,962	37
2013	1,442	1,429	1,408	1,409	1
2014	1,733	1,729	1,753	1,741	(12)
2015	1,429	1,430	1,462	1,552	90
2016	1,605	1,855	1,993	2,064	71
2017	-	1,564	1,675	1,756	81
2018	-	-	1,640	1,766	126
2019	-	-	-	1,503	-
Total	\$ 11,580	\$ 13,391	\$ 15,350	\$ 17,200	\$ 347
Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance from the table below					(12,065) -
Liabilities for losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses before 2010, net of reinsurance					- 99 19 (80)
Unallocated loss adjustment expense prior year development					- 59
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year loss development, net of reinsurance					\$ 5,154 \$ 326

The following table provides our attribution of our reinsurance recoverable for the ADC only (included in the table above):

Accident Year	Calendar Years Ended December 31, (in millions)				Change in Incurred Loss and ALAE
	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	Unaudited				
2010	\$ (10)	\$ (31)	\$ (37)	\$ (55)	\$ (18)
2011	(25)	(50)	(26)	(54)	(28)
2012	(82)	(83)	(90)	(115)	(25)
2013	(171)	(126)	(89)	(100)	(11)
2014	(159)	(198)	(207)	(240)	(33)
2015	(333)	(313)	(326)	(278)	48
2016	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ (780)	\$ (801)	\$ (775)	\$ (842)	\$ (67)
Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance from the table below					-
Liabilities for losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses before 2010, net of reinsurance					(90)
Unallocated loss adjustment expense prior year development					21
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year loss development, net of reinsurance					(136)

Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)											Paid Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement
Accident Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	Unaudited										
2010	\$ 31	\$ 278	\$ 558	\$ 793	\$ 1,009	\$ 1,172	\$ 1,273	\$ 1,354	\$ 1,394	\$ 1,420	-
2011		165	494	886	1,210	1,529	1,752	1,885	1,912	1,918	-
2012			73	403	812	1,250	1,494	1,622	1,687	1,859	-
2013				41	327	682	945	1,139	1,235	1,314	-
2014					66	366	849	1,158	1,387	1,573	-
2015						63	390	791	1,055	1,282	-
2016							73	499	1,002	1,358	-
2017								64	391	761	-
2018									86	486	-
2019										94	-
Total									\$	12,065	\$ -

Reserving Process and Methodology

U.S. Financial Lines business includes D&O, Errors and Omissions (E&O), EPLI policies and various professional liability subsets of business, as well as the fidelity book of business. This includes cyber coverage and mergers and acquisitions coverage, which have been a growing and evolving portion of this portfolio. These product lines are predominantly claims-made in nature, losses are characterized by low frequency and high severity, and results are often significantly impacted by external economic conditions.

Our analysis is segmented by major coverages, such as D&O, E&O, etc. and then further segmented by major industry groups (e.g. corporate accounts, national accounts, financial institutions, private/not-for-profit, etc.). We also separately review primary business from excess business for certain product lines.

We generally use a combination of loss development methods and expected loss ratio methods for D&O, E&O, EPLI, and professional liability. These product lines generally are offered on a claims-made basis, and losses are characterized by low frequency and high severity. In general, expected loss ratio methods are given more weight in the more recent accident years, and loss development methods are given more weight in more mature accident years. The loss development factors for the different segments differ significantly in some cases, based on specific coverage characteristics and other factors such as industry group, attachment points, and limits offered. Individual claims projections for certain claims from accident years ended over eighteen months prior are also used in the analysis.

Frequency/severity methods are generally not used in isolation for these product lines as the overall losses are driven by large losses more than by claim frequency. Severity trends have varied significantly from accident year to accident year and care is required in analyzing these trends by claim type. In view of the changing severity profile of the book, we are using a capped and excess layer approach on many segments to better reflect the potential impact of large claims on the results by accident year.

We generally use loss development methods for fidelity exposures for all but the latest accident year. We also use claim department projections of the ultimate value of each reported claim to supplement and inform the standard actuarial approaches and some weight is given to this method in the more recent accident years. For surety exposures, we generally use the same method as for short-tail classes whereby frequency/severity methods, loss development methods, and IBNR factor methods are used alone or in combination to set reserves.

Expected loss ratio methods are also given weight for the more recent accident years. IBNR factor methods are used, when the nature of losses is low frequency/high severity. The IBNR factors, when applied to earned premium, generate the ultimate expected losses (or other exposure measure) yet to be reported. The factors are determined based on prior accident quarters' loss costs adjusted to reflect current cost levels and the historical emergence of those loss costs. The factors are continually reevaluated to reflect emerging claim experience, rate changes or other factors that could affect the adequacy of the IBNR factor being employed.

Prior Year Development

During 2019, we recognized \$463 million of unfavorable development particularly across accident years 2015-2018 driven by increasing severity across most Directors and Officers (D&O) and Employment Practices Liability (EPLI) classes and Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A) policies. We also experienced unfavorable development in Errors and Omissions (E&O) due to adverse frequency and severity trends.

During 2018, we recognized \$298 million of unfavorable prior year development particularly across accident years 2014-2017. The largest share of the unfavorable development came from D&O and EPLI for Corporate and National accounts and resulted largely from increases in severity as the costs of security class actions increased. Excess D&O also contributed adverse development due to similar causes.

During 2017, we recognized \$345 million of unfavorable prior year development particularly in accident year 2016. The largest share of the unfavorable development came from D&O for privately owned and not-for-profit insureds and resulted largely from increases in bankruptcy-related claims and fiduciary liability claims for large educational institutions. Other segments of the portfolio contributed largely offsetting favorable and unfavorable development; notably, development was unfavorable for excess D&O and employment practices liability while development was favorable for fidelity and D&O for corporate and national accounts.

U.S. Property and Special Risks

During 2019, we recognized \$204 million of favorable prior year development in U.S. Property and Special Risks, net of external reinsurance but before ADC cessions, mainly due to favorable development from the 2017 Catastrophes.

During 2018, we recognized \$497 million of favorable prior year development in U.S. Property and Special Risks, net of external reinsurance but before ADC cessions, mainly due to favorable development from the 2017 Catastrophes.

Incurred Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Undiscounted and Net of Reinsurance

Accident Year	Years Ended December 31, (in millions)									2019 Prior Year Development Excluding the Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement	December 31, 2019						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		2019	Total of IBNR Liabilities Plus Expected Development on Reported Losses	Cumulative Number of Reported Claims	Incurred Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement	IBNR Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement	2019 (Net of Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement)	Total of IBNR Liabilities Net of Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement
	Unaudited																
2010	\$ 2,751	\$ 2,504	\$ 2,461	\$ 2,535	\$ 2,551	\$ 2,531	\$ 2,541	\$ 2,552	\$ 2,550	\$ 2,556	\$ 6	\$ 42	47,225	\$ (24)	\$ (19)	\$ 2,532	\$ 23
2011		3,833	3,700	3,630	3,622	3,607	3,646	3,653	3,646	3,644	(2)	39	49,133	(23)	(18)	3,621	21
2012			4,166	4,284	4,256	4,215	4,327	4,318	4,300	4,282	(18)	56	48,391	(26)	(21)	4,256	35
2013				2,528	2,530	2,387	2,432	2,445	2,447	2,439	(8)	49	49,722	(38)	(30)	2,401	19
2014					2,943	2,710	2,784	2,770	2,789	2,769	(20)	101	60,126	(76)	(60)	2,693	41
2015						3,102	2,978	2,911	2,900	2,864	(36)	122	58,524	(94)	(75)	2,770	47
2016							3,147	3,184	3,099	3,086	(13)	197	53,525	-	-	3,086	197
2017								5,370	4,903	4,744	(159)	398	77,455	-	-	4,744	398
2018									3,715	3,776	61	506	65,375	-	-	3,776	506
2019										2,824		785	69,105	-	-	2,824	785
Total										\$ 32,984	\$ (189)		\$ (281)			32,703	
Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of																	
Reinsurance from the table below										(27,948)	-			-		(27,948)	
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year development																	
before accident year 2010, net of reinsurance										309	(3)			(114)		195	
Unallocated loss adjustment expense prior year development											(12)						
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year loss																	
development, net of reinsurance										\$ 5,345	\$ (204)		\$ (395)			4,950	

Incurred Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses, Undiscounted, Net of Reinsurance (including impact of ADC)

Accident Year	Calendar Years Ended December 31, (in millions)				Change in Incurred Loss and ALAE
	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	Unaudited				
2010	\$ 2,532	\$ 2,534	\$ 2,532	\$ 2,532	\$ -
2011	3,626	3,634	3,631	3,621	(10)
2012	4,300	4,293	4,281	4,256	(25)
2013	2,405	2,407	2,420	2,401	(19)
2014	2,717	2,709	2,725	2,693	(32)
2015	2,837	2,813	2,813	2,770	(43)
2016	3,147	3,184	3,099	3,086	(13)
2017	-	5,370	4,903	4,744	(159)
2018	-	-	3,715	3,776	61
2019	-	-	-	2,824	-
Total	\$ 21,564	\$ 26,944	\$ 30,119	\$ 32,703	\$ (240)
Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance from the table below					(27,948)
Liabilities for losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses before 2010, net of reinsurance					-
Unallocated loss adjustment expense prior year development					195
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year loss development, net of reinsurance					(43)
					-
					(5)
					\$ 4,950
					(288)

The following table provides our attribution of our reinsurance recoverable for the ADC only (included in the table above):

Accident Year	Calendar Years Ended December 31, (in millions)				Change in Incurred Loss and ALAE
	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	Unaudited				
2010	\$ (9)	\$ (18)	\$ (18)	\$ (24)	\$ (6)
2011	(20)	(19)	(15)	(23)	(8)
2012	(27)	(25)	(19)	(26)	(7)
2013	(27)	(38)	(27)	(38)	(11)
2014	(67)	(61)	(64)	(76)	(12)
2015	(141)	(98)	(87)	(94)	(7)
2016	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ (291)	\$ (259)	\$ (230)	\$ (281)	\$ (51)
Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance from the table below					-
Liabilities for losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses before 2010, net of reinsurance					(30)
Unallocated loss adjustment expense prior year development					7
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year loss development, net of reinsurance					(74)

Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance

Accident Year	Years Ended December 31, (in millions)										Paid Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	Unaudited										
2010	\$ 750	\$ 1,558	\$ 1,890	\$ 2,090	\$ 2,219	\$ 2,344	\$ 2,414	\$ 2,450	\$ 2,475	\$ 2,488	-
2011		1,018	2,331	2,915	3,177	3,378	3,476	3,532	3,562	3,577	-
2012			840	2,709	3,404	3,768	3,985	4,113	4,145	4,178	-
2013				734	1,570	1,847	2,040	2,188	2,300	2,325	-
2014					913	1,761	2,113	2,326	2,466	2,558	-
2015						1,037	1,871	2,237	2,491	2,617	-
2016							1,000	2,027	2,361	2,612	-
2017								1,360	3,070	3,792	-
2018									1,060	2,663	-
2019										1,138	-
Total									\$ 27,948	\$	-

Reserving Process and Methodology

U.S. Property products include commercial, industrial and energy-related property insurance products and services that cover exposures to manmade and natural disasters, including business interruption. U.S. Special Risk products include aerospace, environmental, political risk, trade credit, surety and marine insurance, and program business for various small and medium sized enterprises insurance lines. The program segments include both property and casualty exposures.

We primarily segment our analysis by line of business. Additionally, we separately review various subsets, including hull, cargo, and liability for marine business, aviation and satellite for aerospace business, and various other specific programs and product lines.

Frequency/severity methods, loss development methods, and IBNR factor methods are used alone or in combination to set reserves for short-tail classes such as U.S. Property.

IBNR factor methods are used when the nature of losses is low frequency/high severity. The IBNR factors, when applied to earned premium, generate the ultimate expected losses (or other exposure measure) yet to be reported. The factors are determined based on prior accident quarters' loss costs adjusted to reflect current cost levels and the historical emergence of those loss costs. The factors are continually reevaluated to reflect emerging claim experience, rate changes or other factors that could affect the adequacy of the IBNR factor being employed.

We generally use a combination of loss development methods and expected loss ratio methods for aviation exposures. Aviation claims are not very long-tail in nature; however, they are driven by claim severity. Thus a combination of both development and expected loss ratio methods is used for all but the latest accident year to determine the loss reserves. Frequency/severity methods are not employed due to the high severity nature of the claims and different mix of claims from year to year.

We generally use loss development methods for fidelity exposures for all but the latest accident year. We also use claim department projections of the ultimate value of each reported claim to supplement and inform the standard actuarial approaches and some weight is given to this method in the more recent accident years. The claims staff also provides specific estimates to assist in the setting of reserves for natural catastrophe losses.

For program business, we use methods which vary by line of business. For property classes, we use methods similar to those noted above. For liability classes, we use methods similar to those described in the casualty sections detailed above.

Expected loss ratio methods are used to determine the loss reserves for the latest accident year. We also use ground-up claim projections provided by our claims staff to assist in developing the appropriate reserve.

Prior Year Development

During 2019, we recognized \$204 million of favorable prior year development in U.S. Property and Special Risks driven largely by favorable development on the 2017 Hurricanes (Harvey, Irma, Maria) as well as subrogation recoverable on the 2017 California Wildfires and by favorable emergence on non-Catastrophe Commercial Property, Program and Specialty classes.

During 2018, we recognized \$497 million of favorable prior year development in U.S. Property and Special Risks driven largely by favorable development on the 2017 Catastrophes as well as favorable emergence on non-Catastrophe Commercial Property, and Program and Specialty classes.

During 2017, we recognized \$115 million of unfavorable prior year development primarily driven by commercial auto business in the program business unit. A significant portion of this development came from accident year 2016 with much of it related to programs that have been terminated over the past year. We also experienced some individual severe loss experience, also mostly related to accident year 2016 in other lines of business including aviation, surety, and marine; however, this was largely offset by favorable development in commercial property.

U.S. Personal Insurance

During 2019, we recognized \$96 million of favorable prior year development in U.S. Personal Insurance, net of external reinsurance but before ADC cessions, mainly due favorable development from the 2017 Catastrophes.

During 2018, we recognized \$255 million of unfavorable prior year development in U.S. Personal Insurance, net of external reinsurance but before ADC cessions, mainly due to catastrophe development from accident year 2017.

Incurred Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Undiscounted and Net of Reinsurance

Accident Year	Years Ended December 31, <i>(in millions)</i>										2019 Prior Year Development Excluding the Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement	December 31, 2019						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		Total of IBNR Liabilities Plus Expected Development on Reported Losses	Cumulative Number of Reported Claims	Incurred Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement	IBNR Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement	2019 (Net of Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement)	Total of IBNR Liabilities Net of Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement	
	Unaudited																	
2010	\$ 1,843	\$ 1,809	\$ 1,819	\$ 1,819	\$ 1,820	\$ 1,819	\$ 1,817	\$ 1,817	\$ 1,815	\$ 1,815	\$ -	1	422,774	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ 1,814	-	
2011		1,886	1,908	1,896	1,891	1,890	1,886	1,881	1,879	1,878	(1)	1	413,127	(1)	(1)	1,877	-	
2012			2,208	2,128	2,109	2,083	2,077	2,094	2,095	2,099	4	1	403,920	(1)	(1)	2,098	-	
2013				1,887	1,816	1,803	1,782	1,780	1,776	1,777	1	1	335,158	(1)	(1)	1,776	-	
2014					1,552	1,562	1,572	1,572	1,583	1,584	1	4	274,703	(4)	(3)	1,580	1	
2015						1,511	1,498	1,494	1,483	1,482	(1)	9	260,468	(6)	(5)	1,476	4	
2016							1,536	1,533	1,533	1,540	7	23	246,354	-	-	1,540	23	
2017								2,028	2,287	2,161	(126)	114	217,752	-	-	2,161	114	
2018									2,188	2,193	5	229	97,349	-	-	2,193	229	
2019										1,593		470	68,057	-	-	1,593	470	
Total										\$ 18,122	\$ (110)		\$	(14)	\$	18,108		
Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of																		
Reinsurance from the table below										(16,744)	-			-		(16,744)		
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year development																		
before accident year 2010, net of reinsurance										(71)	1			(6)		(77)		
Unallocated loss adjustment expense prior year development												13						
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year loss																		
development, net of reinsurance										\$ 1,307	\$ (96)		\$	(20)	\$	1,287		

Incurred Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses, Undiscounted, Net of Reinsurance (including impact of ADC)

Accident Year	Calendar Years Ended December 31, (in millions)				Change in Incurred Loss and ALAE
	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	Unaudited				
2010	\$ 1,816	\$ 1,816	\$ 1,814	\$ 1,814	\$ -
2011	1,881	1,880	1,878	1,877	(1)
2012	2,088	2,091	2,093	2,098	5
2013	1,774	1,774	1,774	1,776	2
2014	1,564	1,564	1,571	1,580	9
2015	1,476	1,475	1,472	1,476	4
2016	1,536	1,533	1,533	1,540	7
2017	-	2,028	2,287	2,161	(126)
2018	-	-	2,188	2,193	5
2019	-	-	-	1,593	-
Total	\$ 12,135	\$ 14,161	\$ 16,610	\$ 18,108	\$ (95)
Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance from the table below					(16,744)
Liabilities for losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses before 2010, net of reinsurance					-
Unallocated loss adjustment expense prior year development					(72)
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year loss development, net of reinsurance					(77)
					15
					\$ 1,287
					\$ (85)

The following table provides our attribution of our reinsurance recoverable for the ADC only (included in the table above):

Accident Year	Calendar Years Ended December 31, (in millions)				Change in Incurred Loss and ALAE
	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	Unaudited				
2010	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	-
2011	(5)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-
2012	11	(3)	(2)	(1)	1
2013	(8)	(6)	(2)	(1)	1
2014	(8)	(8)	(12)	(4)	8
2015	(22)	(19)	(11)	(6)	5
2016	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ (33)	\$ (38)	\$ (29)	\$ (14)	15
Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance from the table below					-
Liabilities for losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses before 2010, net of reinsurance					(3)
Unallocated loss adjustment expense prior year development					2
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year loss development, net of reinsurance					14

Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance

Accident Year	Years Ended December 31, (in millions)										Paid Impact of Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	Unaudited										
2010	\$ 1,205	\$ 1,669	\$ 1,736	\$ 1,772	\$ 1,794	\$ 1,803	\$ 1,808	\$ 1,810	\$ 1,812	\$ 1,813	-
2011		1,204	1,752	1,814	1,840	1,860	1,869	1,873	1,874	1,875	-
2012			1,238	1,936	1,996	2,035	2,065	2,079	2,085	2,095	-
2013				1,109	1,634	1,705	1,744	1,759	1,766	1,772	-
2014					959	1,380	1,463	1,507	1,536	1,555	-
2015						931	1,320	1,411	1,439	1,455	-
2016							857	1,344	1,422	1,460	-
2017								941	1,672	1,896	-
2018									1,227	1,939	-
2019										884	-
Total									\$	16,744	\$ -

Reserving Process and Methodology

U.S. Personal Insurance consists of accident and health and personal lines. Accident and health products include voluntary and sponsor-paid personal accident and supplemental health products for individuals, employees, associations and other organizations as well as a broad range of travel insurance products and services for leisure and business travelers. Personal lines include automobile and homeowners' insurance, extended warranty, and consumer specialty products, such as identity theft and credit card protection. Personal lines also provides insurance for high net worth individuals offered through AIG Private Client Group, including auto, homeowners, umbrella, yacht, fine art and collections insurance. Personal lines are generally short-tail in nature.

We primarily segment our analysis by line of business and may separately review various sub-segments, such as specific accident and health products and property damage versus liability for personal lines products.

Frequency/severity methods, loss development methods, and IBNR factor methods are used alone or in combination to set reserves for short-tail product lines such as personal property.

Frequency/severity and loss development methods are utilized for domestic personal auto product lines.

For these classes of business, reliance is placed on frequency/severity methods as claim counts emerge quickly for personal auto. Frequency/severity methods allow for more immediate analysis of resulting loss trends and comparisons to industry and other diagnostic metrics.

In general, development for U.S. Personal Insurance classes has been very stable, with only modest changes in the initial selected loss ratios for this business.

Prior Year Development

During 2019, we recognized \$96 million of favorable prior year development in U.S. Personal Insurance driven largely by subrogation recoverable on the 2017 California Wildfires and favorable development from Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria.

During 2018, we recognized \$255 million of adverse prior year development in U.S. Personal Insurance driven largely by development on the California wildfires and Hurricane Irma in 2017.

During 2017, we recognized \$16 million of unfavorable prior year development in U.S. Personal Insurance mainly due to homeowners business in accident year 2016, particularly from catastrophe activity. This was partially offset by favorable development in accident and health business.

UK/Europe Casualty and Financial Lines

During 2019, we recognized \$161 million of unfavorable prior year development in Europe Casualty and Financial Lines driven by greater frequency of large losses than expected.

During 2018, we recognized \$58 million of unfavorable prior year development in Europe Casualty and Financial Lines driven by greater frequency of large losses than expected.

Incurred Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Undiscounted and Net of Reinsurance*

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)											December 31, 2019			
Accident Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019 Prior Year Development	Total of IBNR Liabilities Plus Expected Development on Reported Losses	Cumulative Number of Reported Claims	
	Unaudited													
2010	\$ 1,303	\$ 1,282	\$ 1,303	\$ 1,325	\$ 1,273	\$ 1,308	\$ 1,288	\$ 1,358	\$ 1,339	\$ 1,336	\$ (3)	\$ 30	278,205	
2011		1,257	1,212	1,288	1,336	1,424	1,432	1,479	1,456	1,453	(3)	53	267,537	
2012			1,088	1,065	1,029	1,111	1,171	1,148	1,205	1,199	(6)	50	220,502	
2013				1,041	1,082	1,063	1,044	1,079	1,114	1,171	57	87	187,469	
2014					1,040	1,011	1,035	1,042	1,037	1,062	25	128	178,140	
2015						1,097	1,236	1,279	1,176	1,237	61	251	192,412	
2016							1,317	1,458	1,498	1,505	7	296	229,131	
2017								1,349	1,326	1,286	(40)	500	245,792	
2018									1,376	1,423	47	611	250,301	
2019										1,301		936	210,025	
Total										\$ 12,973	\$ 145			
Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of														
Reinsurance from the table below											(7,417)	-		
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year development														
before accident year 2010, net of reinsurance											678	9		
Unallocated loss adjustment expense prior year development												7		
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year loss														
development, net of reinsurance											\$ 6,234	\$ 161		

* The losses reported in the table are not covered by the Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement.

Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance*

Accident Year	Years Ended December 31, (in millions)										2019
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		
	Unaudited										
2010	\$ 130	\$ 377	\$ 584	\$ 750	\$ 882	\$ 975	\$ 1,039	\$ 1,093	\$ 1,111	\$ 1,162	
2011		125	345	522	757	899	1,021	1,129	1,193	1,245	
2012			106	303	444	626	756	845	946	998	
2013				90	338	487	627	741	856	930	
2014					72	259	410	530	631	696	
2015						71	240	433	569	685	
2016							120	380	588	778	
2017								97	282	449	
2018									114	374	
2019										100	
Total										\$ 7,417	

* The losses reported in the table are not covered by the Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement.

Reserving Process and Methodology

UK/Europe is our largest non-U.S. region for Liability and Financial Lines. UK/Europe Casualty and Financial Lines is composed of third-party coverages including general liability, auto liability, D&O, professional liability and various other lines of business throughout both the UK and Continental Europe. These lines of business are all long-tail in nature and while somewhat diverse in terms of exposures, these lines are often subject to similar trends. These lines are impacted by the underwriting cycle and external judicial trends. The largest share of business is in the UK, but significant business is also written in other European countries such as Germany, France, and Italy.

We primarily segment our analysis by country and line of business. Additionally, we separately review various product lines, including excess versus primary casualty, commercial versus financial institutions management liability, and other specific programs and subsets of business. We maintain a database of detailed historical premium and loss transactions in original currency for business written outside of the U.S. which allows our actuaries to determine loss reserves without foreign exchange distorting development.

We generally use a combination of loss development methods and expected loss ratio methods. For countries and lines of business with sufficient loss volume, loss development methods may be given significant weight for all but the most recent accident years. For smaller countries and more volatile product lines, loss development methods are typically given limited weight for recent accident years. Further, we may rely on larger data subsets in determining the loss development factors and *a priori* loss ratio assumptions.

In general, the loss development for long-tail lines in UK/Europe has been more stable than the development in U.S. long-tail lines, although some underlying drivers have affected the results in a similar manner (e.g. the impact of the financial crisis in accident years 2008 and 2009).

Prior Year Development

During 2019, we recognized \$161 million of unfavorable prior year development in UK and Europe Casualty and Financial Lines driven by increased large loss activity in recent accident years, particularly related to UK directors and officers class action suits against insureds with global exposure, and increased frequency and severity in European casualty for auto liability and employers liability. This was slightly offset by a benefit from an increase in the Ogden rates in the UK used to value long duration claims.

During 2018, we recognized \$58 million of unfavorable prior year development in UK/Europe Casualty and Financial Lines driven by increased large loss activity in recent accident years, particularly related to directors and officers class action suits against insureds with global exposure; and increased severity in excess casualty.

During 2017 we recognized \$507 million of unfavorable prior year development in UK/Europe casualty and Financial Lines. We observed a significant increase in large claims activity across multiple segments, notably excess casualty business and D&O and professional liability coverages for financial institutions. This experience was spread across multiple accident years but had the largest impact on accident year 2016 and accident years 2008 and prior. We increased loss development assumptions for Financial Lines business in consideration of the increased loss activity experienced in older accident years and increased expected loss ratios for more recent accident years. For Casualty lines, we increased loadings for large losses, particularly in the more recent accident years. In addition, we increased our loss reserves as a result of the decision made by the U.K. Ministry of Justice to reduce the discount rate applied to lump-sum bodily injury payouts, known as the Ogden rate.

UK/Europe Property and Special Risks

During 2019, we recognized \$108 million of favorable prior year development in the UK/Europe Property and Special Risks segment, net of external reinsurance.

During 2018, we recognized \$22 million of favorable prior year development in the UK/Europe Property and Special Risks segment, net of external reinsurance.

Incurred Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Undiscounted and Net of Reinsurance*

Accident Year	Years Ended December 31, (in millions)										December 31, 2019		
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019 Prior Year Development	Total of IBNR Liabilities Plus Expected Development on Reported Losses	Cumulative Number of Reported Claims
	Unaudited												
2010	\$ 1,475	\$ 1,471	\$ 1,396	\$ 1,336	\$ 1,313	\$ 1,291	\$ 1,289	\$ 1,286	\$ 1,272	\$ 1,278	\$ 6	\$ 9	47,625
2011		1,383	1,336	1,222	1,188	1,158	1,146	1,143	1,134	1,131	(3)	10	48,985
2012			1,320	1,219	1,148	1,132	1,114	1,119	1,102	1,096	(6)	(2)	44,096
2013				1,421	1,415	1,306	1,286	1,271	1,260	1,240	(20)	3	43,932
2014					1,474	1,499	1,479	1,469	1,478	1,452	(26)	16	52,060
2015						1,601	1,538	1,518	1,476	1,451	(25)	23	57,667
2016							1,558	1,704	1,697	1,702	5	31	59,637
2017								1,678	1,642	1,634	(8)	76	55,694
2018									1,650	1,654	4	148	45,564
2019										1,248		462	25,179
Total										\$ 13,886	\$ (73)		
Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of													
Reinsurance from the table below										(11,335)	-		
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year development													
before accident year 2010, net of reinsurance										22	(28)		
Unallocated loss adjustment expense prior year development											(7)		
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year loss													
development, net of reinsurance										\$ 2,573	\$ (108)		

* The losses reported in the table are not covered by the Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement.

Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance*

	Years Ended December 31, (in millions)																			
Accident Year	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Unaudited																			
2010	\$	424	\$	908	\$	1,086	\$	1,177	\$	1,215	\$	1,244	\$	1,253	\$	1,260	\$	1,266	\$	1,255
2011				336		772		966		1,040		1,065		1,082		1,090		1,098		1,101
2012						277		721		912		980		1,026		1,052		1,062		1,068
2013								331		815		1,042		1,118		1,168		1,189		1,197
2014										318		927		1,211		1,280		1,319		1,346
2015												347		931		1,215		1,328		1,351
2016														460		1,120		1,373		1,512
2017																355		966		1,237
2018																		319		988
2019																				280
Total																			\$	11,335

* The losses reported in the table are not covered by the Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement.

Reserving Process and Methodology

UK/Europe Property products include commercial, industrial and energy-related property insurance products and services that cover exposures to manmade and natural disasters, including business interruption. UK/Europe Special Risk products include aerospace, environmental, political risk, trade credit, surety and marine insurance, and various small and medium sized enterprises insurance lines.

We primarily segment our analysis by line of business. Additionally, we separately review various subsets, including hull, cargo, and liability for marine business, aviation and satellite for aerospace business, and various other specific programs and product lines.

Frequency/severity methods, loss development methods, and IBNR factor methods are used alone or in combination to set reserves for short-tail classes such as UK/Europe Property.

IBNR factor methods are used when the nature of losses is low frequency/high severity. The IBNR factors, when applied to earned premium, generate the ultimate expected losses (or other exposure measure) yet to be reported. The factors are determined based on prior accident quarters' loss costs adjusted to reflect current cost levels and the historical emergence of those loss costs. The factors are continually reevaluated to reflect emerging claim experience, rate changes or other factors that could affect the adequacy of the IBNR factor being employed.

We generally use a combination of loss development methods and expected loss ratio methods for aviation exposures. Aviation claims are not very long-tail in nature; however, they are driven by claim severity. Thus a combination of both development and expected loss ratio methods is used for all but the latest accident year to determine the loss reserves. Frequency/severity methods are not employed due to the high severity nature of the claims and different mix of claims from year to year.

We generally use loss development methods for fidelity exposures for all but the latest accident year. We also use claim department projections of the ultimate value of each reported claim to supplement and inform the standard actuarial approaches and some weight is given to this method in the more recent accident years. The claims staff also provides specific estimates to assist in the setting of reserves for natural catastrophe losses.

Expected loss ratio methods are used to determine the loss reserves for the latest accident year. We also use ground-up claim projections provided by our claims staff to assist in developing the appropriate reserve.

Prior Year Development

During 2019, we recognized \$108 million of favorable prior year development in the Europe Property and Special Risks segment driven by favorable development in Commercial Property and Specialty classes including aviation and marine.

During 2018, we recognized \$22 million of favorable prior year development in the Europe Property and Special Risks segment driven by favorable development across most accident years with some adverse development in accident years 2014 and 2016.

During 2017, we recognized \$157 million of unfavorable prior year development, primarily from accident years 2015 and 2016. This was largely driven by large individual claim development in the property, aviation, marine, and trade credit lines of business.

UK/Europe and Japan Personal Insurance

During 2019, we recognized \$119 million of favorable prior year development in UK/Europe and Japan Personal Insurance, net of external reinsurance.

During 2018, we recognized \$116 million of favorable prior year development in UK/Europe and Japan Personal Insurance, net of external reinsurance.

Incurred Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Undiscounted and Net of Reinsurance*

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)											December 31, 2019			
											2019 Prior Year Development	Total of IBNR Liabilities Plus Expected Development on Reported Losses	Cumulative Number of Reported Claims	
Accident Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019				
	Unaudited													
2010	\$ 3,024	\$ 3,072	\$ 3,073	\$ 3,061	\$ 3,062	\$ 3,057	\$ 3,083	\$ 3,063	\$ 3,061	\$ 3,061	\$ -	3	1,820,113	
2011		3,332	3,394	3,360	3,361	3,350	3,353	3,345	3,344	3,343	(1)	4	1,778,510	
2012			2,933	2,916	2,897	2,882	2,891	2,881	2,877	2,876	(1)	5	1,730,216	
2013				2,780	2,779	2,745	2,745	2,740	2,736	2,733	(3)	7	1,735,489	
2014					2,738	2,748	2,730	2,727	2,718	2,718	-	10	1,793,862	
2015						2,806	2,780	2,783	2,772	2,769	(3)	17	1,773,628	
2016							2,755	2,748	2,734	2,726	(8)	31	1,798,299	
2017								2,693	2,609	2,590	(19)	64	1,715,573	
2018									3,396	3,312	(84)	196	1,848,711	
2019										2,466		404	1,708,106	
Total										\$ 28,594	\$ (119)			
Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of														
Reinsurance from the table below										(26,676)	-			
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year development														
before accident year 2010, net of reinsurance										44	-			
Unallocated loss adjustment expense prior year development														
											-			
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year loss														
development, net of reinsurance										\$ 1,962	\$ (119)			

* The losses reported in the table are not covered by the Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement.

Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance*

Accident Year	Years Ended December 31, (in millions)										2019
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		
	Unaudited										
2010	\$ 1,737	\$ 2,547	\$ 2,796	\$ 2,908	\$ 2,967	\$ 3,001	\$ 3,021	\$ 3,032	\$ 3,040	\$	3,047
2011		2,031	2,846	3,085	3,200	3,264	3,293	3,310	3,320		3,325
2012			1,642	2,402	2,634	2,743	2,800	2,830	2,848		2,856
2013				1,527	2,279	2,500	2,608	2,665	2,695		2,709
2014					1,498	2,253	2,478	2,590	2,648		2,672
2015						1,516	2,291	2,516	2,637		2,681
2016							1,517	2,254	2,475		2,582
2017								1,482	2,208		2,401
2018									1,895		2,920
2019											1,483
Total										\$	26,676

* The losses reported in the table are not covered by the Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement.

Reserving Process and Methodology

UK/Europe and Japan Personal Insurance lines consist of accident and health and personal lines. Accident and health products include voluntary and sponsor-paid personal accident and supplemental health products for individuals, employees, associations and other organizations as well as a broad range of travel insurance products and services for leisure and business travelers. Personal lines include automobile and homeowners' insurance, extended warranty, and consumer specialty products, such as identity theft and credit card protection. Personal lines are generally short-tail in nature.

We primarily segment our analysis by line of business (and by country for UK/Europe and Japan business) and may separately review various sub-segments, such as specific accident and health products and property damage versus liability for other personal lines products.

Frequency/severity methods, loss development methods, and IBNR factor methods are used alone or in combination to set reserves for short-tail product lines such as personal property.

Frequency/severity and loss development methods are utilized for domestic personal auto product lines.

For these classes of business, reliance is placed on frequency/severity methods as claim counts emerge quickly for personal auto. Frequency/severity methods allow for more immediate analysis of resulting loss trends and comparisons to industry and other diagnostic metrics.

In general, development for UK/Europe and Japan Personal Insurance classes has been very stable, with only modest changes in the initial selected loss ratios for this business.

Prior Year Development

During 2019, we recognized \$119 million of favorable prior year development in UK/Europe and Japan Personal Insurance due to favorable loss trends in personal auto and accident and health business.

During 2018, we recognized \$116 million of favorable prior year development in UK/Europe and Japan Personal Insurance due to favorable emergence on catastrophes, accident and health business, and personal auto business.

During 2017, we recognized \$58 million of favorable development, mainly driven by the accident and health business.

U.S. Run-Off Long Tail Insurance Lines

During 2019, the U.S. Run-Off Long Tail Insurance Lines experienced favorable prior year development of \$4 million, net of external reinsurance.

During 2018, the U.S. Run-Off Long Tail Insurance Lines experienced favorable prior year development of \$4 million, net of external reinsurance.

Incurred Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Undiscounted and Net of Reinsurance*

Accident Year	Years Ended December 31, (in millions)										December 31, 2019		
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019 Prior Year Development	Total of IBNR Liabilities Plus Expected Development on Reported Losses	Cumulative Number of Reported Claims
	Unaudited												
2010	\$ 640	\$ 528	\$ 534	\$ 557	\$ 585	\$ 582	\$ 611	\$ 565	\$ 559	\$ 563	\$ 4	\$ 55	8,556
2011		534	542	576	641	676	685	700	687	694	7	87	7,826
2012			629	678	741	786	751	752	702	692	(10)	37	4,082
2013				482	533	589	570	528	511	507	(4)	11	2,568
2014					379	475	453	459	383	375	(8)	64	2,370
2015						439	523	550	503	504	1	101	2,397
2016							294	285	274	269	(5)	55	1,684
2017								197	238	232	(6)	130	648
2018									76	119	43	59	307
2019										69		42	127
Total										\$ 4,024	\$ 22		
Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of													
Reinsurance from the table below										(2,951)	-		
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year development													
before accident year 2010, net of reinsurance										3,362	(46)		
Unallocated loss adjustment expense prior year development													
											20		
Liabilities for losses and loss adjustment expenses and prior year loss													
development, net of reinsurance										\$ 4,435	\$ (4)		

* The losses reported in the table are not covered by the Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement.

Cumulative Paid Losses and Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses, Net of Reinsurance*

	Years Ended December 31, (in millions)										
Accident Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	Unaudited										
2010	\$ 57	\$ 149	\$ 243	\$ 321	\$ 404	\$ 435	\$ 455	\$ 464	\$ 473	\$	487
2011		21	140	259	385	449	532	549	559		578
2012			86	194	286	414	481	498	525		534
2013				87	154	261	321	368	390		414
2014					21	96	185	233	262		268
2015						35	132	238	320		337
2016							53	140	163		178
2017								13	59		84
2018									33		47
2019											24
Total										\$	2,951

* The losses reported in the table are not covered by the Adverse Development Reinsurance Agreement.

Reserving Process and Methodology

U.S. Run-Off Long Tail Insurance Lines include run-off lines for asbestos and environmental (1986 and prior), excess workers' compensation, and other casualty coverages consisting of environmental impairment liability and related coverages, medical malpractice, workers' compensation, and general liability. In some cases, the exposures in the more recent years have declined since the portfolio is in run-off.

Asbestos and Environmental (1986 and prior)

Asbestos coverage has been excluded from AIG policies commencing in 1985. Most of AIG's asbestos claims exposures are ceded to NICO under a retroactive reinsurance arrangement entered into in 2011. Many of other asbestos-related exposures are very long-tailed in nature and with exposures dating back 30 years or more. We consider a number of factors and recent experience in addition to the results of both external and internal analyses, to estimate asbestos and pre-1986 environmental loss reserves. We primarily base our determination of these loss reserves on a combination of ground-up and top-down analyses of historical claims and available insurance coverages. Nonetheless, we believe that significant uncertainty remains as to our ultimate liability for asbestos and environmental claims, which is due to several factors, including:

- the long latency period between asbestos exposure and disease manifestation, and pollution events occurring undetected over many years, leading to the potential for involvement of multiple policy periods for individual claims;
- claims filed under the non-aggregate premises or operations section of general liability policies;
- the number of insureds seeking bankruptcy protection and the effect of prepackaged bankruptcies;
- diverging legal interpretations; and
- the difficulty in estimating the allocation of remediation cost among various parties with respect to environmental claims.

Loss reserves for asbestos and environmental claims cannot be estimated using conventional reserving techniques such as those that rely on historical accident year loss development factors. The methods used to determine asbestos and environmental loss estimates and to establish the resulting reserves are continually reviewed and updated by management.

Excess Workers' Compensation

Excess workers' compensation has an extremely long tail and is one of the most challenging lines of business from a reserving perspective, particularly when the excess coverage is provided above a self-insured retention layer. The class is highly sensitive to small changes in assumptions (for example — in the rate of medical inflation or the longevity of injured workers) which can have a significant effect on the ultimate reserve cost estimate.

Excess workers' compensation business was written over qualified self-insurance by various divisions beginning in the 1980's. In 1992, this business was consolidated into one division where it continued writing business up until 2011, when it was effectively put into runoff. In this book of business, the claims are not handled (or administered) by AIG General Insurance claims personnel, but are administered by the client's designated TPA. However, AIG General Insurance claims personnel maintain an oversight role over these TPAs and claims.

Loss and loss adjustment expense liability estimates for excess workers' compensation exposures are subject to additional uncertainties, due to the following:

- claim settlement time is longer than most other casualty lines, due to the lifetime benefits that can be expected to payout on certain claims;
- coverage statutes that vary by state; and
- future medical inflation costs are difficult to estimate

For this business, a combination of traditional methods (paid and incurred loss development) and non-traditional methods (individual claim annuity model, report year incurred loss development, and pure IBNR count/severity methods) are used to estimate loss and loss expense liability estimates. Loss data is segmented so as to reflect the anomalies in the historical data due to the various loss mitigation initiatives employed over the last several years.

Other Casualty Run-Off

As noted above, other legacy exposures include environmental impairment liability and related coverages, medical malpractice, workers' compensation, and general liability. Depending on the individual class or lines of business reviewed, either traditional methods (i.e. paid loss development, incurred loss development), non-traditional methods (such as paid survival ratio or IBNR-to-case ratio methods) or a combination of the two are used. In addition, for some of the environmental impairment liability related coverage, approaches based on individual claim department estimates for large remediation sites are extensively included as part of the overall actuarial estimates for environmental impairment liability related exposures.

Prior Year Development

During 2019, the U.S. Run-Off Long Tail Insurance Lines recognized \$4 million of favorable prior year development with unfavorable development on pre-1986 pollution business offset by favorable development in Excess Workers Compensation.

During 2018, the U.S. Run-Off Long Tail Insurance Lines recognized \$4 million of favorable prior year development with adverse development on pre-1986 pollution business offset by favorable development in Excess Auto Liability, Environmental, and Healthcare Lines.

During 2017, the U.S. Run-Off Long Tail Insurance Lines recognized \$30 million of favorable prior year development.

Asbestos and Environmental (1986 and prior)

In 2019, we recognized no change on the retained portion of asbestos claims. The development on the portion of the asbestos business ceded to NICO was unfavorable by \$1 million on a gross basis, but had no net impact. For environmental, we recognized approximately \$95 million in unfavorable prior year development as a result of adverse claim emergence and top-down actuarial analyses performed during the year.

In 2018, we recognized no change on the retained portion of asbestos claims. The development on the portion of the asbestos business ceded to NICO was unfavorable by \$96 million on a gross basis, but had no net impact. For environmental, we recognized \$150 million in unfavorable prior year development as a result of adverse claim emergence and top-down actuarial analyses performed during the year.

In 2017, we recognized favorable net prior year development of \$37 million on the retained portion of asbestos claims. This was primarily due to additional reinsurance recoveries identified for this portfolio. The development on the portion of the asbestos business ceded to NICO was unfavorable by \$50 million on a gross basis, but had no net impact. For environmental, we recognized \$22 million in unfavorable prior year development in consideration of activity related to several large clean-up sites and related accounts as well as a result of top-down actuarial analyses performed during the year. As part of this analysis, we increased our estimates of unallocated loss adjustment expense reserves for such claims, which were partially offset by a decrease in indemnity reserves.

Excess Workers' Compensation

During 2019, we recognized favorable development in this segment during 2019 of approximately \$100 million in recognition of favorable trends seen over the last three years. There were no changes during 2018 or 2017. The proactive management of settlement negotiations and other claims mitigation strategies minimized the volatility observed during this period.

Other Casualty Run-Off

During 2019, prior year development was flat across these segments.

During 2018, prior year development was favorable by \$154 million driven by favorable emergence on runoff excess trucking, Environmental and Healthcare segments and other runoff lines.

In 2017, the net prior year development for the remaining legacy was favorable by \$15 million. We experienced favorable development on runoff medical malpractice and environmental impairment liability business, which was partially offset by net unfavorable development on other casualty segments.

The table below presents the reconciliation of change in net ultimates from tables above to prior year development for the year ended December 31, 2019:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Change in Loss and Loss Adjustment Expenses Net Ultimate ^(a)	Re-Attribution of ADC Recovery ^(b)	Amortization of Deferred Gain at Inception	Prior Year Development
U.S. Workers' Compensation	\$ (192)	\$ (178)	\$ (72)	\$ (442)
U.S. Excess Casualty	26	55	(55)	26
U.S. Other Casualty	188	25	(53)	160
U.S. Financial Lines	326	1	(37)	290
U.S. Property and Special risks	(288)	114	(13)	(187)
U.S. Personal Insurance	(85)	(17)	(2)	(104)
UK/Europe Casualty and Financial lines	161	-	-	161
UK/Europe Property and Special risks	(108)	-	-	(108)
UK/Europe and Japan Personal Insurance	(119)	-	-	(119)
U.S. Run-Off Long Tail Insurance Lines	(4)	-	-	(4)
Other product lines	33	-	-	33
Subtotal, adjusted pre-tax basis	\$ (62)	\$ -	\$ (232)	\$ (294)

Remove impact of Retroactive Reinsurance

Amortization of deferred gain at inception	232
Prior year development ceded under the Asbestos LPT	(1)
Prior year development ceded under the ADC	(277)
Total, prior years, excluding discount and amortization of deferred gain	\$ (340)

(a) Change in net ultimate loss and LAE excludes the portion of prior year development for which we have ceded to the Asbestos Loss Portfolio Transfer (LPT) and the ADC, both of which are provided by NICO and are considered retroactive reinsurance under U.S. GAAP. Amounts shown exclude \$30 million of pre-acquisition prior year development from Validus. Validus' pre-acquisition development is included in the 10-year triangles shown above but is not included in AIG's financial results.

(b) Reattribution of the ADC recovery takes place annually as we model the future payments on the subject reserves covered by the ADC to determine when the aggregate payments will exceed the attachment. ADC recoverables are then reallocated by line based on payments expected to be made after attachment point is exceeded.

Development on earlier Accident Years

The following table summarizes (favorable) unfavorable development, of incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses on accident years beyond the 10 years shown in the previous section's development triangles by operating segment and major class of business:

Years Ended December 31,		2019	2018	2017
(in millions)				
U.S. Workers' compensation (before discount)	\$	(210)	\$ 153	\$ (7)
U.S. Excess casualty		54	537	164
U.S. Other casualty		(170)	129	(8)
U.S. Financial Lines		11	(1)	(34)
U.S. Property and Special risks		(3)	39	11
U.S. Personal Insurance		1	2	9
UK/Europe Casualty and Financial Lines		9	1	169
UK/Europe Property and Special risks		(28)	3	(6)
UK/Europe and Japan Personal Insurance		-	9	3
U.S. Run-Off Long Tail Insurance Lines (before discount)		(46)	154	(44)
All Other including unallocated loss adjustment expenses		116	137	178
Total prior year (favorable) unfavorable development	\$	(266)	\$ 1,163	\$ 435

Claims Payout Patterns

The following table presents the historical average annual percentage claims payout on an accident year basis at the same level of disaggregation as presented in the claims development table.

Average Annual Percentage Payout of Incurred Losses by Age, Net of Reinsurance (Unaudited)											
Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
U.S. Workers' compensation	13.8 %	17.4 %	12.5 %	8.5 %	6.9 %	4.6 %	3.3 %	2.3 %	1.7 %	1.5 %	
U.S. Excess casualty	0.7	8.2	11.3	14.2	12.8	11.1	8.2	8.3	2.7	1.4	
U.S. Other casualty	8.6	14.8	15.5	15.1	12.5	8.6	6.1	3.2	3.2	1.6	
U.S. Financial Lines	4.2	18.0	21.6	16.7	13.1	8.7	5.4	5.0	1.4	1.7	
U.S. Property and Special risks	30.6	35.2	13.5	8.0	5.2	3.7	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	
U.S. Personal Insurance	58.6	29.8	5.1	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
UK/Europe Casualty and Financial Lines	7.9	16.9	13.6	13.0	9.9	7.7	6.7	4.3	2.5	3.8	
UK/Europe Property and Special risks	25.1	39.4	17.2	6.7	2.9	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	(0.9)	
UK/Europe and Japan Personal Insurance	57.1	27.4	7.9	3.9	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	
U.S. Run-Off Long Tail Insurance Lines	14.2	18.4	16.6	13.8	9.0	5.1	3.7	1.5	2.2	2.5	

DISCOUNTING OF LOSS RESERVES

At December 31, 2019, the loss reserves reflect a net loss reserve discount of \$1.5 billion, including tabular and non-tabular calculations based upon the following assumptions:

Certain asbestos claims are discounted when allowed by the regulator and when payments are fixed and determinable, based on the investment yields of the companies and the payout pattern for the claims.

The tabular workers' compensation discount is calculated based on a 3.5 percent interest rate and the mortality rate used in the 2007 U.S. Life Table.

The non-tabular workers' compensation discount is calculated separately for our companies domiciled in New York and Pennsylvania, and follows the statutory regulations (prescribed or permitted) for each state. For New York companies, the discount is based on a 5 percent interest rate and the companies' own payout patterns. In 2012, for Pennsylvania companies, the statute has specified discount factors for accident years 2001 and prior, which are based on a 6 percent interest rate and an industry payout pattern. For accident years 2002 and subsequent, the discount is based on the payout patterns and investment yields of the companies.

In 2013 and in 2014, our Pennsylvania and Delaware regulators, respectively, approved use of a consistent discount rate (U.S. Treasury rate plus a liquidity premium) to all of our workers' compensation reserves in our Pennsylvania-domiciled and Delaware-domiciled companies, as well as our use of updated payout patterns specific to our primary and excess workers compensation portfolios.

The discount consists of \$582 million and \$603 million of tabular discount, and \$967 million and \$1.4 billion of non-tabular discount for workers' compensation at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 the benefit/(charge) from changes in discount of \$(955) million, \$371 million and \$(187) million, respectively, were recorded as part of the policyholder benefits and losses incurred in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

The following table presents the components of the loss reserve discount discussed above:

	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	North America Commercial Insurance	Legacy Portfolio	Total	North America Commercial Insurance	Legacy Portfolio	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>						
U.S. workers' compensation	\$ 2,134	\$ 666	\$ 2,800	\$ 2,782	\$ 973	\$ 3,755
Retroactive reinsurance	(1,251)	-	(1,251)	(1,720)	-	(1,720)
Total reserve discount*	\$ 883	\$ 666	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,062	\$ 973	\$ 2,035

* Excludes \$172 million and \$163 million of discount related to certain long tail liabilities in the United Kingdom at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The following table presents the net loss reserve discount benefit (charge):

Years Ended December 31,	2019			2018			2017		
	North America Commercial Insurance	Legacy Portfolio	Total	North America Commercial Insurance	Legacy Portfolio	Total	North America Commercial Insurance	Legacy Portfolio	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>									
Current accident year	\$ 108	\$ -	\$ 108	\$ 119	\$ -	\$ 119	\$ 114	\$ -	\$ 114
Accretion and other adjustments to prior year discount	(229)	(87)	(316)	(108)	(58)	(166)	(186)	(44)	(230)
Effect of interest rate changes	(527)	(220)	(747)	305	113	418	(46)	(25)	(71)
Net reserve discount benefit (charge)	(648)	(307)	(955)	316	55	371	(118)	(69)	(187)
Change in discount on loss reserves ceded under retroactive reinsurance	469	-	469	(180)	-	(180)	(1,539)	-	(1,539)
Net change in total reserve discount*	\$ (179)	\$ (307)	\$ (486)	\$ 136	\$ 55	\$ 191	\$ (1,657)	\$ (69)	\$ (1,726)

* Excludes \$9 million and \$(9) million of discount related to certain long tail liabilities in the United Kingdom at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

During 2019, effective interest rates declined due to a decrease in the forward yield curve component of the discount rates reflecting a decline in U.S. Treasury rates along with changes in payout pattern assumptions. This resulted in a decrease in the loss reserve discount by \$747 million in 2019.

During 2018, effective interest rates increased due to an increase in the forward yield curve component of the discount rates reflecting an incline in U.S. Treasury rates along with the changes in payout pattern assumptions. This resulted in an increase in the loss reserve discount by \$418 million in 2018.

During 2017, effective interest rates declined due to a decrease in the forward yield curve component of the discount rates reflecting a decline in U.S. Treasury rates along with the changes in payout pattern assumptions. This resulted in a decrease in the loss reserve discount by \$71 million in 2017.

FUTURE POLICY BENEFITS

Future policy benefits primarily include reserves for traditional life and annuity payout contracts, which represent an estimate of the present value of future benefits less the present value of future net premiums. Included in Future policy benefits are liabilities for annuities issued in structured settlement arrangements whereby a claimant has agreed to settle a general insurance claim in exchange for fixed payments over a fixed determinable period of time with a life contingency feature. In addition, reserves for contracts in loss recognition are adjusted to reflect the effect of unrealized gains on fixed maturity securities available for sale and prior to 2018, equity securities at fair value, with related changes recognized through Other comprehensive income.

Future policy benefits also include certain guaranteed benefits of variable annuity products that are not considered embedded derivatives, primarily guaranteed minimum death benefits.

For additional information on guaranteed minimum death benefits see Note 15 herein.

The liability for long-duration future policy benefits has been established including assumptions for interest rates which vary by year of issuance and product, and range from approximately 0.2 percent to 14.6 percent. Mortality and surrender rate assumptions are generally based on actual experience when the liability is established.

POLICYHOLDER CONTRACT DEPOSITS

The liability for Policyholder contract deposits is primarily recorded at accumulated value (deposits received and net transfers from separate accounts, plus accrued interest credited at rates ranging from 0.3 percent to 10.0 percent at December 31, 2019, less withdrawals and assessed fees). Deposits collected on investment-oriented products are not reflected as revenues, because they are recorded directly to Policyholder contract deposits upon receipt. Amounts assessed against the contract holders for mortality, administrative, and other services are included in revenues.

In addition to liabilities for universal life, fixed annuities, fixed options within variable annuities, annuities without life contingencies, funding agreements and GICs, policyholder contract deposits also include our liability for (a) certain guaranteed benefits and indexed features accounted for as embedded derivatives at fair value, (b) annuities issued in a structured settlement arrangement with no life contingency and (c) certain contracts we have elected to account for at fair value.

For additional information on guaranteed benefits accounted for as embedded derivatives see Note 15 herein.

For universal life policies with secondary guarantees, we recognize certain liabilities in addition to policyholder account balances. For universal life policies with secondary guarantees, as well as other universal life policies for which profits followed by losses are expected at contract inception, a liability is recognized based on a benefit ratio of (a) the present value of total expected payments, in excess of the account value, over the life of the contract, divided by (b) the present value of total expected assessments over the life of the contract. For universal life policies without secondary guarantees, for which profits followed by losses are first expected after contract inception, we establish a liability, in addition to policyholder account balances, so that expected future losses are recognized in proportion to the emergence of profits in the earlier (profitable) years. Universal life account balances as well as these additional liabilities related to universal life products are reported within Policyholder contract deposits in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. These additional liabilities are also adjusted to reflect the effect of unrealized gains or losses on fixed maturity securities available for sale and prior to 2018, equity securities at fair value on accumulated assessments, with related changes recognized through Other comprehensive income. The policyholder behavior assumptions for these liabilities include mortality, lapses and premium persistency. The capital market assumptions used for the liability for universal life secondary guarantees include discount rates and net earned rates.

Under a funding agreement-backed notes issuance program, an unaffiliated, non-consolidated statutory trust issues medium-term notes to investors, which are secured by GICs issued to the trust by one of our Life and Retirement companies through our Institutional Markets business.

The following table presents universal life policies with secondary guarantees and similar features (excluding base policy liabilities and embedded derivatives):

(in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 2,640	\$ 2,351	\$ 2,095
Incurred guaranteed benefits*	514	758	705
Paid guaranteed benefits	(469)	(469)	(449)
Balance, end of year	\$ 2,685	\$ 2,640	\$ 2,351

* Incurred guaranteed benefits include the portion of assessments established as additions to reserves as well as changes in estimates (assumption unlockings) affecting these reserves.

The following table presents details concerning our Universal life policies with secondary guarantees and similar features, by benefit type:

At December 31,		
(dollars in millions)	2019	2018
Account value	\$ 2,850	\$ 2,665
Net amount at risk	59,924	54,161
Average attained age of contract holders	54	55

The following table presents Policyholder contract deposits by product line:

At December 31,		
(in millions)	2019	2018
Policyholder contract deposits:		
Fixed Annuities	\$ 50,452	\$ 49,695
Group Retirement	42,207	41,212
Life Insurance	13,930	12,829
Variable and Index Annuities	30,878	24,378
Institutional Markets	9,929	9,497
Legacy Portfolio	4,473	4,651
Total Policyholder contract deposits	\$ 151,869	\$ 142,262

OTHER POLICYHOLDER FUNDS

Other policyholder funds include unearned revenue reserves (URR). URR consist of front-end loads on investment-oriented contracts, representing those policy loads that are non-level and typically higher in initial policy years than in later policy years. URR for investment-oriented contracts are generally deferred and amortized, with interest, in relation to the incidence of estimated gross profits (EGPs) to be realized over the estimated lives of the contracts and are subject to the same adjustments due to changes in the assumptions underlying EGPs as DAC. Amortization of URR is recorded in Policy fees. Similar to shadow DAC, URR related to investment-oriented products is also adjusted to reflect the effect of unrealized gains or losses on fixed maturity securities available for sale and also, prior to 2018, equity securities at fair value on estimated gross profits, with related changes recognized through Other comprehensive income (shadow URR).

Other policyholder funds also include provisions for future dividends to participating policyholders, accrued in accordance with all applicable regulatory or contractual provisions. Participating life business represented approximately 1.3 percent of gross insurance in force at December 31, 2019 and 1.8 percent of gross domestic premiums and other considerations in 2019. The amount of annual dividends to be paid is approved locally by the boards of directors of the Life and Retirement companies. Provisions for future dividend payments are computed by jurisdiction, reflecting local regulations. The portions of current and prior net income and of current unrealized appreciation of investments that can inure to our benefit are restricted in some cases by the insurance contracts and by the local insurance regulations of the jurisdictions in which the policies are in force.

Certain products are subject to experience adjustments. These include group life and group medical products, credit life contracts, accident and health insurance contracts/riders attached to life policies and, to a limited extent, reinsurance agreements with other direct insurers. Ultimate premiums from these contracts are estimated and recognized as revenue with the unearned portions of the premiums recorded as liabilities in Other policyholder funds. Experience adjustments vary according to the type of contract and the territory in which the policy is in force and are subject to local regulatory guidance.

15. Variable Life and Annuity Contracts

We report variable contracts within the separate accounts when investment income and investment gains and losses accrue directly to, and investment risk is borne by, the contract holder and the separate account meets additional accounting criteria to qualify for separate account treatment. The assets supporting the variable portion of variable annuity and variable universal life contracts that qualify for separate account treatment are carried at fair value and reported as Separate account assets, with an equivalent summary total reported as Separate account liabilities.

Policy values for variable products and investment contracts are expressed in terms of investment units. Each unit is linked to an asset portfolio. The value of a unit increases or decreases based on the value of the linked asset portfolio. The current liability at any time is the sum of the current unit value of all investment units in the separate accounts, plus any liabilities for guaranteed minimum death benefits (GMDB) or guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWB) included in Future policy benefits or Policyholder contract deposits, respectively.

Amounts assessed against the contract holders for mortality, administrative and other services are included in revenue. Net investment income, net investment gains and losses, changes in fair value of assets, and policyholder account deposits and withdrawals related to separate accounts are excluded from the Consolidated Statements of Income, Comprehensive Income (Loss) and Cash Flows.

Variable annuity contracts may include certain contractually guaranteed benefits to the contract holder. These guaranteed features include GMDB that are payable in the event of death, and living benefits that are payable in the event of annuitization, or, in other instances, at specified dates during the accumulation period. Living benefits primarily include GMWB. A variable annuity contract may include more than one type of guaranteed benefit feature; for example, it may have both a GMDB and a GMWB. However, a policyholder can only receive payout from one guaranteed feature on a contract containing a death benefit and a living benefit, i.e. the features are mutually exclusive (except a surviving spouse who has a rider to potentially collect both a GMDB upon their spouse's death and a GMWB during their lifetime). A policyholder cannot purchase more than one living benefit on one contract. The net amount at risk for each feature is calculated irrespective of the existence of other features; as a result, the net amount at risk for each feature is not additive to that of other features.

Account balances of variable annuity contracts with guarantees were invested in separate account investment options as follows:

At December 31,

(in millions)

	2019	2018
Equity funds	\$ 51,383	\$ 43,059
Bond funds	7,881	7,231
Balanced funds	26,659	24,100
Money market funds	765	787
Total	\$ 86,688	\$ 75,177

GMDB

Depending on the contract, the GMDB feature may provide a death benefit of either (a) total deposits made to the contract less any partial withdrawals plus a minimum return (and in rare instances, no minimum return) or (b) the highest contract value attained, typically on any anniversary date minus any subsequent withdrawals following the contract anniversary. GMDB is our most widely offered benefit.

The liability for GMDB, which is recorded in Future policy benefits, represents the expected value of benefits in excess of the projected account value, with the excess recognized ratably over the accumulation period based on total expected assessments, through Policyholder benefits and losses incurred. The net amount at risk for GMDB represents the amount of benefits in excess of account value if death claims were filed on all contracts on the balance sheet date.

The following table presents details concerning our GMDB exposures, by benefit type:

At December 31,	2019		2018	
	Net Deposits		Net Deposits	
	Plus a Minimum	Highest Contract	Plus a Minimum	Highest Contract
(dollars in billions)	Return	Value Attained	Return	Value Attained
Account value	\$ 98	\$ 16	\$ 89	\$ 15
Net amount at risk	1	-	1	1
Average attained age of contract holders by product	65	71	63	68
Range of guaranteed minimum return rates	0-4.5%		0-4.5%	

The following summarizes GMDB liability related to variable annuity contracts, excluding assumed reinsurance:

Years Ended December 31,	2019	2018	2017
(in millions)			
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 397	\$ 352	\$ 402
Reserve increase (decrease)	35	93	(14)
Benefits paid	(40)	(43)	(42)
Changes in reserves related to unrealized appreciation of investments	15	(5)	6
Balance, end of year	\$ 407	\$ 397	\$ 352

Assumptions used to determine the GMDB liability include interest rates, which vary by year of issuance and products; mortality rates, which are based upon actual experience modified to allow for variations in policy form; lapse rates, which are based upon actual experience modified to allow for variations in policy form; investment returns, based on stochastically generated scenarios; and asset growth assumptions, which include a reversion to the mean methodology, similar to that applied for DAC. We regularly evaluate estimates used to determine the GMDB liability and adjust the additional liability balance, with a related charge or credit to Policyholder benefits and losses incurred, if actual experience or other evidence suggests that earlier assumptions should be revised.

GMWB

Certain of our variable annuity contracts contain optional GMWB benefits and, to a lesser extent, guaranteed minimum accumulation benefits, which are not currently offered. With a GMWB, the contract holder can monetize the excess of the guaranteed amount over the account value of the contract only through a series of withdrawals that do not exceed a specific percentage per year of the guaranteed amount. If, after the series of withdrawals, the account value is exhausted, the contract holder will receive a series of annuity payments equal to the remaining guaranteed amount, and, for lifetime GMWB products, the annuity payments continue as long as the covered person(s) is living.

The liabilities for GMWB, which are recorded in Policyholder contract deposits, are accounted for as embedded derivatives measured at fair value, with changes in the fair value of the liabilities recorded in Other net realized capital gains (losses). The fair value of these embedded derivatives was a net liability of \$2.5 billion and \$1.9 billion at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

For a discussion of the fair value measurement of guaranteed benefits that are accounted for as embedded derivatives see Note 6 herein.

We had account values subject to GMWB that totaled \$45 billion and \$41 billion at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The net amount at risk for GMWB represents the present value of minimum guaranteed withdrawal payments, in accordance with contract terms, in excess of account value, assuming no lapses. The net amount at risk related to the GMWB guarantees was \$328 million and \$215 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. We use derivative instruments and other financial instruments to mitigate a portion of our exposure that arises from GMWB benefits.

16. Debt

Our long-term debt is denominated in various currencies, with both fixed and variable interest rates. Long-term debt is carried at the principal amount borrowed, including unamortized discounts, hedge accounting valuation adjustments and fair value adjustments, when applicable.

The following table lists our total debt outstanding at December 31, 2019 and 2018. The interest rates presented in the following table are the range of contractual rates in effect at December 31, 2019, including fixed and variable-rates:

At December 31, 2019 (in millions)	Range of Interest Rate(s)	Maturity Date(s)	Balance at December 31, 2019	Balance at December 31, 2018
Debt issued or guaranteed by AIG:				
AIG general borrowings:				
Notes and bonds payable	0% - 8.13%	2020 - 2097	\$ 20,467	\$ 20,853
Junior subordinated debt	4.88% - 8.63%	2037 - 2058	1,542	1,548
AIG Japan Holdings Kabushiki Kaisha	0.28% - 0.44%	2020 - 2021	344	331
AIGLH notes and bonds payable	6.63% - 7.50%	2025 - 2029	282	282
AIGLH junior subordinated debt	7.57% - 8.50%	2030 - 2046	361	361
Validus notes and bonds payable	8.88%	2040	353	359
Total AIG general borrowings			23,349	23,734
AIG borrowings supported by assets:^(a)				
Series AIGFP matched notes and bonds payable	1.89% - 1.92%	2046 - 2047	21	21
GIAs, at fair value	1.79% - 7.62%	2020 - 2047	2,003	2,164
Notes and bonds payable, at fair value	0.50% - 10.37%	2030 - 2040	59	49
Total AIG borrowings supported by assets			2,083	2,234
Total debt issued or guaranteed by AIG			25,432	25,968
Other subsidiaries' notes, bonds, loans and mortgages payable - not guaranteed by AIG	2.76% - 3.86%	2020 - 2028	47	168
Total long-term debt			25,479	26,136
Debt of consolidated investment entities - not guaranteed by AIG ^(b)	0% - 9.31%	2020 - 2062	9,871	8,404
Total debt			\$ 35,350	\$ 34,540

(a) AIG Parent guarantees all such debt, except for Series AIGFP matched notes and bonds payable, which are direct obligations of AIG Parent. Collateral posted to third parties was \$1.5 billion at both December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. This collateral primarily consists of securities of the U.S. government and government sponsored entities and generally cannot be repledged or resold by the counterparties.

(b) At December 31, 2019, includes debt of consolidated investment entities related to real estate investments of \$3.2 billion, affordable housing partnership investments of \$2.1 billion and other securitization vehicles of \$4.6 billion. At December 31, 2018, includes debt of consolidated investment entities related to real estate investments of \$3.7 billion, affordable housing partnership investments of \$1.8 billion and other securitization vehicles of \$2.9 billion.

The following table presents maturities of long-term debt (including unamortized original issue discount, hedge accounting valuation adjustments and fair value adjustments, when applicable):

December 31, 2019		Year Ending					
(in millions)	Total	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Thereafter
Debt issued or guaranteed by AIG:							
AIG general borrowings:							
Notes and bonds payable	\$ 20,467	\$ 1,346	\$ 1,498	\$ 1,511	\$ 1,610	\$ 998	\$ 13,504
Junior subordinated debt	1,542	-	-	-	-	-	1,542
AIG Japan Holdings Kabushiki Kaisha	344	119	225	-	-	-	-
AIGLH notes and bonds payable	282	-	-	-	-	-	282
AIGLH junior subordinated debt	361	-	-	-	-	-	361
Validus notes and bonds payable	353	-	-	-	-	-	353
Total AIG general borrowings	23,349	1,465	1,723	1,511	1,610	998	16,042
AIG borrowings supported by assets:							
Series AIGFP matched notes and bonds payable	21	-	-	-	-	-	21
GIAs, at fair value	2,003	34	151	50	121	139	1,508
Notes and bonds payable, at fair value	59	-	-	-	-	-	59
Total AIG borrowings supported by assets	2,083	34	151	50	121	139	1,588
Total debt issued or guaranteed by AIG	25,432	1,499	1,874	1,561	1,731	1,137	17,630
Debt not guaranteed by AIG:							
Other subsidiaries' notes, bonds, loans and mortgages payable	47	37	2	1	1	1	5
Total debt not guaranteed by AIG	47	37	2	1	1	1	5
Total	\$ 25,479	\$ 1,536	\$ 1,876	\$ 1,562	\$ 1,732	\$ 1,138	\$ 17,635

Uncollateralized and collateralized notes, bonds, loans and mortgages payable consisted of the following:

At December 31, 2019	Uncollateralized		Collateralized		
(in millions)	Notes/Bonds/Loans		Loans and		Total
		Payable	Mortgages	Payable	
AIG general borrowings	\$	344	\$	-	\$ 344
Other subsidiaries' notes, bonds, loans and mortgages payable *		1		46	47
Total	\$	345	\$	46	\$ 391

* AIG does not guarantee any of these borrowings.

AIGLH JUNIOR SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES

In connection with our acquisition of AIG Life Holdings, Inc. (AIGLH) in 2001, we entered into arrangements with AIGLH with respect to outstanding AIGLH capital securities. In 1996, AIGLH issued capital securities through a trust to institutional investors and funded the trust with AIGLH junior subordinated debentures issued to the trust with the same terms as the capital securities.

On July 11, 2013, the AIGLH junior subordinated debentures were distributed to holders of the capital securities, the capital securities were cancelled and the trusts were dissolved. At December 31, 2019, the junior subordinated debentures outstanding consisted of \$113 million of 8.5 percent junior subordinated debentures due July 2030, \$211 million of 8.125 percent junior subordinated debentures due March 2046 and \$37 million of 7.57 percent junior subordinated debentures due December 2045, each guaranteed by AIG Parent.

CREDIT FACILITIES

We maintain a committed, revolving syndicated credit facility (the Facility) as a potential source of liquidity for general corporate purposes. The Facility provides for aggregate commitments by the bank syndicate to provide unsecured revolving loans and/or standby letters of credit of up to \$4.5 billion without any limits on the type of borrowings and is scheduled to expire in June 2022.

At December 31, 2019		Available		Effective	
(in millions)	Size	Amount	Expiration	Date	
Syndicated Credit Facility	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,500	June 2022	6/27/2017	

17. Contingencies, Commitments and Guarantees

In the normal course of business, various contingent liabilities and commitments are entered into by AIG and our subsidiaries. In addition, AIG Parent guarantees various obligations of certain subsidiaries.

Although AIG cannot currently quantify its ultimate liability for unresolved litigation and investigation matters, including those referred to below, it is possible that such liability could have a material adverse effect on AIG's consolidated financial condition or its consolidated results of operations or consolidated cash flows for an individual reporting period.

LEGAL CONTINGENCIES

Overview. In the normal course of business, AIG and our subsidiaries are subject to regulatory and government investigations and actions, and litigation and other forms of dispute resolution in a large number of proceedings pending in various domestic and foreign jurisdictions. Certain of these matters involve potentially significant risk of loss due to potential for significant jury awards and settlements, punitive damages or other penalties. Many of these matters are also highly complex and may seek recovery on behalf of a class or similarly large number of plaintiffs. It is therefore inherently difficult to predict the size or scope of potential future losses arising from these matters. In our insurance and reinsurance operations, litigation and arbitration concerning the scope of coverage under insurance and reinsurance contracts, and litigation and arbitration in which our subsidiaries defend or indemnify their insureds under insurance contracts, are generally considered in the establishment of our loss reserves. Separate and apart from the foregoing matters involving insurance and reinsurance coverage, AIG, our subsidiaries and their respective officers and directors are subject to a variety of additional types of legal proceedings brought by holders of AIG securities, customers, employees and others, alleging, among other things, breach of contractual or fiduciary duties, bad faith, indemnification and violations of federal and state statutes and regulations. With respect to these other categories of matters not arising out of claims for insurance or reinsurance coverage, we establish reserves for loss contingencies when it is probable that a loss will be incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. In many instances, we are unable to determine whether a loss is probable or to reasonably estimate the amount of such a loss and, therefore, the potential future losses arising from legal proceedings may exceed the amount of liabilities that we have recorded in our financial statements covering these matters. While such potential future charges could be material, based on information currently known to management, management does not believe, other than as may be discussed below, that any such charges are likely to have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operation.

Additionally, from time to time, various regulatory and governmental agencies review the transactions and practices of AIG and our subsidiaries in connection with industry-wide and other inquiries into, among other matters, the business practices of current and former operating insurance subsidiaries. Such investigations, inquiries or examinations could develop into administrative, civil or criminal proceedings or enforcement actions, in which remedies could include fines, penalties, restitution or alterations in our business practices, and could result in additional expenses, limitations on certain business activities and reputational damage. For example, among other matters, we are currently responding to governmental investigations and examinations pertaining to certain sales and compensation practices and payments and related disclosures in connection with financial planning services and the sale and distribution of related products, including 403(b) and similar retirement plans, by the Individual and Group Retirement business segments. We have cooperated, and will continue to cooperate, in producing documents and other information with respect to these matters.

Tax Litigation

We are party to pending tax litigation before the Southern District of New York. *For additional information see Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.*

LEASE COMMITMENTS

We lease office space and equipment in various locations across jurisdictions in which the Company operates. The majority of the resulting obligation arising from these contracts is generated by our real estate portfolio, which only includes contracts classified as operating leases. As of December 31, 2019, the lease liability and corresponding right of use asset reflected in Other Liabilities and Other Assets were \$733 million and \$648 million, respectively, and we made cash payments of \$248 million in 2019 in connection with these leases. The liability includes non-lease components, such as property taxes and insurance for our gross leases. Some of these leases contain options to renew after a specified period of time at the prevailing market rate; however, renewal options that have not been exercised as of December 31, 2019 are excluded until management attains a reasonable level of certainty. Some leases also include termination options at specified times and term; however, termination options are not reflected in the lease asset and liability balances until they have been exercised.

The weighted average discount rate and lease term assumptions used in determining the liability are 3.21 percent and 4.9 years, respectively. The primary assumption used to determine the discount rate is the cost of funding for the Company, which is based on the secured borrowing rate for terms similar to the lease term, and for the major financial markets in which AIG operates.

Rent expense was \$232 million, \$283 million and \$269 million for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The following table presents the future undiscounted cash flows under operating leases at December 31, 2019; the primary difference between our undiscounted cash flows and the recognized lease liability is interest expense:

<i>(in millions)</i>		
2020	\$	250
2021		186
2022		108
2023		84
2024		64
Remaining years after 2024		165
Total	\$	857

During 2019, we recognized a pretax net gain of \$200 million from the sale and concurrent leaseback of our corporate headquarters. The company also procured additional office space via operating lease contracts for which lease commencement will occur in 2020. Future undiscounted obligations stemming from those contracts total \$507 million, which excludes the effect of renewal options.

OTHER COMMITMENTS

In the normal course of business, we enter into commitments to invest in limited partnerships, private equity funds and hedge funds and to purchase and develop real estate in the U.S. and abroad. These commitments totaled \$7.4 billion at December 31, 2019.

GUARANTEES

Subsidiaries

We have issued unconditional guarantees with respect to the prompt payment, when due, of all present and future payment obligations and liabilities of AIGFP and of AIG Markets, Inc. (AIG Markets) arising from transactions entered into by AIG Markets.

In connection with AIGFP's business activities, AIGFP has issued, in a limited number of transactions, standby letters of credit or similar facilities to equity investors of structured leasing transactions in an amount equal to the termination value owing to the equity investor by the lessee in the event of a lessee default (the equity termination value). The total amount outstanding at December 31, 2019 was \$81 million. In those transactions, AIGFP has agreed to pay such amount if the lessee fails to pay. The amount payable by AIGFP is, in certain cases, partially offset by amounts payable under other instruments typically equal to the present value of scheduled payments to be made by AIGFP. In the event that AIGFP is required to make a payment to the equity investor, the lessee is unconditionally obligated to reimburse AIGFP. To the extent that the equity investor is paid the equity termination value from the standby letter of credit and/or other sources, including payments by the lessee, AIGFP takes an assignment of the equity investor's rights under the lease of the underlying property. Because the obligations of the lessee under the lease transactions are generally economically defeased, lessee bankruptcy is the most likely circumstance in which AIGFP would be required to pay without reimbursement.

AIG Parent files a consolidated federal income tax return with certain subsidiaries and acts as an agent for the consolidated tax group when making payments to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). AIG Parent and its subsidiaries have adopted, pursuant to a written agreement, a method of allocating consolidated federal income taxes. Under an Amended and Restated Tax Payment Allocation Agreement dated June 6, 2011 between AIG Parent and one of its Bermuda-domiciled insurance subsidiaries, AIG Life of Bermuda, Ltd. (AIGB), AIG Parent has agreed to indemnify AIGB for any tax liability (including interest and penalties) resulting from adjustments made by the IRS or other appropriate authorities to taxable income, special deductions or credits in connection with investments made by AIGB in certain affiliated entities.

Asset Dispositions

We are subject to financial guarantees and indemnity arrangements in connection with the completed sales of businesses pursuant to our asset disposition plan. The various arrangements may be triggered by, among other things, declines in asset values, the occurrence of specified business contingencies, the realization of contingent liabilities, developments in litigation or breaches of representations, warranties or covenants provided by us. These arrangements are typically subject to various time limitations, defined by the contract or by operation of law, such as statutes of limitation. In some cases, the maximum potential obligation is subject to contractual limitations, while in other cases such limitations are not specified or are not applicable.

We are unable to develop a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential payout under certain of these arrangements. Overall, we believe that it is unlikely we will have to make any material payments related to completed sales under these arrangements, and no material liabilities related to these arrangements have been recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Other

- For additional discussion on commitments and guarantees associated with VIEs see Note 11 herein.
- For additional disclosures about derivatives see Note 12 herein.
- For additional disclosures about guarantees of outstanding debt of Validus and AIGLH see Note 25 herein.

18. Equity

SHARES OUTSTANDING

Preferred Stock

On March 14, 2019, we issued 20,000 shares of Series A 5.85% Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock (Series A Preferred Stock) (equivalent to 20,000,000 Depositary Shares, each representing a 1/1,000th interest in a share of Series A Preferred Stock), \$5.00 par value and \$25,000 liquidation preference per share (equivalent to \$25 per Depositary Share). After underwriting discounts and expenses, we received net proceeds of approximately \$485 million.

We may redeem the Series A Preferred Stock at our option, (a) in whole, but not in part, at any time prior to March 15, 2024, within 90 days after the occurrence of a "Rating Agency Event," at a redemption price equal to \$25,500 per share of the Series A Preferred Stock (equivalent to \$25.50 per Depositary Share), plus an amount equal to any dividends per share that have been declared but not paid prior to the redemption date (but no amount due in respect of any dividends that have not been declared prior to such date), or (b) (i) in whole, but not in part, at any time prior to March 15, 2024, within 90 days after the occurrence of a "Regulatory Capital Event," or (ii) in whole or in part, from time to time, on or after March 15, 2024, in each case, at a redemption price equal to \$25,000 per share of the Series A Preferred Stock (equivalent to \$25.00 per Depositary Share), plus an amount equal to any dividends per share that have been declared but not paid prior to the redemption date (but no amount due in respect of any dividends that have not been declared prior to such date).

A "Rating Agency Event" is generally defined to mean that any nationally recognized statistical rating organization within the meaning of Section 3(a)(62) of the Exchange Act that then publishes a rating for us amends, clarifies or changes the criteria it uses to assign equity credit to securities such as the Series A Preferred Stock, which amendment, clarification or change results in the shortening of the length of time the Series A Preferred Stock is assigned a particular level of equity credit by that rating agency as compared to the length of time it would have been assigned that level of equity credit by that rating agency or its predecessor on the initial issuance of the Series A Preferred Stock, or the lowering of the equity credit (including up to a lesser amount) assigned to the Series A Preferred Stock by that rating agency as compared to the equity credit assigned by that rating agency or its predecessor on the initial issuance of the Series A Preferred Stock. A "Regulatory Capital Event" is generally defined to mean our good faith determination that as a result

of a change in law, rule or regulation, or a proposed change or an official judicial or administrative pronouncement, there is more than an insubstantial risk that the full liquidation preference of the Series A Preferred Stock would not qualify as capital (or a substantially similar concept) for purposes of any group capital standard to which we are or will be subject.

Holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to receive dividend payments only when, as and if declared by our board of directors (or a duly authorized committee of the board). Dividends will be payable from the original date of issue at a rate of 5.85% per annum, payable quarterly, in arrears, on the fifteenth day of March, June, September and December of each year, beginning on June 15, 2019. Dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock will be non-cumulative.

On May 21, 2019, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$369.6875 per share on AIG's Series A Preferred Stock. Holders of Depositary Shares each representing a 1/1,000th interest in a share of Series A Preferred Stock received \$0.3696875 per Depositary Share. The dividend was paid on June 17, 2019 to holders of record at the close of business on May 31, 2019.

On August 7, 2019, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$365.625 per share on AIG's Series A Preferred Stock. Holders of Depositary Shares each representing a 1/1,000th interest in a share of Series A Preferred Stock received \$0.365625 per Depositary Share. The dividend was paid on September 16, 2019 to holders of record at the close of business on August 30, 2019.

On October 31, 2019, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$365.625 per share on AIG's Series A Preferred Stock. Holders of Depositary Shares each representing a 1/1,000th interest in a share of Series A Preferred Stock received \$0.365625 per Depositary Share. The dividend was paid on December 16, 2019 to holders of record at the close of business on November 29, 2019.

In the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the affairs of AIG, whether voluntary or involuntary, before any distribution or payment out of our assets may be made to or set aside for the holders of any junior stock, holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to receive out of our assets legally available for distribution to our stockholders, an amount equal to \$25,000 per share of Series A Preferred Stock (equivalent to \$25.00 per Depositary Share), together with an amount equal to all declared and unpaid dividends (if any), but no amount in respect of any undeclared dividends prior to such payment date. Distributions will be made only to the extent of our assets that are available for distribution to stockholders (i.e., after satisfaction of all our liabilities to creditors, if any).

The Series A Preferred Stock does not have voting rights, except in limited circumstances, including in the case of certain dividend non-payments.

Common Stock

The following table presents a rollforward of outstanding shares:

	Common Stock Issued	Treasury Stock	Common Stock Outstanding
Year Ended December 31, 2017			
Shares, beginning of year	1,906,671,492	(911,335,651)	995,335,841
Shares issued	-	3,386,462	3,386,462
Shares repurchased	-	(99,677,646)	(99,677,646)
Shares, end of year	1,906,671,492	(1,007,626,835)	899,044,657
Year Ended December 31, 2018			
Shares, beginning of year	1,906,671,492	(1,007,626,835)	899,044,657
Shares issued	-	4,091,922	4,091,922
Shares repurchased	-	(36,527,150)	(36,527,150)
Shares, end of year	1,906,671,492	(1,040,062,063)	866,609,429
Year Ended December 31, 2019			
Shares, beginning of year	1,906,671,492	(1,040,062,063)	866,609,429
Shares issued	-	3,389,602	3,389,602
Shares repurchased	-	-	-
Shares, end of year	1,906,671,492	(1,036,672,461)	869,999,031

DIVIDENDS

Dividends are payable on AIG Common Stock only when, as and if declared by our Board of Directors in its discretion, from funds legally available for this purpose. In considering whether to pay a dividend on or purchase shares of AIG Common Stock, our Board of Directors considers a number of factors, including, but not limited to: the capital resources available to support our insurance operations and business strategies, AIG's funding capacity and capital resources in comparison to internal benchmarks, expectations for capital generation, rating agency expectations for capital, regulatory standards for capital and capital distributions, and such other factors as our Board of Directors may deem relevant. The payment of dividends is also subject to the terms of AIG's outstanding Series A Preferred Stock, pursuant to which no dividends may be declared or paid on any AIG Common Stock unless the full dividends for the latest completed dividend period on all outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock have been declared and paid or provided for.

The following table presents declaration date, record date, payment date and dividends paid per common share on AIG Common Stock:

Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date	Dividends Paid Per Common Share
October 31, 2019	December 12, 2019	December 26, 2019	\$ 0.32
August 7, 2019	September 17, 2019	September 30, 2019	0.32
May 6, 2019	June 14, 2019	June 28, 2019	0.32
February 13, 2019	March 15, 2019	March 29, 2019	0.32
October 31, 2018	December 12, 2018	December 26, 2018	0.32
August 2, 2018	September 17, 2018	September 28, 2018	0.32
May 2, 2018	June 14, 2018	June 28, 2018	0.32
February 8, 2018	March 15, 2018	March 29, 2018	0.32
November 2, 2017	December 8, 2017	December 22, 2017	0.32
August 2, 2017	September 15, 2017	September 29, 2017	0.32
May 3, 2017	June 14, 2017	June 28, 2017	0.32
February 14, 2017	March 15, 2017	March 29, 2017	0.32

REPURCHASE OF AIG COMMON STOCK

The following table presents repurchases of AIG Common Stock and warrants to purchase shares of AIG Common Stock:

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018	2017
Aggregate repurchases of common stock	\$ -	\$ 1,739	\$ 6,275
Total number of common shares repurchased	-	37	100
Aggregate repurchases of warrants	\$ -	\$ 11	\$ 3
Total number of warrants repurchased*	-	1	-

* In 2019, we did not repurchase any warrants to purchase shares of AIG Common Stock. In 2017, we repurchased 185,000 warrants to purchase shares of AIG Common Stock.

Our Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of shares of AIG Common Stock and warrants to purchase shares of AIG Common Stock through a series of actions. On February 13, 2019, our Board of Directors authorized an additional increase of approximately \$1.5 billion to its previous share repurchase authorization. As of December 31, 2019, approximately \$2.0 billion remained under our share repurchase authorization. Shares may be repurchased from time to time in the open market, private purchases, through forward, derivative, accelerated repurchase or automatic repurchase transactions or otherwise (including through the purchase of warrants). Certain of our share repurchases have been and may from time to time be effected through Exchange Act Rule 10b5-1 repurchase plans.

We did not repurchase any shares of AIG Common Stock during 2019. The timing of any future repurchases will depend on market conditions, our business and strategic plans, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and other factors. The repurchase of AIG Common Stock is also subject to the terms of AIG's outstanding Series A Preferred Stock, pursuant to which AIG may not (other than in limited circumstances) purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire AIG Common Stock unless the full dividends for the latest completed dividend period on all outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock have been declared and paid or provided for.

ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The following table presents a rollforward of Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):

<i>(in millions)</i>	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of Fixed Maturity Securities on Which Other-Than- Temporary Credit Impairments Were Taken	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of All Other Investments	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Retirement Plan Liabilities Adjustment	Fair Value of Liabilities Under Fair Value Option Attributable to Changes in Own Credit Risk	Total
Balance, January 1, 2017, net of tax	\$ 426	\$ 6,405	\$ (2,629)	\$ (972)	\$ -	\$ 3,230
Change in unrealized appreciation						
of investments	394	3,668	-	-	-	4,062
Change in deferred policy acquisition costs						
adjustment and other*	23	(1,282)	-	-	-	(1,259)
Change in future policy benefits	-	(1,102)	-	-	-	(1,102)
Change in foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	547	-	-	547
Change in net actuarial loss	-	-	-	110	-	110
Change in prior service cost	-	-	-	9	-	9
Change in deferred tax asset (liability)	(50)	4	(8)	(78)	-	(132)
Total other comprehensive income	367	1,288	539	41	-	2,235
Noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2017, net of tax	\$ 793	\$ 7,693	\$ (2,090)	\$ (931)	\$ -	\$ 5,465
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principles	169	(285)	(284)	(183)	7	(576)
Change in unrealized depreciation						
of investments	(1,320)	(8,688)	-	-	-	(10,008)
Change in deferred policy acquisition costs						
adjustment and other	(57)	1,300	-	-	-	1,243
Change in future policy benefits	-	1,711	-	-	-	1,711
Change in foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	(314)	-	-	(314)
Change in net actuarial loss	-	-	-	(23)	-	(23)
Change in prior service credit	-	-	-	(4)	-	(4)
Change in deferred tax asset (liability)	377	702	(35)	55	-	1,099
Change in fair value of liabilities under fair value						
option attributable to changes in own credit risk	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(1,000)	(4,975)	(349)	28	3	(6,293)
Noncontrolling interests	-	7	2	-	-	9
Balance, December 31, 2018, net of tax	\$ (38)	\$ 2,426	\$ (2,725)	\$ (1,086)	\$ 10	\$ (1,413)
Change in unrealized appreciation						
of investments	842	13,333	-	-	-	14,175
Change in deferred policy acquisition costs						
adjustment and other*	15	(1,871)	-	-	-	(1,856)
Change in future policy benefits	-	(4,462)	-	-	-	(4,462)
Change in foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	135	-	-	135
Change in net actuarial loss	-	-	-	(58)	-	(58)
Change in prior service credit	-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Change in deferred tax asset (liability)	(196)	(1,311)	(31)	24	-	(1,514)
Change in fair value of liabilities under fair value						
option attributable to changes in own credit risk	-	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	661	5,689	104	(36)	(3)	6,415
Noncontrolling interests	-	16	4	-	-	20
Balance, December 31, 2019, net of tax	\$ 623	\$ 8,099	\$ (2,625)	\$ (1,122)	\$ 7	\$ 4,982

* Includes net unrealized gains and losses attributable to businesses held for sale at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2017.

The following table presents the other comprehensive income (loss) reclassification adjustments for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017:

	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of Fixed Maturity Securities on Which Other-Than- Temporary Credit Impairments Were Taken	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of All Other Investments	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Retirement Plan Liabilities Adjustment	Fair Value of Liabilities Under Fair Value Option Attributable to Changes in Own Credit Risk	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>						
December 31, 2017						
Unrealized change arising during period	\$ 467	\$ 2,052	\$ 547	\$ 24	\$ -	\$ 3,090
Less: Reclassification adjustments included in net income	50	768	-	(95)	-	723
Total other comprehensive income, before income tax expense (benefit)	417	1,284	547	119	-	2,367
Less: Income tax expense (benefit)	50	(4)	8	78	-	132
Total other comprehensive income, net of income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 367	\$ 1,288	\$ 539	\$ 41	\$ -	\$ 2,235
December 31, 2018						
Unrealized change arising during period	\$ (1,372)	(5,811)	(314)	(61)	3	\$ (7,555)
Less: Reclassification adjustments included in net income	5	(134)	-	(34)	-	(163)
Total other comprehensive income (loss), before income tax expense (benefit)	(1,377)	(5,677)	(314)	(27)	3	(7,392)
Less: Income tax expense (benefit)	(377)	(702)	35	(55)	-	(1,099)
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax expense (benefit)	\$ (1,000)	\$ (4,975)	\$ (349)	\$ 28	\$ 3	\$ (6,293)
December 31, 2019						
Unrealized change arising during period	\$ 853	\$ 7,324	\$ 135	\$ (97)	\$ (3)	\$ 8,212
Less: Reclassification adjustments included in net income	(4)	324	-	(37)	-	283
Total other comprehensive income (loss), before income tax expense (benefit)	857	7,000	135	(60)	(3)	7,929
Less: Income tax expense (benefit)	196	1,311	31	(24)	-	1,514
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 661	\$ 5,689	\$ 104	\$ (36)	\$ (3)	\$ 6,415

The following table presents the effect of the reclassification of significant items out of Accumulated other comprehensive income on the respective line items in the Consolidated Statements of Income:

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income			Affected Line Item in the Consolidated Statements of Income
	2019	2018	2017	
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of fixed maturity securities on which other-than-temporary credit impairments were taken				
Investments	\$ (4)	\$ 5	\$ 50	Other realized capital gains
Total	(4)	5	50	
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of all other investments				
Investments	324	(134)	463	Other realized capital gains
Deferred acquisition costs adjustment	-	-	305	Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs
Future policy benefits	-	-	-	Policyholder benefits and losses incurred
Total	324	(134)	768	
Change in retirement plan liabilities adjustment				
Prior-service credit	-	1	5	*
Actuarial losses	(37)	(35)	(100)	*
Total	(37)	(34)	(95)	
Total reclassifications for the year	\$ 283	\$ (163)	\$ 723	

* These Accumulated other comprehensive income components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost. For additional information see Note 22 herein.

19. Earnings Per Common Share (EPS)

The basic EPS computation is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, adjusted to reflect all stock dividends and stock splits. The diluted EPS computation is based on those shares used in the basic EPS computation plus shares that would have been outstanding assuming issuance of common shares for all dilutive potential common shares outstanding and adjusted to reflect all stock dividends and stock splits.

The following table presents the computation of basic and diluted EPS:

Years Ended December 31,				
(dollars in millions, except per common share data)				
	2019	2018	2017	
Numerator for EPS:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 4,121	\$ 103	\$ (6,060)	
Less: Net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	821	67	28	
Less: Preferred stock dividends	22	-	-	
Income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders from continuing operations	3,278	36	(6,088)	
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income tax expense	48	(42)	4	
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ 3,326	\$ (6)	\$ (6,084)	
Denominator for EPS:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding — basic	876,750,264	898,405,537	930,561,286	
Dilutive common shares	12,761,682	11,735,705	-	
Weighted average common shares outstanding — diluted^{(a)(b)}	889,511,946	910,141,242	930,561,286	
Income (loss) per common share attributable to AIG common shareholders:				
Basic:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 3.74	\$ 0.04	\$ (6.54)	
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.05)	\$ -	
Income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ 3.79	\$ (0.01)	\$ (6.54)	
Diluted:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 3.69	\$ 0.04	\$ (6.54)	
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.05)	\$ -	
Income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ 3.74	\$ (0.01)	\$ (6.54)	

(a) Shares in the diluted EPS calculation represent basic shares for 2017 due to the net loss in that period. The number of common shares excluded from the calculation was 22,412,682 shares.

(b) Dilutive shares included our share-based employee compensation plans and a weighted average portion of the 10-year warrants issued to AIG shareholders as part of AIG's recapitalization in January 2011. The number of shares excluded from diluted shares outstanding were 20.0 million, 19.6 million and 1.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively, because the effect of including those shares in the calculation would have been anti-dilutive.

20. Statutory Financial Data and Restrictions

The following table presents statutory net income (loss) and capital and surplus for our General Insurance companies and our Life and Retirement companies in accordance with statutory accounting practices:

<i>(in millions)</i>	2019	2018	2017
Years Ended December 31,			
Statutory net income (loss)^{(a)(b)}:			
General Insurance companies:			
Domestic	\$ 1,482	\$ (1,030)	\$ (978)
Foreign	1,382	558	(318)
Total General Insurance companies	\$ 2,864	\$ (472)	\$ (1,296)
Life and Retirement companies:			
Domestic	\$ 310	\$ 671	\$ 1,066
Foreign	3,356	(553)	21
Total Life and Retirement companies	\$ 3,666	\$ 118	\$ 1,087
At December 31,			
Statutory capital and surplus^{(a)(b)}:			
General Insurance companies:			
Domestic	\$ 17,433	\$ 17,435	
Foreign	16,230	15,709	
Total General Insurance companies	\$ 33,663	\$ 33,144	
Life and Retirement companies:			
Domestic	\$ 9,227	\$ 9,454	
Foreign	5,264	1,809	
Total Life and Retirement companies	\$ 14,491	\$ 11,263	
Aggregate minimum required statutory capital and surplus:			
General Insurance companies:			
Domestic	\$ 4,178	\$ 4,393	
Foreign	8,645	8,456	
Total General Insurance companies	\$ 12,823	\$ 12,849	
Life and Retirement companies:			
Domestic	\$ 3,383	\$ 3,301	
Foreign	1,229	1,159	
Total Life and Retirement companies	\$ 4,612	\$ 4,460	

(a) Excludes discontinued operations and other divested businesses. Statutory capital and surplus and net income (loss) with respect to foreign operations are as of November 30.

(b) The 2019 amounts reflect our best estimate of the statutory net income, capital and surplus as of the date of AIG's Form 10-K filing. In aggregate, the 2018 General Insurance companies and Life and Retirement companies statutory net income increased by \$1.1 billion and the 2018 General Insurance companies and Life and Retirement companies statutory capital and surplus decreased by \$1.4 billion, compared to the amounts previously reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, due to finalization of statutory filings and revision of prior period number presented herein.

Our insurance subsidiaries file financial statements prepared in accordance with statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by domestic and foreign insurance regulatory authorities. The principal differences between statutory financial statements and financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP for domestic companies are that statutory financial statements do not reflect DAC, some bond portfolios may be carried at amortized cost, investment impairments are determined in accordance with statutory accounting practices, assets and liabilities are presented net of reinsurance, policyholder liabilities are generally valued using more conservative assumptions and certain assets are non-admitted.

For domestic insurance subsidiaries, aggregate minimum required statutory capital and surplus is based on the greater of the RBC level that would trigger regulatory action or minimum requirements per state insurance regulation. Capital and surplus requirements of our foreign subsidiaries differ from those prescribed in the U.S., and can vary significantly by jurisdiction. At both December 31, 2019 and 2018, all domestic and foreign insurance subsidiaries individually exceeded the minimum required statutory capital and surplus requirements and all domestic insurance subsidiaries individually exceeded RBC minimum required levels.

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, our domestic insurance subsidiaries used the following permitted practices that resulted in reported statutory surplus or risk-based capital that is significantly different from the statutory surplus or risk based capital that would have been reported had NAIC statutory accounting practices or the prescribed regulatory accounting practices of their respective state regulator been followed in all respects:

- In 2015, a domestic life insurance subsidiary domiciled in Texas adopted a permitted statutory accounting practice to report derivatives used to hedge interest rate risk on product-related embedded derivatives at amortized cost instead of fair value. In 2018, the permitted practice was expanded to include additional derivative instruments utilized for the same purpose and to also include an additional domestic life insurance subsidiary domiciled in Texas. This permitted practice resulted in an increase in the statutory surplus of our subsidiaries of \$438 million at December 31, 2018. This permitted practice expired for periods after September 30, 2019 and was not renewed.
- Effective December 31, 2019 and subsequent reporting periods through September 30, 2020, a domestic life insurance subsidiary domiciled in Texas adopted a permitted statutory accounting practice to recognize an admitted asset related to the notional value of coverage defined in an excess of loss (XoL) reinsurance agreement, net of specified amounts. This reinsurance agreement has a 20 year term and provides coverage to the subsidiary for aggregate claims incurred during the agreement term associated with guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits on certain fixed index annuities exceeding an attachment point defined in the treaty. The permitted practice allows the subsidiary to manage its reserves in a manner more in line with anticipated principle-based reserving requirements once they have been developed. This permitted practice resulted in an increase in the statutory surplus of this subsidiary of approximately \$285 million at December 31, 2019. The subsidiary may seek continuation of the permitted practice beyond September 30, 2020, subject to the approval of its domiciliary regulator.
- As described in Note 14, our domestic property and casualty insurance subsidiaries domiciled in New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware discount non-tabular workers' compensation reserves based on applicable prescribed or approved regulations, or in the case of our Delaware subsidiary, based on a permitted practice. This practice did not have a material impact on our statutory surplus, statutory net income (loss) or risk-based capital.

Regulation XXX requires U.S. life insurers to establish additional statutory reserves for term life insurance policies with long-term premium guarantees and universal life policies with secondary guarantees (ULSGs). In addition, Guideline AXXX clarifies the application of Regulation XXX as to these guarantees, including certain ULSGs.

Domestic life insurance subsidiaries manage the capital impact of statutory reserve requirements under Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX through unaffiliated and affiliated reinsurance transactions. The affiliated life insurers providing reinsurance capacity for such transactions are fully licensed insurance companies and are not formed under captive insurance laws.

Under the other intercompany reinsurance arrangement, certain Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX reserves related to a closed block of in-force business are ceded to an affiliated off-shore life insurer, which is licensed as a class E insurer under Bermuda law. This reinsurance arrangement does not meet the criteria for reinsurance accounting under U.S. GAAP; therefore, deposit accounting is applied by the assuming off-shore life insurer. Letters of credit are used to support the credit for reinsurance provided by the affiliated off-shore life insurer.

For additional information regarding these letters of credit see Note 9 herein.

SUBSIDIARY DIVIDEND RESTRICTIONS

Payments of dividends to us by our insurance subsidiaries are subject to certain restrictions imposed by regulatory authorities. With respect to our domestic insurance subsidiaries, the payment of any dividend requires formal notice to the insurance department in which the particular insurance subsidiary is domiciled. For example, unless permitted by the Superintendent of Financial Services, property casualty companies domiciled in New York generally may not pay dividends to shareholders that, in any 12-month period, exceed the lesser of 10 percent of such company's statutory policyholders' surplus or 100 percent of its "adjusted net investment income," for the previous year, as defined. Generally, less severe restrictions applicable to both property casualty and life insurance companies exist in most of the other states in which our insurance subsidiaries are domiciled. Under the laws of many states, an insurer may pay a dividend without prior approval of the insurance regulator when the amount of the dividend is below certain regulatory thresholds. Other foreign jurisdictions may restrict the ability of our foreign insurance subsidiaries to pay dividends. Various other regulatory restrictions also limit cash loans and advances to us by our subsidiaries.

Largely as a result of these restrictions, approximately \$44.1 billion of the statutory capital and surplus of our consolidated insurance subsidiaries were restricted from transfer to AIG Parent without prior approval of state insurance regulators at December 31, 2019.

To our knowledge, no AIG insurance company is currently on any regulatory or similar "watch list" with regard to solvency.

PARENT COMPANY DIVIDEND RESTRICTIONS

At December 31, 2019, our ability to pay dividends is not subject to any significant contractual restrictions, but remains subject to regulatory restrictions.

For additional information about our ability to pay dividends to our shareholders see Note 18 herein.

21. Share-Based Compensation Plans

The following table presents our total share-based compensation expense:

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018	2017
Share-based compensation expense - pre-tax ^(a)	\$ 314	\$ 337	\$ 353
Share-based compensation expense - after tax ^(b)	248	266	229

(a) As a result of accelerated vesting events, such as retirement eligibility in the year of grant and involuntary terminations, we recognized \$82 million, \$104 million and \$196 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively, prior to the end of the specified vesting periods. It is our policy to reverse compensation expense for forfeited awards when they occur.

(b) We also recognized \$27 million of additional tax expense due to share settlements occurring in 2019.

EMPLOYEE PLANS

The Company sponsors several stock compensation programs under the AIG Long Term Incentive Plan and its predecessor plan, the AIG 2013 Long Term Incentive Plan (each as applicable, the LTIP), which are governed by the AIG 2013 Omnibus Incentive Plan (Omnibus Plan). Our share-settled awards are settled with previously acquired shares held in AIG's treasury.

AIG 2013 Omnibus Incentive Plan

The Omnibus Plan, which replaced the AIG 2010 Stock Incentive Plan (2010 Plan), was adopted at the 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and provides for the grants of share-based awards to our employees and non-employee directors. The total number of shares that may be granted under the Omnibus Plan (the reserve) is the sum of 1) 45 million shares of AIG Common Stock, plus 2) the number of authorized shares that remained available for issuance under the 2010 Plan when the Omnibus Plan became effective, plus 3) the number of shares of AIG Common Stock relating to outstanding awards under the 2010 Plan at the time the Omnibus Plan became effective that subsequently are forfeited, expired, terminated or otherwise lapse or are settled in cash. Each share-based unit granted under the Omnibus Plan reduces the number of shares available for future grants by one share. However, shares with respect to awards that are forfeited, expired or settled for cash, and shares withheld for taxes on awards (other than options and stock appreciation rights awards) are returned to the reserve.

During 2019, performance share units (PSUs), restricted stock units (RSUs), stock options and deferred stock units (DSUs) (collectively, units) were granted under the Omnibus Plan and 31,537,171 shares are available for future grants as of December 31, 2019. Units are issued to employees as part of our long-term incentive program, generally in March of any given year, and are also issued for off-cycle grants, which are made from time to time during the year generally as sign-on awards to new hires or as a result of a change in employee status.

AIG Long Term Incentive Plan

Long-Term Incentive Awards

The LTIP provides for an annual award to certain employees, including our senior executive officers and other highly compensated employees that may be comprised of PSUs, RSUs and/or stock options.

The number of PSUs issued on the grant date (the target) provides the opportunity for the LTIP participant to receive shares of AIG Common Stock based on AIG achieving specified performance goals at the end of a three-year performance period. These performance goals are pre-established by AIG's Compensation and Management Resources Committee (CMRC) for each annual grant and may differ from year to year. The actual number of PSUs earned can vary from zero to 200 percent of the target for the 2019, 2018 and 2017 awards, depending on AIG's performance relative to a specified peer group or against pre-established financial goals, as applicable.

RSUs and stock options are earned based solely on continued service by the participant.

Vesting occurs on January 1 of the year immediately following the end of the three-year performance period. For awards granted prior to 2017, vesting occurs in three equal installments beginning on January 1 of the year immediately following the end of a performance period and January 1 of each of the next two years. Recipients must be employed at each vesting date to be entitled to share delivery, except upon the occurrence of an accelerated vesting event, such as an involuntary termination without cause, disability, retirement eligibility or death during the vesting period.

LTI awards accrue dividend equivalent units (DEUs) in the form of additional PSUs and/or RSUs whenever a cash dividend is declared on shares of AIG Common Stock; the DEUs are subject to the same vesting terms and conditions as the underlying unit.

Unit Valuation

The fair value of time-vesting RSUs as well as PSUs that are earned based on certain company-specific metrics was based on the closing price of AIG Common Stock on the grant date; while the fair value of PSUs that are earned based on AIG's relative total shareholder return (TSR) was determined on the grant date using a Monte Carlo simulation.

The following table presents the assumptions used to estimate the fair value of PSUs that vest based on AIG's TSR:

	2017
Expected dividend yield ^(a)	2.37 %
Expected volatility ^(b)	17.58 %
Risk-free interest rate ^(c)	2.00 %

(a) The dividend yield is the projected annualized AIG dividend yield estimated by Bloomberg Professional service as of the valuation date.

(b) The expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of the stock price for the 360 most recent trading days prior to the valuation date estimated by Bloomberg Professional service.

(c) The risk-free interest rate is the continuously compounded interest rate for the term between the valuation date and the end of the performance period that is assumed to be constant and equal to the interpolated value between the closest data points on the U.S. dollar LIBOR-swap curve as of the valuation date.

Modification of LTI awards

During the fourth quarter of 2017, the Company modified the LTI awards by issuing time-vesting RSUs and canceling some performance based units. The modification applied to most recipients who participate in the 2015, 2016 and 2017 LTI awards, excluding the Company's senior executives. The newly granted RSUs vest in installments over a period of up to three years. We incurred incremental compensation expense of \$142 million as a result of these actions. We recognized \$71 million in 2017, \$48 million in 2018, \$12 million in 2019 and the remainder will be recognized through December 2020.

During the third quarter of 2019, we added a modifier to the 2019 performance share units awarded to certain senior executives to cap payout at 100 percent of target if our total shareholder return for the three-year performance period is below peer median. We did not recognize any incremental compensation expense as a result of this modification.

The following table summarizes outstanding share-settled LTI awards^(a):

As of or for the Year	Number of Units					Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value				
	2019 LTI	2018 LTI	2017 LTI	2016 LTI	2015 LTI	2019 LTI	2018 LTI	2017 LTI	2016 LTI	2015 LTI
Ended December 31, 2019^(b)										
Unvested, beginning of year	-	3,322,028	1,579,995	640,660	272,332	\$ -	\$ 55.32	\$ 62.32	\$ 61.55	\$ 60.51
Granted	6,185,729	5,499	-	-	-	44.81	47.57	-	-	-
Vested ^(c)	(1,445,746)	(529,576)	(540,580)	456,396	(250,708)	44.39	55.72	64.22	53.85	60.51
Forfeited ^(d)	(216,085)	(140,957)	(1,039,415)	(873,692)	(21,624)	44.28	55.47	64.97	50.88	60.40
Unvested, end of year^(e)	4,523,898	2,656,994	-	223,364	-	\$ 44.98	\$ 55.21	\$ -	\$ 62.14	\$ -

(a) Excludes stock options, other RSUs and DSUs, which are discussed under Stock Options, Other RSU Grants and Non-Employee Plan, respectively.

(b) Except for the 2015 LTI, 2016 LTI and 2017 LTI awards, PSUs represent target amount granted, and does not reflect potential increases or decreases that could result from the final outcome of the performance goals for the respective awards, which is determined by the CMRC in the quarter after the applicable performance period ends.

(c) Also reflects units that vest as a result of an accelerated vesting event that occurred prior to the specified vesting date.

(d) Includes PSUs for which the performance metric was not met at the end of the performance period.

(e) At December 31, 2019, the total unrecognized compensation cost for outstanding RSUs and PSUs was \$203 million and the weighted-average and expected period of years over which that cost is expected to be recognized are 0.96 year and 2 years.

Stock Options

Stock options were issued in 2019 and 2018 as part of the 2019 and 2018 LTI awards, and in 2017 and 2018 to certain newly hired senior executives. Option awards are generally granted with an exercise price equal to the market price of the company's stock on the grant date. The fair value of the options was estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes model for the time-vesting options, and a Monte Carlo simulation for the hurdle-vesting options using the assumptions noted in the following table.

The following weighted-average assumptions were used for stock options granted:

	2019	2018	2017
Expected annual dividend yield ^(a)	2.86 %	2.32 %	2.03 %
Expected volatility ^(b)	23.17 %	23.29 %	20.96 %
Risk-free interest rate ^(c)	2.47 %	2.83 %	1.94 %
Expected term ^(d)	6.38 years	4.50 - 6.47 years	4.5 years

(a) The dividend yield is the projected annualized AIG dividend yield estimated by Bloomberg Professional service as of the valuation date.

(b) The expected volatility is based on the implied volatility of 24 months stock option estimated by the Bloomberg Professional service as of the valuation date.

(c) The risk-free interest rate is the continuously compounded interest rate for the term between the valuation date and the expiration date that is assumed to be constant and equal to the interpolated value between the closet data points on the U.S. dollar LIBOR-swap curve as of the valuation date.

(d) The contractual terms are 7 and 10 years from the date of grant.

The following table provides a rollforward of stock option activity:

As of or for the Year	Units	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Aggregate Intrinsic Values (in millions)
Ended December 31, 2019				
Outstanding, beginning of year	5,205,799	\$ 58.99	7.38	
Granted	3,235,290	44.89		
Exercised	(36,194)	47.61		
Forfeited or expired	(39,004)	44.28		
Outstanding, end of year	8,365,891	\$ 53.66	7.65	\$ 22
Exercisable, end of year	1,330,226	\$ 57.28	3.53	\$ 1

The weighted average grant-date fair value of stock options granted during 2019, 2018 and 2017 was \$10.01, \$11.08 and \$10.54, respectively. As of December 31, 2019, we recognized \$28.1 million of expense, while \$22 million was unrecognized and is expected to be amortized up to 2.00 years.

Other RSU Grants

The Company may issue time-vesting RSUs for various reasons including, as a sign-on bonus, retention grant or replacement award in an acquisition. Vesting for these awards generally ranges from 1 to 3 years and is contingent on continuous service.

The following table summarizes outstanding share-settled RSU grants.

As of or for the Year	Number of Units			Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value		
Ended December 31,	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017
Unvested, beginning of year	1,634,610	595,250	-	\$ 56.11	\$ 62.93	\$ -
Granted	399,779	1,385,929	869,241	52.40	54.07	63.02
Vested	(774,350)	(342,481)	(273,991)	57.32	59.68	63.21
Forfeited	(28,854)	(4,088)	-	55.23	60.31	-
Unvested, end of year	1,231,185	1,634,610	595,250	\$ 54.17	\$ 56.11	\$ 62.93

We recognized \$41.6 million of expense related to these RSU grants in 2019. Total unrecognized compensation cost related to these grants was \$35 million and the weighted-average and expected period of years over which that cost is expected to be recognized are 0.88 years and 3.25 years at December 31, 2019.

NON-EMPLOYEE PLAN

Our non-employee directors, who serve on our Board of Directors, receive share-based compensation in the form of fully vested DSUs with delivery deferred until retirement from the Board. DSUs granted in 2019, 2018 and 2017 accrue DEUs equal to the amount of any regular quarterly dividend that would have been paid by AIG if the shares of AIG Common Stock underlying the DSUs had been outstanding. In 2019, 2018 and 2017, we granted to non-employee directors 49,706, 39,092 and 32,067 DSUs, respectively, under the 2013 Plan, and recognized expense of \$2.6 million, \$2.1 million and \$2.0 million, respectively.

22. Employee Benefits

PENSION PLANS

We offer various defined benefit plans to eligible employees. Effective January 1, 2016, the U.S. defined benefit pension plans were frozen. Consequently, these plans are closed to new participants and current participants no longer earn benefits.

The U.S. AIG Retirement Plan (the qualified plan) is a noncontributory defined benefit plan subject to the provisions of ERISA. In 2012, the qualified plan was converted to a cash balance formula comprised of pay credits based on six percent of a plan participant's annual compensation (subject to IRS limitations) and annual interest credits. Although benefits are frozen, these interest credits continue to accrue on the cash balance accounts of active participants, who also accrue years of service for purposes of early retirement eligibility and subsidies. Employees can take their vested benefits when they leave AIG as a lump sum or an annuity option.

Employees satisfying certain age and service requirements (i.e., grandfathered employees) remain covered under the average pay formula that was in effect prior to the conversion. The final average pay formula is based upon a percentage of final average compensation multiplied by years of credited service, up to 44 years. Grandfathered employees will receive the higher of the benefit under the cash balance formula or the final average pay formula at retirement.

In the U.S. we also sponsor non-qualified unfunded defined benefit plans, such as the AIG Non-Qualified Retirement Income Plan (AIG NQRIP) for certain employees, including key executives, designed to supplement pension benefits provided by the qualified plan. The AIG NQRIP provides a benefit equal to the reduction in benefits under the qualified plan as a result of federal tax limitations on compensation and benefits payable.

Non-U.S. defined benefit plans generally are either based on the employee's years of credited service and compensation in the years preceding retirement or on points accumulated based on the employee's job grade and other factors during each year of service.

POSTRETIREMENT PLANS

U.S. postretirement medical and life insurance benefits are based upon the employee attaining the age of 55 and having a minimum of ten years of service, which was reduced to 5 years in 2019 for medical coverage only. Eligible employees who have medical coverage can enroll in retiree medical upon termination of employment. Medical benefits are contributory, while the life insurance benefits, which are closed to new employees, are generally non-contributory. Retiree medical contributions vary from none for pre-1989 retirees to actual premium payments reduced by certain subsidies for post-1992 retirees. These retiree contributions are subject to annual adjustments. Other cost sharing features of the medical plan include deductibles, coinsurance, Medicare coordination, and an employer subsidy for grandfathered employees only.

Postretirement benefits are offered in certain non-U.S. countries and vary by geographic location.

The following table presents the funded status of the plans reconciled to the amount reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The measurement date for most of the non-U.S. defined benefit pension and postretirement plans is November 30, consistent with the fiscal year end of the sponsoring companies. For all other plans, measurement occurs as of December 31.

As of or for the Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	Pension				Postretirement			
	U.S. Plans ^{(a)(b)}		Non-U.S. Plans ^(a)		U.S. Plans		Non-U.S. Plans	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Change in projected benefit obligation:								
Benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$ 4,553	\$ 5,091	\$ 1,138	\$ 1,202	\$ 172	\$ 190	\$ 50	\$ 63
Service cost	5	5	21	22	1	1	1	1
Interest cost	176	162	15	16	6	6	2	2
Actuarial (gain) loss	536	(383)	91	(28)	15	(10)	8	(14)
Benefits paid:								
AIG assets	(18)	(16)	(8)	(9)	(13)	(15)	(1)	(1)
Plan assets	(279)	(306)	(33)	(32)	-	-	-	-
Plan amendment	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Curtailments	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-
Settlements	-	-	(67)	(5)	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange effect	-	-	18	(31)	-	-	1	(1)
Other	(1)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Projected benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 4,972	\$ 4,553	\$ 1,174	\$ 1,138	\$ 181	\$ 172	\$ 61	\$ 50
Change in plan assets:								
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of year	\$ 3,840	\$ 4,350	\$ 861	\$ 875	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Actual return on plan assets, net of expenses	744	(204)	64	6	-	-	-	-
AIG contributions	178	16	63	51	13	15	1	1
Benefits paid:								
AIG assets	(18)	(16)	(8)	(9)	(13)	(15)	(1)	(1)
Plan assets	(279)	(306)	(33)	(32)	-	-	-	-
Settlements	-	-	(67)	(5)	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange effect	-	-	19	(25)	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value of plan assets, end of year	\$ 4,465	\$ 3,840	\$ 899	\$ 861	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Funded status, end of year	\$ (507)	\$ (713)	\$ (275)	\$ (277)	\$ (181)	\$ (172)	\$ (61)	\$ (50)
Amounts recognized in the balance sheet:								
Assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65	\$ 72	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Liabilities	(507)	(713)	(340)	(349)	(181)	(172)	(61)	(50)
Total amounts recognized	\$ (507)	\$ (713)	\$ (275)	\$ (277)	\$ (181)	\$ (172)	\$ (61)	\$ (50)
Pre-tax amounts recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):								
Net gain (loss)	\$ (1,436)	\$ (1,450)	\$ (195)	\$ (149)	\$ 10	\$ 26	\$ (6)	\$ 3
Prior service (cost) credit	-	-	(22)	(23)	-	-	1	3
Total amounts recognized	\$ (1,436)	\$ (1,450)	\$ (217)	\$ (172)	\$ 10	\$ 26	\$ (5)	\$ 6

(a) Includes non-qualified unfunded plans of which the aggregate projected benefit obligation was \$261 million and \$250 million for the U.S. at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and \$225 million and \$201 million for the non-U.S. at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

(b) The significant decrease in actuarial gains and losses from the prior year is primarily due to a 106 bps decrease in the discount rate in 2019 for the qualified plan.

The following table presents the accumulated benefit obligations for U.S. and non-U.S. pension benefit plans:

At December 31, (in millions)		2019		2018	
U.S. pension benefit plans	\$	4,972	\$	4,553	
Non-U.S. pension benefit plans	\$	1,159	\$	1,125	

Defined benefit plan obligations in which the projected benefit obligation was in excess of the related plan assets and the accumulated benefit obligation was in excess of the related plan assets were as follows:

At December 31, (in millions)	PBO Exceeds Fair Value of Plan Assets				ABO Exceeds Fair Value of Plan Assets			
	U.S. Plans		Non-U.S. Plans		U.S. Plans		Non-U.S. Plans	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 4,972	\$ 4,553	\$ 1,005	\$ 994	-	-	-	-
Accumulated benefit obligation	-	-	-	-	\$ 4,972	\$ 4,553	\$ 931	\$ 932
Fair value of plan assets	4,465	3,840	605	594	4,465	3,840	605	594

The following table presents the components of net periodic benefit cost with respect to pensions and other postretirement benefits:

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	Pension						Postretirement					
	U.S. Plans			Non-U.S. Plans			U.S. Plans			Non-U.S. Plans		
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017
Components of net periodic benefit cost:												
Service cost*	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 11	\$ 21	\$ 22	\$ 29	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 3
Interest cost	176	162	166	15	16	16	6	6	6	2	2	3
Expected return on assets	(229)	(283)	(266)	(21)	(25)	(24)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(1)
Amortization of net (gain) loss	35	28	26	5	7	12	(1)	-	(1)	-	1	1
Net periodic benefit cost (credit)	(13)	(88)	(63)	22	22	33	6	6	6	1	2	6
Curtailment gain	-	-	-	-	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
Settlement (credit) charges	-	-	60	(2)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net benefit cost (credit)	\$ (13)	\$ (88)	\$ (3)	\$ 20	\$ 22	\$ 28	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 4
Total recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 14	\$ (77)	\$ 32	\$ (45)	\$ 20	\$ 87	\$ (17)	\$ 9	(2)	\$ (10)	\$ 12	\$ 9
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 27	\$ 11	\$ 35	\$ (65)	\$ (2)	\$ 59	\$ (23)	\$ 3	(8)	\$ (11)	\$ 10	\$ 5

* Reflects administrative fees for the U.S. pension plans.

Interest cost for pension and postretirement benefits for our U.S. plans and largest non-U.S. plans is measured by applying the specific spot rates along the yield curve to the plans' corresponding discounted cash flows that comprise the obligation (the Spot Rate Approach). This method provides a more precise measurement of interest cost by aligning the timing of the plans' discounted cash flows to the corresponding spot rates on the yield curve. For certain non-U.S. plans, interest cost is measured utilizing a single weighted-average discount rate derived from the yield curve used to measure the benefit obligations.

A 100 basis point increase in the expected long-term rate of return would decrease the 2020 pension expense by approximately \$51 million with all other items remaining the same. A 100 basis point increase in the discount rate would increase the 2020 pension expense by approximately \$8 million. This is because the increase in the interest cost due to the higher discount rate is larger than the decrease in the amortization of the net loss. Conversely, a 100 basis point decrease in the discount rate or expected long-term rate of return would increase the 2020 pension expense by approximately \$19 million and \$51 million, respectively, with all other items remaining the same.

ASSUMPTIONS

The following table summarizes the weighted average assumptions used to determine the benefit obligations:

	Pension		Postretirement	
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans ^(a)	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans ^(a)
December 31, 2019				
Discount rate	3.16%	1.09%	3.14%	3.18%
Interest crediting rate	2.19%	0.44% ^(b)	N/A	N/A
Rate of compensation increase	N/A ^(c)	2.22%	N/A	3.00%
December 31, 2018				
Discount rate	4.22 %	1.71 %	4.17 %	4.12 %
Interest crediting rate	3.34 %	0.74 % ^(b)	N/A	N/A
Rate of compensation increase	N/A ^(c)	2.27 %	N/A	3.00 %

(a) The non-U.S. plans reflect those assumptions that were most appropriate for the local economic environments of each of the subsidiaries providing such benefits.

(b) Represents the weighted average interest crediting rate of non-U.S. cash balance plans primarily in Japan and Switzerland.

(c) Compensation increases are no longer applicable as the plan is frozen effective January 1, 2016.

The following table summarizes assumed health care cost trend rates for the U.S. plans:

	2019	2018
At December 31,		
Following year:		
Medical (before age 65)	5.74%	5.93%
Medical (age 65 and older)	5.00%	5.00%
Ultimate rate to which cost increase is assumed to decline	4.50%	4.50%
Year in which the ultimate trend rate is reached:		
Medical (before age 65)	2038	2038
Medical (age 65 and older)	2038	2038

The following table presents the weighted average assumptions used to determine the net periodic benefit costs:

	Pension		Postretirement	
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans ^(a)	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans ^(a)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019				
Discount rate	4.22%	1.71%	4.17%	4.12%
Interest crediting rate	3.34%	0.74% ^(b)	N/A	N/A
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	2.27%	N/A	3.00%
Expected return on assets	6.20%	2.51%	N/A	N/A
For the Year Ended December 31, 2018				
Discount rate	3.61 %	1.60 %	3.53 %	3.59 %
Interest crediting rate	2.88 %	0.70 % ^(b)	N/A	N/A
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	2.27 %	N/A	3.00 %
Expected return on assets	6.75 %	2.78 %	N/A	N/A
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017				
Discount rate	4.15 %	1.50 %	4.01 %	3.95 %
Interest crediting rate	2.50 %	0.69 % ^(b)	N/A	N/A
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	2.50 %	N/A	3.38 %
Expected return on assets	7.00 %	2.92 %	N/A	N/A

(a) The non-U.S. plans reflect those assumptions that were most appropriate for the local economic environments of each of the subsidiaries providing such benefits.

(b) Represents the weighted average interest crediting rate of non-U.S. cash balance plans primarily in Japan and Switzerland.

Discount Rate Methodology

The projected benefit cash flows under the U.S. AIG Retirement Plan were discounted using the spot rates derived from the Mercer U.S. Pension Discount Yield Curve at December 31, 2019 and 2018, which resulted in a single discount rate that would produce the same liability at the respective measurement dates. The discount rates were 3.16 percent at December 31, 2019 and 4.22 percent at December 31, 2018. The methodology was consistently applied for the respective years in determining the discount rates for the other U.S. pension plans.

In general, the discount rates for the non-U.S. plans were developed using a similar methodology to the U.S. AIG Retirement plan, by using country-specific Mercer Yield Curves.

The projected benefit obligation for AIG's Japan pension plans represents approximately 53 percent and 52 percent of the total projected benefit obligations for our non-U.S. pension plans at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The weighted average discount rate of 0.42 percent and 0.72 percent at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, was selected by reference to the Mercer Yield Curve for Japan.

Plan Assets

The investment strategy with respect to assets relating to our U.S. and non-U.S. pension plans is designed to achieve investment returns that will provide for the benefit obligations of the plans over the long term, limit the risk of short-term funding shortfalls and maintain liquidity sufficient to address cash needs. Accordingly, the asset allocation strategy is designed to maximize the investment rate of return while managing various risk factors, including, but not limited to, volatility relative to the benefit obligations, liquidity, diversification and concentration, and incorporates the risk/return profile applicable to each asset class.

There were no shares of AIG Common Stock included in the U.S. and non-U.S. pension plans assets at December 31, 2019 or 2018.

U.S. Pension Plan

The assets of the qualified plan are monitored by the AIG U.S. Investment Committee and actively managed by the investment managers, which involves allocating the plan's assets among approved asset classes within ranges as permitted by the strategic allocation. The long-term strategic asset allocation historically has been reviewed and revised approximately every three years. The investment strategy is focused on de-risking the Plan via regular monitoring through liability driven investing and the glide path approach, where the glide path defines the target allocation for the "Return-Seeking" portion of the portfolio (i.e., growth assets) based on the funded ratio and level of interest rates. Under this approach, the allocation to growth assets is reduced and the allocation to liability-hedging assets is increased as the Plan's funded ratio increases in accordance with the defined glide path.

The following table presents the asset allocation percentage by major asset class for the U.S. qualified plan and the target allocation for 2020 based on the plan's funded status at December 31, 2019:

At December 31,	Target 2020	Actual 2019	Actual 2018
Asset class:			
Equity securities	26 %	25 %	25 %
Fixed maturity securities	60 %	59 %	47 %
Other investments	14 %	16 %	28 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %

The expected weighted average long-term rate of return for the plan was 6.20 percent and 6.75 percent for 2019 and 2018, respectively. The expected weighted average rate of return is an aggregation of expected returns within each asset class category, weighted for the investment mix of the assets. The combination of the expected asset return and any contributions made by us are expected to maintain the plan's ability to meet all required benefit obligations. The expected asset return for each asset class was developed based on an approach that considers key fundamental drivers of the asset class returns in addition to historical returns, current market conditions, asset volatility and the expectations for future market returns.

Non-U.S. Pension Plans

The assets of the non-U.S. pension plans are held in various trusts in multiple countries and are invested primarily in equities and fixed maturity securities to maximize the long-term return on assets for a given level of risk.

The following table presents the asset allocation percentage by major asset class for non-U.S. pension plans and the target allocation:

At December 31,	Target 2020	Actual 2019	Actual 2018
Asset class:			
Equity securities	29 %	23 %	35 %
Fixed maturity securities	51 %	43 %	37 %
Other investments	19 %	24 %	17 %
Cash and cash equivalents	1 %	10 %	11 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %

The assets of AIG's Japan pension plans represent approximately 61 percent and 59 percent of total non-U.S. assets at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The expected long term rate of return was 1.82 percent and 2.22 percent, for 2019 and 2018, respectively, and is evaluated by the Japanese Pension Investment Committee on a quarterly and annual basis along with various investment managers, and is revised to achieve the optimal allocation to meet targeted funding levels if necessary. In addition, the funding policy is revised in accordance with local regulation every five years.

The expected weighted average long-term rate of return for all our non-U.S. pension plans was 2.51 percent and 2.78 percent for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. It is an aggregation of expected returns within each asset class that was generally developed based on the building block approach that considers historical returns, current market conditions, asset volatility and the expectations for future market returns.

ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

The following table presents information about our plan assets and indicates the level of the fair value measurement based on the observability of the inputs used. The inputs and methodology used in determining the fair value of these assets are consistent with those used to measure our assets as discussed in Note 6 herein.

(in millions)	U.S. Plans				Non-U.S. Plans			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
At December 31, 2019								
Assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 133	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 133	\$ 90	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 90
Equity securities:								
U.S. ^(a)	278	-	-	278	-	-	-	-
International ^(b)	161	25	-	186	156	49	-	205
Fixed maturity securities:								
U.S. investment grade ^(c)	-	2,200	9	2,209	-	-	-	-
International investment grade ^(c)	-	203	-	203	-	158	-	158
U.S. and international high yield ^(d)	-	106	-	106	-	229	-	229
Mortgage and other asset-backed securities ^(e)	-	48	-	48	-	-	-	-
Other fixed maturity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other investment types^(f):								
Futures	(17)	-	-	(17)	-	-	-	-
Direct private equity ^(g)	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-
Insurance contracts	-	14	-	14	-	-	160	160
Mutual Funds ^(h)	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	57
Total	\$ 555	\$ 2,596	\$ 20	\$ 3,171	\$ 246	\$ 493	\$ 160	\$ 899

At December 31, 2018

Assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 501	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 501	\$ 97	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 97
Equity securities:								
U.S. ^(a)	240	-	-	240	-	-	-	-
International ^(b)	137	-	-	137	218	84	-	302
Fixed maturity securities:								
U.S. investment grade ^(c)	-	1,463	13	1,476	-	-	-	-
International investment grade ^(c)	-	157	-	157	-	130	-	130

U.S. and international high yield ^(d)	-	96	-	96	-	185	-	185								
Mortgage and other asset-backed securities ^(e)	-	36	-	36	-	-	-	-								
Other fixed maturity securities	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2								
Other investment types ^(f) :																
Futures	27	-	-	27	-	-	-	-								
Direct private equity ^(g)	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-								
Insurance contracts	-	18	-	18	-	-	145	145								
Total	\$	905	\$	1,770	\$	27	\$	2,702	\$	315	\$	401	\$	145	\$	861

(a) Includes passive and active U.S. equity strategies.

(b) Includes passive and active international equity strategies.

(c) Includes investments in U.S. and non-U.S. government issued bonds, U.S. government agency or sponsored agency bonds, and investment grade corporate bonds.

(d) Consists primarily of investments in securities or debt obligations that have a rating below investment grade.

(e) Represents investments in collateralized loan obligations. As of December 31, 2019, the plan held additional asset-backed securities.

(f) Excludes investments that are measured at fair value using the NAV per share (or its equivalent), which totaled \$1,294 million and \$1,138 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

(g) Comprised of private capital financing including private debt and private equity securities.

(h) Comprised of mutual fund investing in variety of equity, derivatives, and bonds.

The inputs or methodologies used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in these securities. Based on our investment strategy, we had no significant concentrations of risks at December 31, 2019.

Changes in Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

The following table presents changes in our U.S. and non-U.S. Level 3 plan assets measured at fair value:

											Changes in
	Balance	Net					Transfers	Transfers	Balance	Unrealized Gains	
	Beginning	Realized and							at End	(Losses) on	
At December 31, 2019		Unrealized							of year	Instruments Held	
(in millions)	of year	Gains (Losses)	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	In	Out	of year	at End of year	
U.S. Plan Assets:											
Fixed maturity securities											
U.S. investment grade	\$ 13	\$ 3	\$ -	\$ (3)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (4)	\$ 9	\$ 3	
Direct private equity	14	(3)	2	(2)	-	-	-	-	11	2	
Total	\$ 27	\$ -	\$ 2	\$ (5)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (4)	\$ 20	\$ 5	
Non-U.S. Plan Assets:											
Insurance contracts	\$ 145	\$ 16	\$ (1)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 160	\$ -	
Total	\$ 145	\$ 16	\$ (1)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 160	\$ -	

											Changes in
	Balance	Net					Transfers	Transfers	Balance	Unrealized Gains	
	Beginning	Realized and							at End	(Losses) on	
At December 31, 2018		Unrealized							of year	Instruments Held	
(in millions)	of year	Gains (Losses)	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	In	Out	of year	at End of year	
U.S. Plan Assets:											
Fixed maturity securities											
U.S. investment grade	\$ 12	\$ (2)	\$ 5	\$ (3)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 13	\$ 1	
Direct private equity	15	(2)	3	(2)	-	-	-	-	14	(1)	
Total	\$ 27	\$ (4)	\$ 8	\$ (5)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 27	\$ -	
Non-U.S. Plan Assets:											
Insurance contracts	\$ 113	\$ 31	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 145	\$ -	
Total	\$ 113	\$ 31	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 145	\$ -	

EXPECTED CASH FLOWS

Funding for the qualified plan ranges from the minimum amount required by ERISA to the maximum amount that would be deductible for U.S. tax purposes. Contributed amounts in excess of the minimum amounts are deemed voluntary. Amounts in excess of the maximum amount would be subject to an excise tax and may not be deductible under the Internal Revenue Code. There are no minimum required cash contributions in 2019 for the U.S. AIG Retirement Plan. The non-qualified and postretirement plans' benefit payments are deductible when paid to participants.

Our annual pension contribution in 2020 is expected to be approximately \$65 million for our U.S. and non-U.S. pension plans. This estimate is subject to change, since contribution decisions are affected by various factors including our liquidity, market performance and management's discretion.

The expected future benefit payments, net of participants' contributions, with respect to the defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans, are as follows:

	Pension		Postretirement	
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans
<i>(in millions)</i>				
2020	\$ 330	\$ 47	\$ 13	\$ 1
2021	326	41	13	1
2022	334	42	13	2
2023	320	43	13	2
2024	320	49	12	2
2025-2029	1,473	252	50	10

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

We sponsor several defined contribution plans for U.S. employees that provide for pre-tax salary reduction contributions by employees. The most significant plan is the AIG Incentive Savings Plan, for which the matching contribution is 100 percent of the first six percent of a participant's contributions, subject to the IRS-imposed limitations. Effective January 1, 2016, participants in the AIG Incentive Savings Plan receive an additional fully vested, non-elective, non-discretionary contribution equal to three percent of the participant's annual base compensation for the plan year, paid each pay period regardless of whether the participant currently contributes to the plan, and subject to the IRS-imposed limitations. Our pre-tax expenses associated with these plans were \$195 million, \$210 million and \$209 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

23. Income Taxes

U.S. TAX REFORM OVERVIEW

On December 22, 2017, the U.S. enacted Public Law 115-97, known informally as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the Tax Act). The Tax Act reduced the statutory rate of U.S. federal corporate income tax to 21 percent and enacted numerous other changes impacting AIG and the insurance industry.

The Tax Act includes provisions for Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income (GILTI) under which taxes are imposed on the excess of a deemed return on tangible assets of certain foreign subsidiaries and for Base Erosion and Anti-Abuse Tax (BEAT) under which taxes are imposed on certain base eroding payments to affiliated foreign companies. While the U.S. tax authorities issued formal guidance, including recently issued proposed and final regulations for BEAT and other provisions of the Tax Act, there are still certain aspects of the Tax Act that remain unclear and subject to substantial uncertainties. Additional guidance is expected in future periods. Such guidance may result in changes to the interpretations and assumptions we made and actions we may take, which may impact amounts recorded with respect to international provisions of the Tax Act, possibly materially. Consistent with accounting guidance, we treat BEAT as a period tax charge in the period the tax is incurred and have made an accounting policy election to treat GILTI taxes in a similar manner.

RECLASSIFICATION OF CERTAIN TAX EFFECTS FROM ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

In February 2018, the FASB issued an accounting standard that allows the optional reclassification of stranded tax effects within Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI) that arise due to the enactment of the Tax Act to retained earnings. We elected to early adopt the standard for the three-month period ended March 31, 2018. As a result of adopting this standard, we reclassified \$248 million from AOCI to retained earnings. The amount reclassified includes stranded effects related to the change in the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate on the gross temporary differences and related valuation allowances.

We use an item-by-item approach to release the stranded or disproportionate income tax effects in AOCI related to our available-for-sale securities. Under this approach, a portion of the disproportionate tax effects is assigned to each individual security lot at the date the amount becomes lodged. When the individual securities are sold, mature, or are otherwise impaired on an other-than-temporary basis, the assigned portion of the disproportionate tax effect is reclassified from AOCI to income from continuing operations.

EFFECTIVE TAX RATE

The following table presents income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense (benefit) by U.S. and foreign location in which such pre-tax income (loss) was earned or incurred:

Years Ended December 31,				
(in millions)				
	2019	2018	2017	
U.S.	\$ 3,825	\$ (12)	\$ 1,940	
Foreign	1,462	269	(474)	
Total	\$ 5,287	\$ 257	\$ 1,466	

The following table presents the income tax expense (benefit) attributable to pre-tax income (loss) from continuing operations:

Years Ended December 31,				
(in millions)				
	2019	2018	2017	
Foreign and U.S. components of actual income tax expense:				
U.S.:				
Current	\$ 278	\$ 134	\$ 427	
Deferred	633	(175)	6,865	
Foreign:				
Current	267	202	209	
Deferred	(12)	(7)	25	
Total	\$ 1,166	\$ 154	\$ 7,526	

Our actual income tax (benefit) expense differs from the statutory U.S. federal amount computed by applying the federal income tax rate due to the following:

Years Ended December 31,	2019			2018			2017		
	Pre-Tax Income (Loss)	Tax Expense/ (Benefit)	Percent of Pre-Tax Income (Loss)	Pre-Tax Income (Loss)	Tax Expense/ (Benefit)	Percent of Pre-Tax Income (Loss)	Pre-Tax Income	Tax Expense/ (Benefit)	Percent of Pre-Tax Income
<i>(dollars in millions)</i>									
U.S. federal income tax at statutory rate	\$ 5,336	\$ 1,120	21.0 %	\$ 255	\$ 54	21.0 %	\$ 1,476	\$ 517	35.0 %
Adjustments:									
Tax exempt interest		(25)	(0.5)		(37)	(14.5)		(111)	(7.5)
Uncertain tax positions*		258	4.8		176	69.0		660	44.7
Reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income		(113)	(2.1)		(72)	(28.2)		(184)	(12.5)
Dispositions of Subsidiaries		21	0.4		-	-		17	1.2
Tax Attribute Restoration		-	-		-	-		-	-
Non-controlling Interest		(5)	(0.1)		(1)	(0.4)		(7)	(0.5)
Non-deductible transfer pricing charges		15	0.3		29	11.4		35	2.4
Dividends received deduction		(40)	(0.7)		(38)	(14.8)		(90)	(6.1)
Effect of foreign operations		69	1.3		44	17.3		69	4.7
Share-based compensation payments excess tax effect		27	0.5		(13)	(5.1)		(40)	(2.7)
State income taxes		13	0.2		10	3.9		(9)	(0.6)
Impact of Tax Act		-	-		62	24.3		6,687	453.0
Global intangible low-taxed income		13	0.2		21	8.2		-	-
Other*		(134)	(2.5)		(102)	(40.0)		(58)	(3.9)
Effect of discontinued operations		(8)	(0.1)		40	15.7		3	0.2
Valuation allowance:									
Continuing operations		(44)	(0.8)		21	8.2		43	2.9
Consolidated total amounts	5,336	1,167	21.9	255	194	76.0	1,476	7,532	510.3
Amounts attributable to discontinued operations	49	1	2.0	(2)	40	NM	10	6	60.0
Amounts attributable to continuing operations	\$ 5,287	\$ 1,166	22.1 %	\$ 257	\$ 154	59.9 %	\$ 1,466	\$ 7,526	513.4 %

* 2019 includes a net charge of \$96 million related to the accrual of IRS interest, of which \$207 million tax expense is reported in Uncertain Tax Positions and \$(111) million tax benefit is reported in Other. 2018 includes a net charge of \$83 million related to the accrual of IRS interest, of which \$189 million tax expense is reported in Uncertain Tax Positions and \$(106) million tax benefit is reported in Other. 2017 includes a net charge of \$301 million related to the accrual of IRS interest, of which \$245 million tax expense is reported in Uncertain Tax Positions and \$56 million tax expense is reported in Other.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the effective tax rate on income from continuing operations was 22.1 percent. The effective tax rate on income from continuing operations differs from the statutory tax rate of 21 percent primarily due to a \$96 million net charge principally related to the accrual of IRS interest (including interest related to uncertain tax positions), \$82 million associated with the effect of foreign operations, \$37 million of tax charges and related interest associated with increases in uncertain tax positions primarily related to open tax issues and audits in state and local jurisdictions, \$27 million of excess tax charges related to share-based compensation payments recorded through the income statement, and \$15 million of non-deductible transfer pricing charges, partially offset by tax benefits of \$113 million of reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income to income from continuing operations related to the disposal of available for sale securities, \$65 million associated with tax exempt income, and \$44 million of valuation allowance activity related to certain foreign subsidiaries and state jurisdictions. Effect of foreign operations is primarily related to income and losses in our foreign operations taxed at statutory tax rates different than 21 percent, and foreign income subject to U.S. taxation.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the effective tax rate on income from continuing operations was 59.9 percent. The effective tax rate on income from continuing operations differs from the statutory tax rate of 21 percent primarily due to a \$83 million net charge primarily related to the accrual of IRS interest (including interest related to uncertain tax positions), \$62 million measurement period adjustment related to the deemed repatriation tax, \$44 million associated with the effect of foreign operations, \$29 million of non-deductible transfer pricing charges, \$21 million of additional U.S. taxes imposed on income of our foreign subsidiaries under international provisions of the Tax Act, and \$21 million of valuation allowance activity related to certain foreign subsidiaries and state jurisdictions, partially offset by tax benefits of \$75 million associated with tax exempt income, and \$72 million of reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income to income from continuing operations related to the disposal of available for sale securities. Effect of foreign operations is primarily related to income and losses in our foreign operations taxed at statutory tax rates different than 21 percent and foreign income subject to U.S. taxation.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the effective tax rate on income from continuing operations was not meaningful. The effective tax rate differs from the 2017 statutory tax rate of 35 percent primarily due to tax charges of \$6.7 billion associated with the enactment of the Tax Act discussed above, \$660 million of tax charges and related interest associated with increases in uncertain tax positions primarily related to cross border financing transactions and other open tax issues, \$69 million associated with the effect of foreign operations, and \$35 million of non-deductible transfer pricing charges, partially offset by tax benefits of \$201 million of tax exempt income, \$184 million of reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income to income from continuing operations related to the disposal of available for sale securities, and \$40 million of excess tax deductions related to share based compensation payments recorded through the income statement in accordance with relevant accounting literature. Effect of foreign operations is primarily related to losses incurred in our European operations taxed at a statutory tax rate lower than 35 percent and other foreign taxes.

As a result of the Tax Act, the majority of accumulated foreign earnings that were previously untaxed were subject to a one-time deemed repatriation tax. Going forward, certain foreign earnings of our foreign affiliates will be exempt from U.S. tax upon repatriation. Notwithstanding the changes, U.S. tax on foreign exchange gain or loss and certain non-U.S. withholding taxes will continue to be applicable upon future repatriations of foreign earnings.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, we consider our foreign earnings with respect to certain operations in Canada, South Africa, the Far East, Latin America, Bermuda as well as the European, Asia Pacific and Middle East regions to be indefinitely reinvested. These earnings relate to ongoing operations and have been reinvested in active business operations. While, following the enactment of the Tax Act, distributions from foreign affiliates are, generally, not subject to U.S. income tax, such distributions may be subject to non-U.S. withholding taxes. A deferred tax liability of approximately \$110 million related to such withholding taxes has not been recorded for those foreign subsidiaries whose earnings are considered to be indefinitely reinvested. Additionally, as of December 31, 2019, we do not project any significant potential U.S. tax with respect to foreign currency gains or losses accumulated on previously taxed unremitted foreign earnings and therefore no deferred tax has been recorded. Deferred taxes, if necessary, have been provided on earnings of non-U.S. affiliates whose earnings are not indefinitely reinvested.

The following table presents the components of the net deferred tax assets (liabilities):

December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018
Deferred tax assets:		
Losses and tax credit carryforwards	\$ 10,541	\$ 11,792
Basis differences on investments	2,673	2,038
Life policy reserves	1,766	2,200
Accruals not currently deductible, and other	743	608
Investments in foreign subsidiaries	148	173
Loss reserve discount	471	272
Loan loss and other reserves	58	-
Unearned premium reserve reduction	382	504
Fixed assets and intangible assets	963	531
Other	319	962
Employee benefits	617	604
Total deferred tax assets	18,681	19,684
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Deferred policy acquisition costs	(2,200)	(2,342)
Unrealized gains related to available for sale debt securities	(2,123)	(490)
Loan loss and other reserves	-	(20)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(4,323)	(2,852)
Net deferred tax assets before valuation allowance	14,358	16,832
Valuation allowance	(1,427)	(1,780)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	\$ 12,931	\$ 15,052

The following table presents our U.S. consolidated income tax group tax losses and credits carryforwards as of December 31, 2019.

December 31, 2019	(in millions)	Gross	Tax Effected	Carryforward Period Ending Tax Year ^(b)						Unlimited Carryforward Period and Carryforward Periods ^(b)
				2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 - After
Net operating loss carryforwards		\$ 32,143	\$ 6,750	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	6,750
Capital loss carryforwards		\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign tax credit carryforwards			2,249	738	116	683	711	-	-	-
Other carryforwards			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AIG U.S. consolidated income tax group tax losses and credits carryforwards on a U.S. GAAP basis^(a)		\$ 8,999	\$ -	\$ 738	\$ 116	\$ 683	\$ 711	\$ -	\$ -	6,750

(a) Financial reporting basis is net of unrecognized tax benefits of \$2.1 billion for those tax years in which tax attributes are available for use when settlement occurs.

(b) Carryforward periods are based on U.S. tax laws governing utilization of tax attributes. Expiration periods are based on the year the carryforward was generated.

ASSESSMENT OF DEFERRED TAX ASSET VALUATION ALLOWANCE

The evaluation of the recoverability of our deferred tax asset and the need for a valuation allowance requires us to weigh all positive and negative evidence to reach a conclusion that it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. The weight given to the evidence is commensurate with the extent to which it can be objectively verified. The more negative evidence that exists, the more positive evidence is necessary and the more difficult it is to support a conclusion that a valuation allowance is not needed.

Our framework for assessing the recoverability of the deferred tax asset requires us to consider all available evidence, including:

- the nature, frequency, and amount of cumulative financial reporting income and losses in recent years;
- the sustainability of recent operating profitability of our subsidiaries;
- the predictability of future operating profitability of the character necessary to realize the net deferred tax asset, including forecasts of future income for each of our businesses and actual and planned business and operational changes;
- the carryforward period for the net operating loss, capital loss and foreign tax credit carryforwards, including the effect of reversing taxable temporary differences; and
- prudent and feasible actions and tax planning strategies that would be implemented, if necessary, to protect against the loss of the deferred tax asset.

In performing our assessment of the recoverability of the deferred tax asset under this framework, we consider tax laws governing the utilization of the net operating loss, capital loss and foreign tax credit carryforwards in each applicable jurisdiction. Under U.S. tax law, a company generally must use its net operating loss carryforwards before it can use its foreign tax credit carryforwards, even though the carryforward period for the foreign tax credit is shorter than for the net operating loss. Our U.S. federal consolidated income tax group includes both life companies and non-life companies. While the U.S. taxable income of our non-life companies can be offset by our net operating loss carryforwards, only a portion (no more than 35 percent) of the U.S. taxable income of our life companies can be offset by those net operating loss carryforwards. The remaining tax liability of our life companies can be offset by the foreign tax credit carryforwards. Accordingly, we utilize both the net operating loss and foreign tax credit carryforwards concurrently which enables us to realize our tax attributes prior to expiration. As of December 31, 2019, based on all available evidence, it is more likely than not that the U.S. net operating loss and foreign tax credit carryforwards will be utilized prior to expiration and, thus, no valuation allowance has been established.

Estimates of future taxable income, including income generated from prudent and feasible actions and tax planning strategies and any changes to interpretations and assumptions related to the impact of the Tax Act could change in the near term, perhaps materially, which may require us to consider any potential impact to our assessment of the recoverability of the deferred tax asset. Such potential impact could be material to our consolidated financial condition or results of operations for an individual reporting period.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, recent changes in market conditions, including interest rate fluctuations, impacted the unrealized tax gains and losses in the U.S. Life Insurance Companies' available for sale securities portfolio, resulting in a deferred tax liability related to net unrealized tax capital gains. As of December 31, 2019, based on all available evidence, we concluded that no valuation allowance is required. For the year ended December 31, 2019, we released \$290 million of valuation allowance associated with the unrealized tax losses in the U.S. Life Insurance Companies' available for sale securities portfolio, all of which was allocated to other comprehensive income. We released the full amount of valuation allowance previously recorded during the three-month period ended March 31, 2019 and no additional activity was recorded for the remainder of 2019.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, recent changes in market conditions, including interest rate fluctuations, impacted the unrealized tax gains and losses in the U.S. Non-Life Companies' available for sale securities portfolio, resulting in an increase to the deferred tax liability related to net unrealized tax capital gains. As of December 31, 2019, we continue to be in an overall unrealized tax gain position with respect to the U.S. Non-Life Companies' available for sale securities portfolio and thus concluded no valuation allowance is necessary in the U.S. Non-Life Companies' available for sale securities portfolio.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, we recognized a net decrease of \$44 million in our deferred tax asset valuation allowance associated with certain foreign subsidiaries and state jurisdictions, primarily attributable to current year activity.

The following table presents the net deferred tax assets (liabilities) at December 31, 2019 and 2018 on a U.S. GAAP basis:

December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018
Net U.S. consolidated return group deferred tax assets	\$ 14,622	\$ 15,479
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities) in accumulated other comprehensive income	(2,055)	(510)
Valuation allowance	(90)	(405)
Subtotal	12,477	14,564
Net foreign, state and local deferred tax assets	2,006	2,031
Valuation allowance	(1,337)	(1,374)
Subtotal	669	657
Subtotal - Net U.S., foreign, state and local deferred tax assets	13,146	15,221
Net foreign, state and local deferred tax liabilities	(215)	(169)
Total AIG net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	\$ 12,931	\$ 15,052

DEFERRED TAX ASSET VALUATION ALLOWANCE OF U.S. CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL INCOME TAX GROUP

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, our U.S. consolidated income tax group had net deferred tax assets after valuation allowance of \$12.5 billion and \$14.6 billion, respectively. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, our U.S. consolidated income tax group had valuation allowances of \$90 million and \$405 million, respectively.

DEFERRED TAX ASSET — FOREIGN, STATE AND LOCAL

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, we had net deferred tax assets (liabilities) of \$454 million and \$488 million, respectively, related to foreign subsidiaries, state and local tax jurisdictions, and certain domestic subsidiaries that file separate tax returns.

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, we had deferred tax asset valuation allowances of \$1.3 billion and \$1.4 billion, respectively, related to foreign subsidiaries, state and local tax jurisdictions, and certain domestic subsidiaries that file separate tax returns. We maintained these valuation allowances following our conclusion that we could not demonstrate that it was more likely than not that the related deferred tax assets will be realized. This was primarily due to factors such as cumulative losses in recent years and the inability to demonstrate profits within the specific jurisdictions over the relevant carryforward periods.

TAX EXAMINATIONS AND LITIGATION

We file a consolidated U.S. federal income tax return with our eligible U.S. subsidiaries. Income earned by subsidiaries operating outside the U.S. is taxed, and income tax expense is recorded, based on applicable U.S. and foreign law.

The statute of limitations for all tax years prior to 2000 has expired for our consolidated federal income tax return. We are currently under examination for the tax years 2000 through 2013.

On March 20, 2008, we received a Statutory Notice of Deficiency (Notice) from the IRS for years 1997 to 1999. The Notice asserted that we owe additional taxes and penalties for these years primarily due to the disallowance of foreign tax credits associated with cross-border financing transactions. The transactions that are the subject of the Notice extend beyond the period covered by the

Notice, and the IRS has administratively challenged the later periods. The IRS has also administratively challenged other cross-border transactions in later years. We have paid the assessed tax plus interest and penalties for 1997 to 1999. On February 26, 2009, we filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Southern District) seeking a refund of approximately \$306 million in taxes, interest and penalties paid with respect to the 1997 taxable year. We allege that the IRS improperly disallowed foreign tax credits and that our taxable income should be reduced as a result of the 2005 restatement of our consolidated financial statements.

We also filed an administrative refund claim on September 9, 2010 for our 1998 and 1999 tax years.

On August 1, 2012, we filed a motion for partial summary judgment related to the disallowance of foreign tax credits associated with cross border financing transactions in the Southern District of New York. The Southern District of New York denied our summary judgment motion and upon AIG's appeal, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (the Second Circuit) affirmed the denial. AIG's petition for certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court from the decision of the Second Circuit was denied on March 7, 2016. As a result, the case has been remanded back to the Southern District of New York for a jury trial.

In January 2018, the parties reached non-binding agreements in principle on issues presented in the dispute and are currently reviewing the computations reflecting the settlement terms. The resolution is not final and is subject to various reviews. In 2019, we agreed with the IRS to execute an agreement for the tax years at issue in which AIG waives restrictions on the assessment of additional tax related to the settlement of the underlying issues in those tax years. The litigation has been stayed pending the outcome of the review process. We can provide no assurance regarding the outcome of any such litigation or whether binding compromised settlements with the parties will ultimately be reached. We currently believe that we have adequate reserves for the potential liabilities that may result from these matters.

ACCOUNTING FOR UNCERTAINTY IN INCOME TAXES

The following table presents a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the total amounts of gross unrecognized tax benefits:

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018	2017
Gross unrecognized tax benefits, beginning of year	\$ 4,709	\$ 4,707	\$ 4,530
Increases in tax positions for prior years	51	14	210
Decreases in tax positions for prior years	(1)	(6)	(33)
Increases in tax positions for current year	4	-	-
Settlements	(1)	(6)	-
Gross unrecognized tax benefits, end of year	\$ 4,762	\$ 4,709	\$ 4,707

At December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, our unrecognized tax benefits, excluding interest and penalties, were \$4.8 billion, \$4.7 billion and \$4.7 billion, respectively. The activity for the year ended December 31, 2019 includes increases primarily related to open tax issues and audits in state and local jurisdictions. The activity for the year ended 2018 is not material. The activity for the year ended December 31, 2017 includes increases for amounts associated with cross border financing transactions and the impact of settlement discussions with the IRS related to certain other open tax issues unrelated to the cross border financing transactions.

At December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, our unrecognized tax benefits related to tax positions that, if recognized, would not affect the effective tax rate because they relate to such factors as the timing, rather than the permissibility, of the deduction were \$43 million, \$38 million and \$28 million, respectively. Accordingly, at December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the amounts of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would favorably affect the effective tax rate were \$4.7 billion, \$4.7 billion and \$4.7 billion, respectively.

Interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits are recognized in income tax expense. At December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, we had accrued liabilities of \$2.4 billion, \$2.2 billion, and \$2.0 billion, respectively, for the payment of interest (net of the federal benefit) and penalties. For the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, we accrued expense of \$236 million, \$190 million and \$776 million, respectively, for the payment of interest and penalties. The activity for the period ended December 31, 2018, is primarily related to a decrease in the expected federal benefit of interest due to the U.S. corporate tax rate reduction and to an increase in interest and penalties associated with cross border financing transactions.

We believe it is reasonably possible that our unrecognized tax benefits could decrease within the next 12 months by as much as \$3.6 billion, principally as a result of potential resolutions or settlements of prior years' tax items. The prior years' tax items include unrecognized tax benefits related to the deductibility of certain expenses and matters related to cross border financing transactions.

Listed below are the tax years that remain subject to examination by major tax jurisdictions:

At December 31, 2019	Open Tax Years
Major Tax Jurisdiction	
United States	2000-2018
Australia	2015-2018
France	2017-2019
Japan	2013-2018
Korea	2014-2018
Singapore	2015-2018
United Kingdom	2018-2019

24. Quarterly Financial Information (Unaudited)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS)

	Three Months Ended							
	March 31,		June 30,		September 30,		December 31,	
(dollars in millions, except per common share data)	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Total revenues	\$ 12,456	\$ 11,712	\$ 12,561	\$ 11,631	\$ 12,914	\$ 11,486	\$ 11,815	\$ 12,560
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes*	1,154	1,227	1,837	1,252	1,260	(1,527)	1,036	(695)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	(39)	49	(2)
Net income (loss)	937	949	1,390	931	973	(1,259)	869	(560)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	283	11	281	(6)	317	-	(60)	62
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG	654	938	1,109	937	656	(1,259)	929	(622)
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ 654	\$ 938	\$ 1,102	\$ 937	\$ 648	\$ (1,259)	\$ 922	\$ (622)
Income (loss) per common share attributable to AIG common shareholders:								
Basic:								
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.75	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.26	\$ 1.04	\$ 0.74	\$ (1.37)	\$ 0.99	\$ (0.70)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.06	\$ -
Diluted:								
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.75	\$ 1.01	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.02	\$ 0.72	\$ (1.37)	\$ 0.97	\$ (0.70)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.06	\$ -
Weighted average shares outstanding:								
Basic	875,383,084	907,951,597	876,382,884	903,215,488	877,009,495	895,237,359	878,210,228	887,508,718
Diluted	877,512,244	925,266,577	888,325,042	916,572,481	895,814,410	895,237,359	896,380,725	887,508,718
Noteworthy quarterly items - (income) expense:								
Prior year unfavorable (favorable) development	(15)	(40)	(132)	(26)	(74)	949	(119)	546
Restructuring and other costs	47	24	60	200	67	35	44	136

* For the three-month period ended December 31, 2018, our results include out of period adjustments relating to prior periods that decreased Net income attributable to AIG common shareholders by \$87 million, and decreased Income from continuing operations before income taxes by \$132 million. The out of period adjustments for the three-month period are primarily related to decreases in Premiums and decreases in Net realized capital gains and losses. We determined that these adjustments were not material to the current quarter or to any previously reported quarterly financial statements. Had these adjustments been recorded in their appropriate periods, Net income attributable to AIG common shareholders for the three-month period ended September 30, 2018 would have decreased by \$40 million with no impact to the three-month periods ended June 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

25. Information Provided in Connection with Outstanding Debt

The following Condensed Consolidating Financial Statements reflect the results of Validus and AIGLH, each a holding company and a 100 percent owned subsidiary of AIG. AIG provides a full and unconditional guarantee of the senior notes of Validus and all outstanding debt of AIGLH.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEETS

(in millions)	American International Group, Inc. (As Guarantor)	Validus Holdings, Ltd.	AIGLH	Other Subsidiaries	Reclassifications and Eliminations	Consolidated AIG
December 31, 2019						
Assets:						
Short-term investments ^(a)	\$ 3,329	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,496	\$ (2,595)	\$ 13,230
Other investments ^(b)	4,804	-	-	319,622	(41)	324,385
Total investments	8,133	-	-	332,118	(2,636)	337,615
Cash	2	8	9	2,837	-	2,856
Loans to subsidiaries ^(c)	35,352	-	-	715	(36,067)	-
Investment in consolidated subsidiaries ^(c)	39,921	3,646	30,216	-	(73,783)	-
Other assets, including deferred income taxes ^(d)	14,391	1,793	17	170,642	(2,250)	184,593
Total assets	\$ 97,799	\$ 5,447	\$ 30,242	\$ 506,312	\$ (114,736)	\$ 525,064
Liabilities:						
Insurance liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 302,406	\$ -	\$ 302,406
Long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	22,030	353	643	12,324	-	35,350
Other liabilities, including intercompany balances ^(b)	9,379	10	42	115,313	(4,863)	119,881
Loans from subsidiaries ^(c)	715	-	-	35,353	(36,068)	-
Total liabilities	32,124	363	685	465,396	(40,931)	457,637
Total AIG shareholders' equity	65,675	5,084	29,557	39,164	(73,805)	65,675
Non-redeemable noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	1,752	-	1,752
Total equity	65,675	5,084	29,557	40,916	(73,805)	67,427
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 97,799	\$ 5,447	\$ 30,242	\$ 506,312	\$ (114,736)	\$ 525,064
December 31, 2018						
Assets:						
Short-term investments ^(a)	\$ 1,141	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ 10,329	\$ (1,798)	\$ 9,674
Other investments ^(b)	3,377	-	-	301,158	-	304,535
Total investments	4,518	2	-	311,487	(1,798)	314,209
Cash	2	9	9	2,853	-	2,873
Loans to subsidiaries ^(c)	34,963	-	-	615	(35,578)	-
Investment in consolidated subsidiaries ^(c)	33,300	4,029	25,058 ^(e)	-	(62,387) ^(e)	-
Other assets, including deferred income taxes ^(d)	15,389	1,798	124	159,430	(1,839)	174,902
Total assets	\$ 88,172	\$ 5,838	\$ 25,191	\$ 474,385	\$ (101,602)	\$ 491,984
Liabilities:						
Insurance liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 293,652	\$ -	\$ 293,652
Long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	22,422	359	643	11,116	-	34,540
Other liabilities, including intercompany balances ^(b)	8,774	228	144	100,974	(3,637)	106,483
Loans from subsidiaries ^(c)	615	-	-	34,963	(35,578)	-
Total liabilities	31,811	587	787	440,705	(39,215)	434,675
Total AIG shareholders' equity	56,361	5,251	24,404^(e)	32,732	(62,387)^(e)	56,361
Non-redeemable noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	948	-	948
Total equity	56,361	5,251	24,404	33,680	(62,387)	57,309
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 88,172	\$ 5,838	\$ 25,191	\$ 474,385	\$ (101,602)	\$ 491,984

(a) At December 31, 2019, includes restricted cash of \$102 million and \$86 million for American International Group, Inc. (as Guarantor) and Other Subsidiaries, respectively. At December 31, 2018, includes restricted cash of \$124 million and \$18 million for American International Group, Inc. (as Guarantor) and Other Subsidiaries, respectively.

(b) Includes intercompany derivative positions, which are reported at fair value before credit valuation adjustment.

(c) Eliminated in consolidation.

(d) At December 31, 2019, includes restricted cash of \$1 million and \$242 million for American International Group, Inc. (as Guarantor) and Other Subsidiaries, respectively. At December 31, 2018, includes restricted cash of \$1 million and \$342 million for American International Group, Inc. (as Guarantor) and Other Subsidiaries, respectively.

(e) The Investment in consolidated subsidiaries amounts for AIGLH and Reclassifications and Eliminations in 2018 have been revised from \$26.3 billion to \$25.1 billion and from \$(63.7) billion to \$(62.4) billion, respectively, to correct Total assets in 2018. The AIG shareholders' equity amounts for AIGLH and Reclassifications and Eliminations in 2018 have been revised from \$25.7 billion to \$24.4 billion and from \$(63.7) billion to \$(62.4) billion, respectively, to correct Total equity in 2018. These corrections in 2018 have no impact on AIG's consolidated financial statements and are not considered material to previously issued financial statements.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS)

<i>(in millions)</i>	American International Group, Inc. (As Guarantor)	Validus Holdings, Ltd.	AIGLH	Other Subsidiaries	Reclassifications and Eliminations	Consolidated AIG
Year Ended December 31, 2019						
Revenues:						
Equity in earnings of consolidated subsidiaries ^(a)	\$ 3,863	\$ 303	\$ 325	\$ -	\$ (4,491)	\$ -
Other income	1,156	9	-	48,751	(170)	49,746
Total revenues	5,019	312	325	48,751	(4,661)	49,746
Expenses:						
Interest expense	985	17	50	380	(15)	1,417
Loss on extinguishment of debt	-	-	-	32	-	32
Other expenses	729	18	3	42,415	(155)	43,010
Total expenses	1,714	35	53	42,827	(170)	44,459
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense (benefit)	3,305	277	272	5,924	(4,491)	5,287
Income tax expense (benefit)	(45)	-	(6)	1,217	-	1,166
Income (loss) from continuing operations	3,350	277	278	4,707	(4,491)	4,121
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(2)	-	-	50	-	48
Net income (loss)	3,348	277	278	4,757	(4,491)	4,169
Less:						
Net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	821	-	821
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG	\$ 3,348	\$ 277	\$ 278	\$ 3,936	\$ (4,491)	\$ 3,348
Year Ended December 31, 2018						
Revenues:						
Equity in earnings of consolidated subsidiaries ^(a)	\$ (580)	\$ (240)	\$ 3,359 ^(b)	\$ -	\$ (2,539) ^(b)	\$ -
Other income	938	23	1	46,506	(79)	47,389
Total revenues	358	(217)	3,360	46,506	(2,618)	47,389
Expenses:						
Interest expense	954	18	50	302	(15)	1,309
Loss on extinguishment of debt	-	-	-	7	-	7
Other expenses	803	27	3	45,048	(65)	45,816
Total expenses	1,757	45	53	45,357	(80)	47,132
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense (benefit)	(1,399)	(262)	3,307	1,149	(2,538)	257
Income tax expense (benefit)	(1,433)	-	39	1,548	-	154
Income (loss) from continuing operations	34	(262)	3,268	(399)	(2,538)	103
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(40)	-	-	(2)	-	(42)
Net income (loss)	(6)	(262)	3,268	(401)	(2,538)	61
Less:						
Net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	67	-	67
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG	\$ (6)	\$ (262)	\$ 3,268	\$ (468)	\$ (2,538)	\$ (6)

	American International Group, Inc. (As Guarantor)	Validus Holdings, Ltd.	AIGLH	Other Subsidiaries	Reclassifications and Eliminations	Consolidated AIG
<i>(in millions)</i>						
Year Ended December 31, 2017						
Revenues:						
Equity in earnings of consolidated subsidiaries ^(a)	\$ (149)	\$ -	\$ 1,328 ^(b)	\$ -	\$ (1,179) ^(b)	\$ -
Other income	891	-	-	48,802	(173)	49,520
Total revenues	742	-	1,328	48,802	(1,352)	49,520
Expenses:						
Interest expense	949	-	50	176	(7)	1,168
(Gain) loss on extinguishment of debt	2	-	-	(7)	-	(5)
Other expenses	952	-	2	46,116	(179)	46,891
Total expenses	1,903	-	52	46,285	(186)	48,054
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense (benefit)	(1,161)	-	1,276	2,517	(1,166)	1,466
Income tax expense (benefit)	4,922	-	(3)	2,607	-	7,526
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(6,083)	-	1,279	(90)	(1,166)	(6,060)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(1)	-	-	5	-	4
Net income (loss)	(6,084)	-	1,279	(85)	(1,166)	(6,056)
Less:						
Net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	28	-	28
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG	\$ (6,084)	\$ -	\$ 1,279	\$ (113)	\$ (1,166)	\$ (6,084)

(a) Eliminated in consolidation.

(b) Equity in earnings of consolidated subsidiaries amounts for AIGLH and Reclassifications and Eliminations in 2018 have been revised from \$2.8 billion to \$3.4 billion and from \$(2.0) billion to \$(2.5) billion, respectively, to correct Total revenues in 2018. Equity in earnings of consolidated subsidiaries amounts for AIGLH and Reclassifications and Eliminations in 2017 have been revised from \$1.9 billion to \$1.3 billion and from \$(1.8) billion to \$(1.2) billion, respectively, to correct Total revenues in 2017. These corrections in 2018 and 2017 have no impact on AIG's consolidated financial statements and are not considered material to previously issued financial statements.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

<i>(in millions)</i>	American International Group, Inc. (As Guarantor)	Validus Holdings, Ltd.	AIGLH	Other Subsidiaries	Reclassifications and Eliminations	Consolidated AIG
Year Ended December 31, 2019						
Net income (loss)	\$ 3,348	\$ 277	\$ 278	\$ 4,757	\$ (4,491)	\$ 4,169
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6,395	1	6,209	6,370	(12,560)	6,415
Comprehensive income (loss)	9,743	278	6,487	11,127	(17,051)	10,584
Total comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	841	-	841
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to AIG	\$ 9,743	\$ 278	\$ 6,487	\$ 10,286	\$ (17,051)	\$ 9,743
Year Ended December 31, 2018						
Net income (loss)	\$ (6)	\$ (262)	\$ 3,268 ^(a)	\$ (401)	\$ (2,538) ^(a)	\$ 61
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(6,302)	-	(4,555) ^(b)	(6,810) ^(b)	11,374 ^(b)	(6,293)
Comprehensive income (loss)	(6,308)	(262)	(1,287)	(7,211)	8,836	(6,232)
Total comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	76	-	76
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to AIG	\$ (6,308)	\$ (262)	\$ (1,287)	\$ (7,287)	\$ 8,836	\$ (6,308)
Year Ended December 31, 2017						
Net income (loss)	\$ (6,084)	\$ -	\$ 1,279 ^(a)	\$ (85)	\$ (1,166) ^(a)	\$ (6,056)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	2,235	-	1,844 ^(b)	2,021 ^(b)	(3,865) ^(b)	2,235
Comprehensive income (loss)	(3,849)	-	3,123	1,936	(5,031)	(3,821)
Total comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	28	-	28
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to AIG	\$ (3,849)	\$ -	\$ 3,123	\$ 1,908	\$ (5,031)	\$ (3,849)

(a) Net income (loss) amounts for AIGLH and Reclassifications and Eliminations in 2018 have been revised from \$2.8 billion to \$3.3 billion and from \$(2.0) billion to \$(2.5) billion, respectively, to correct Comprehensive income (loss) in 2018. Net income (loss) amounts for AIGLH and Reclassifications and Eliminations in 2017 have been revised from \$1.9 billion to \$1.3 billion and from \$(1.8) billion to \$(1.2) billion, respectively, to correct Comprehensive income (loss) in 2017. These corrections in 2018 and 2017 have no impact on AIG's consolidated financial statements and are not considered material to previously issued financial statements.

(b) The Other comprehensive income (loss) amounts for AIGLH, Other Subsidiaries, and Reclassifications and Eliminations in 2018 have been revised from \$2.5 billion to \$(4.6) billion, from \$12.3 billion to \$(6.8) billion, and from \$(14.8) billion to \$11.4 billion, respectively, to correct Comprehensive income (loss) in 2018. The Other comprehensive income (loss) amounts for AIGLH, Other Subsidiaries, and Reclassifications and Eliminations in 2017 have been revised from \$7.8 billion to \$1.8 billion, from \$17.8 billion to \$2.0 billion, and from \$(25.7) billion to \$(3.9) billion, respectively, to correct Comprehensive income (loss) in 2017. These corrections in 2018 and 2017 have no impact on AIG's consolidated financial statements and are not considered material to previously issued financial statements.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

<i>(in millions)</i>	American International Group, Inc. (As Guarantor)	Validus Holdings, Ltd.	AIGLH	Other Subsidiaries	Reclassifications and Eliminations	Consolidated AIG
Year Ended December 31, 2019						
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ 3,484	\$ 187	\$ 1,470	\$ (1,439)	\$ (4,630)	\$ (928)
Cash flows from investing activities:						
Sales of investments	2,313	2	-	63,830	(583)	65,562
Sales of divested businesses, net	-	-	-	2	-	2
Purchase of investments	(2,957)	-	-	(66,535)	583	(68,909)
Loans to subsidiaries - net	513	-	-	(93)	(420)	-
Contributions from (to) subsidiaries - net	(237)	-	-	-	237	-
Net change in short-term investments	(2,170)	-	-	(1,463)	-	(3,633)
Other, net	67	-	-	1,436	-	1,503
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(2,471)	2	-	(2,823)	(183)	(5,475)
Cash flows from financing activities:						
Issuance of long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	595	-	-	3,286	-	3,881
Repayments of long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	(1,006)	-	-	(2,196)	-	(3,202)
Issuance of preferred stock	485	-	-	-	-	485
Purchase of common stock	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercompany loans - net	93	-	-	(513)	420	-
Cash dividends paid on preferred stock	(22)	-	-	-	-	(22)
Cash dividends paid on common stock	(1,114)	(190)	(1,470)	(2,970)	4,630	(1,114)
Other, net	(66)	-	-	6,654	(237)	6,351
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(1,035)	(190)	(1,470)	4,261	4,813	6,379
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and restricted cash	-	-	-	16	-	16
Change in cash and restricted cash	(22)	(1)	-	15	-	(8)
Cash and restricted cash at beginning of year	127	9	9	3,213	-	3,358
Change in cash of businesses held for sale	-	-	-	(63)	-	(63)
Cash and restricted cash at end of year	\$ 105	\$ 8	\$ 9	\$ 3,165	\$ -	\$ 3,287
Year Ended December 31, 2018						
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ 1,256	\$ 656	\$ 2,445	\$ 1,651	\$ (5,947)	\$ 61
Cash flows from investing activities:						
Sales of investments	5,587	13	-	59,918	(3,206)	62,312
Sales of divested businesses, net	-	-	-	10	-	10
Purchase of investments	(1,980)	-	-	(59,778)	3,206	(58,552)
Loans to subsidiaries - net	868	-	-	(90)	(778)	-
Contributions from (to) subsidiaries - net	1	-	-	-	(1)	-
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash and restricted cash acquired	(5,475)	112	-	(354)	-	(5,717)
Net change in short-term investments	1,533	-	-	(9)	-	1,524
Other, net	(73)	-	-	273	-	200
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	461	125	-	(30)	(779)	(223)
Cash flows from financing activities:						
Issuance of long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	2,470	-	-	2,264	-	4,734
Repayments of long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	(1,493)	(350)	-	(1,829)	-	(3,672)
Purchase of common stock	(1,739)	-	-	-	-	(1,739)
Intercompany loans - net	90	-	-	(868)	778	-
Cash dividends paid on common stock	(1,138)	(6)	(2,456)	(3,485)	5,947	(1,138)
Other, net	212	(416)	-	2,812	1	2,609

Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(1,598)	(772)	(2,456)	(1,106)	6,726	794
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and restricted cash	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)
Change in cash and restricted cash	119	9	(11)	504	-	621
Cash and restricted cash at beginning of year	8	-	20	2,709	-	2,737
Cash and restricted cash at end of year	\$ 127	\$ 9	\$ 9	\$ 3,213	\$ -	\$ 3,358

	American International Group, Inc. (As Guarantor)	Validus Holdings, Ltd.	AIGLH	Other Subsidiaries	Reclassifications and Eliminations	Consolidated AIG
<i>(in millions)</i>						
Year Ended December 31, 2017						
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ 36	\$ -	\$ 1,413	\$ (6,659)	\$ (2,608)	\$ (7,818)
Cash flows from investing activities:						
Sales of investments	5,821	-	-	74,477	(3,758)	76,540
Sales of divested businesses, net	40	-	-	752	-	792
Purchase of investments	(2,465)	-	-	(64,539)	3,758	(63,246)
Loans to subsidiaries - net	199	-	-	63	(262)	-
Contributions from (to) subsidiaries - net	2,446	-	-	-	(2,446)	-
Net change in short-term investments	1,994	-	-	104	-	2,098
Other, net	(183)	-	(5)	(1,955)	-	(2,143)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	7,852	-	(5)	8,902	(2,708)	14,041
Cash flows from financing activities:						
Issuance of long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	1,505	-	-	1,851	-	3,356
Repayments of long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	(1,724)	-	-	(1,974)	-	(3,698)
Purchase of common stock	(6,275)	-	-	-	-	(6,275)
Intercompany loans - net	(63)	-	-	(199)	262	-
Cash dividends paid on common stock	(1,172)	-	(1,422)	(1,186)	2,608	(1,172)
Other, net	(154)	-	-	(200)	2,446	2,092
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(7,883)	-	(1,422)	(1,708)	5,316	(5,697)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and restricted cash	-	-	-	(29)	-	(29)
Change in cash and restricted cash	5	-	(14)	506	-	497
Cash and restricted cash at beginning of year	3	-	34	2,070	-	2,107
Change in cash of businesses held for sale	-	-	-	133	-	133
Cash and restricted cash at end of year	\$ 8	\$ -	\$ 20	\$ 2,709	\$ -	\$ 2,737

SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURE OF CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING CASH FLOW INFORMATION

<i>(in millions)</i>	American International Group, Inc. (As Guarantor)	Validus Holdings, Ltd.	AIGLH	Other Subsidiaries	Reclassifications and Eliminations	Consolidated AIG
Year Ended December 31, 2019						
Cash	\$ 2	\$ 8	\$ 9	\$ 2,837	\$ -	\$ 2,856
Restricted cash included in Short-term investments	102	-	-	86	-	188
Restricted cash included in Other assets	1	-	-	242	-	243
Total cash and restricted cash shown in the Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows	\$ 105	\$ 8	\$ 9	\$ 3,165	\$ -	\$ 3,287
Cash (paid) received during the year ended December 31, 2019 for:						
Interest:						
Third party	\$ (941)	\$ (22)	\$ (50)	\$ (313)	\$ -	\$ (1,326)
Intercompany	(3)	45	-	(42)	-	-
Taxes:						
Income tax authorities	\$ (11)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (241)	\$ -	\$ (252)
Intercompany	1,179	2	-	(1,181)	-	-
Year Ended December 31, 2018						
Cash	\$ 2	\$ 9	\$ 9	\$ 2,853	\$ -	\$ 2,873
Restricted cash included in Short-term investments	124	-	-	18	-	142
Restricted cash included in Other assets	1	-	-	342	-	343
Total cash and restricted cash shown in the Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows	\$ 127	\$ 9	\$ 9	\$ 3,213	\$ -	\$ 3,358
Cash (paid) received during the year ended December 31, 2018 for:						
Interest:						
Third party	\$ (914)	\$ (17)	\$ (48)	\$ (333)	\$ -	\$ (1,312)
Intercompany	1	-	(1)	-	-	-
Taxes:						
Income tax authorities	\$ (32)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (122)	\$ -	\$ (154)
Intercompany	895	-	-	(895)	-	-
Year Ended December 31, 2017						
Cash	\$ 3	\$ -	\$ 20	\$ 2,339	\$ -	\$ 2,362
Restricted cash included in Short-term investments	4	-	-	54	-	58
Restricted cash included in Other assets	1	-	-	316	-	317
Total cash and restricted cash shown in the Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows	\$ 8	\$ -	\$ 20	\$ 2,709	\$ -	\$ 2,737
Cash (paid) received during the year ended December 31, 2017 for:						
Interest:						
Third party	\$ (948)	\$ -	\$ (48)	\$ (286)	\$ -	\$ (1,282)
Intercompany	-	-	(1)	1	-	-
Taxes:						
Income tax authorities	\$ (329)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (215)	\$ -	\$ (544)
Intercompany	614	-	-	(614)	-	-

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, INC. (AS GUARANTOR) SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH ACTIVITIES:

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018	2017
Intercompany non-cash financing and investing activities:			
Capital contributions	\$ 15	\$ 2,369	\$ 259
Dividends received in the form of securities	702	745	735
Return of capital	15	2,706	26

26. Subsequent Events**DIVIDENDS DECLARED**

On February 12, 2020, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG Common Stock of \$0.32 per share, payable on March 30, 2020 to shareholders of record on March 16, 2020. On February 12, 2020, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG's Series A Preferred Stock of \$365.625 per share, payable on March 16, 2020 to holders of record on February 28, 2020.

Part II

ITEM 9 | Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

ITEM 9A | Controls and Procedures

EVALUATION OF DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. In connection with the preparation of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, an evaluation was carried out by AIG management, with the participation of AIG's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act), as of December 31, 2019. Based on this evaluation, AIG's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2019.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of AIG is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. AIG's internal control over financial reporting is a process, under the supervision of AIG's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of AIG's financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

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

AIG management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019 based on the criteria established in the 2013 *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

AIG management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2019, our internal control over financial reporting was effective based on the criteria articulated in the 2013 *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the COSO. The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report, which is included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2019 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Part III

ITEM 10 | Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

All information required by Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of this Form 10-K is incorporated by reference from the definitive proxy statement for AIG's 2019 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, which will be filed with the SEC not later than 120 days after the close of the fiscal year pursuant to Regulation 14A.

ITEM 11 | Executive Compensation

See Item 10 herein.

ITEM 12 | Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

See Item 10 herein.

ITEM 13 | Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

See Item 10 herein.

ITEM 14 | Principal Accounting Fees and Services

See Item 10 herein.

Part IV

ITEM 15 | Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Financial Statements and Schedules. *See accompanying Index to Financial Statements.*

(b) Exhibits. *See accompanying Exhibit Index.*

ITEM 16 | Form 10-K Summary

None.

Exhibit Index

Exhibit Number	Description	Location
2	Plan of acquisition, reorganization, arrangement, liquidation or succession	
	(1) Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of August 15, 2016 between American International Group, Inc. and Arch Capital Group Ltd.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on August 16, 2016 (File No. 1-8787).
	(2) First Amendment to Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of December 29, 2016 between American International Group, Inc. and Arch Capital Group Ltd.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.51 to AIG's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 (File No. 1-8787).
	(3) Agreement and Plan of Merger, by and among AIG, Venus Holdings Limited and Validus Holdings, Ltd., dated January 21, 2018	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 22, 2018 (File No. 1-8787).
	(4) Membership Interest Purchase Agreement, by and among AIG, Fortitude Group Holdings, LLC, Carlyle FRL, L.P., The Carlyle Group L.P., T&D United Capital Co., LTD. And T&D Holdings, Inc., dated as of November 25, 2019	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 25, 2019 (File No. 1-8787).
3	Articles of incorporation and by-laws	
3(i)	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of AIG	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 28, 2017 (File No. 1-8787).
3(ii)	Certificate of Designations of AIG with respect to Series A Preferred Stock, dated March 8, 2019	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to AIG's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed with the SEC on March 13, 2019 (File No. 1-8787).
3(iii)	AIG By-laws, amended November 16, 2015	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 16, 2015 (File No. 1-8787).
4	Instruments defining the rights of security holders, including indentures	Certain instruments defining the rights of holders of long-term debt securities of AIG and its subsidiaries are omitted pursuant to Item 601(b)(4)(iii) of Regulation S-K. AIG hereby undertakes to furnish to the Commission, upon request, copies of any such instruments.
	(1) Warrant Agreement (including Form of Warrant), dated as of January 6, 2011, between AIG and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as Warrant Agent	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 7, 2011 (File No. 1-8787).
	(2) Tax Asset Protection Plan, dated as of March 9, 2011, between AIG and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as Rights Agent, including as Exhibit A the forms of Rights Certificate and of Election to Exercise	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 9, 2011 (File No. 1-8787).
	(3) Amendment No. 1, dated as of January 8, 2014, to Tax Asset Protection Plan, between AIG and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Rights Agent	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 8, 2014 (File No. 1-8787).
	(4) Amendment No. 2, dated as of December 14, 2016, to Tax Asset Protection Plan, between AIG and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Rights Agent	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 14, 2016 (File No. 1-8787).
	(5) Amendment No. 3, dated as of December 11, 2019, to Tax Asset Protection Plan, between Equiniti Trust Company, as successor to Wells Fargo Shareowner Services, a former division of Wells Fargo Bank, as Rights Agent	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 11, 2019 (File No. 1-8787).
	(6) Description of Registrant's Securities	Filed herewith.

	(7) Deposit Agreement, dated March 14, 2019, among AIG, Equiniti Trust Company, as depositary, and the holders from time to time of the depositary receipts described therein	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 14, 2019 (File No. 1-8787).
	(8) Form of depositary receipt representing the Depositary Shares (included in Exhibit A to Exhibit 4.7)	
9	Voting Trust Agreement	None.
10	Material contracts	
	(1) AIG Amended and Restated Executive Severance Plan*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 26, 2008 (File No. 1-8787).
	(2) AIG Amended and Restated 2007 Stock Incentive Plan*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.62 to AIG's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 (File No. 1-8787).
	(3) AIG Amended and Restated Form of Non-Employee Director Deferred Stock Units Award Agreement*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.69 to AIG's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 (File No. 1-8787).
	(4) Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of June 27, 2017, among AIG, the subsidiary borrowers party thereto, the lenders party thereto, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and each Several L/C Agent party thereto	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 27, 2017 (File No. 1-8787).
	(5) American International Group, Inc. 2010 Stock Incentive Plan*	Incorporated by reference to AIG's Definitive Proxy Statement, dated April 12, 2010 (Filed No. 1-8787).
	(6) AIG Amended Form of 2010 Stock Incentive Plan DSU Award Agreement*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to AIG's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2012 (File No. 1-8787).
	(7) Release and Restrictive Covenant Agreement between AIG and Peter Hancock*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 8, 2010 (File No. 1-8787).
	(8) Non-Competition and Non-Solicitation Agreement between AIG and Peter Hancock, dated February 8, 2010*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.4 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 8, 2010 (File No. 1-8787).
	(9) Letter Agreement, dated August 14, 2013, between AIG and Kevin Hogan*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to AIG's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 (File No. 1-8787).
	(10) Non-Solicitation and Non-Disclosure Agreement, dated August 14, 2013, between AIG and Kevin Hogan*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to AIG's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 (File No. 1-8787).
	(11) Introductory Bonus Agreement, dated August 14, 2013, between AIG and Kevin Hogan*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to AIG's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 (File No. 1-8787).
	(12) Executive Officer Form of Release and Restrictive Covenant Agreement*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to AIG's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016 (File No. 1-8787).
	(13) AIG Non-Qualified Retirement Income Plan (as amended)*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to AIG's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2015 (File No. 1-8787).

(14) Master Transaction Agreement, dated as of April 19, 2011, by and among American Home Assurance Company, Chartis Casualty Company (f/k/a American International South Insurance Company), Chartis Property Casualty Company (f/k/a AIG Casualty Company), Commerce and Industry Insurance Company, Granite State Insurance Company, Illinois National Insurance Co., National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., New Hampshire Insurance Company, The Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, Chartis Select Insurance Company (f/k/a AIG Excess Liability Insurance Company Ltd.), Chartis Specialty Insurance Company (f/k/a American International Specialty Lines Insurance Company), Landmark Insurance Company, Lexington Insurance Company, AIU Insurance Company, American International Reinsurance Company, Ltd. and American Home Assurance Company, National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., New Hampshire Insurance Company and Chartis Overseas Limited acting as members of the Chartis Overseas Association as respects business written or assumed by or from affiliated companies of Chartis Inc. (collectively, the Reinsureds), Eaglestone Reinsurance Company and National Indemnity Company	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to AIG's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 (File No. 1-8787).
(15) AIG 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended)*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.35 to AIG's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 (File No. 1-8787).
(16) Form of 2015 Performance Share Units Award Agreement*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to AIG's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 (File No. 1-8787).
(17) AIG Clawback Policy*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 27, 2013 (File No. 1-8787).
(18) AIG 2013 Short-Term Incentive Plan*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to AIG's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2014 (File No. 1-8787).
(19) Form of 2013 Short-Term Incentive Plan Award Letter*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 27, 2013 (File No. 1-8787).
(20) AIG Annual Short-Term Incentive Plan (as amended)*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.43 on AIG's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 (File No. 1-8787).
(21) AIG 2013 Omnibus Incentive Plan*	Incorporated by reference to Appendix B in AIG's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A, dated April 4, 2013 (File No. 1-8787).
(22) AIG 2012 Executive Severance Plan (as amended)*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of AIG's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2016 (File No. 1-8787).
(23) Form of AIG 2013 Omnibus Incentive Plan Non-Employee Director DSU Award Agreement*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.52 to AIG's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 (File No. 1-8787).
(24) Aggregate Excess of Loss Reinsurance Agreement, dated January 20, 2017, by and between AIG Assurance Company, AIG Property Casualty Company, AIG Specialty Insurance Company, AIU Insurance Company, American Home Assurance Company, Commerce and Industry Insurance Company, Granite State Insurance Company, Illinois National Insurance Co., Lexington Insurance Company, National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., New Hampshire Insurance Company and The Insurance Company Of The State Of Pennsylvania and National Indemnity Company (portions of this exhibit have been redacted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment).	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 14, 2017 (File No. 1-8787).

(25) Trust Agreement, dated January 20, 2017, by and among National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., National Indemnity Company, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (portions of this exhibit have been redacted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment).	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 14, 2017 (File No. 1-8787).
(26) Parental Guarantee Agreement, dated January 20, 2017, by Berkshire Hathaway Inc. in favor of National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 14, 2017 (File No. 1-8787).
(27) AIG Long Term Incentive Plan*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 17, 2017 (File No. 1-8787).
(28) Form of AIG Long Term Incentive Award Agreement*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 17, 2017 (File No. 1-8787).
(29) Letter Agreement between American International Group, Inc. and Peter D. Hancock, dated March 17, 2017*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 17, 2017 (File No. 1-8787).
(30) Letter Agreement, dated November 3, 2010, between AIG and Siddhartha Sankaran*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to AIG's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2017 (File No. 1-8787).
(31) Non-Competition, Non-Solicitation and Non-Disclosure Agreement, dated November 5, 2010, between AIG and Siddhartha Sankaran*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to AIG's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2017 (File No. 1-8787).
(32) Letter Agreement, dated July 22, 2015, between AIG and Douglas A. Dachille*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to AIG's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2017 (File No. 1-8787).
(33) Non-Solicitation and Non-Disclosure Agreement, dated July 22, 2015, between AIG and Douglas A. Dachille*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to AIG's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2017 (File No. 1-8787).
(34) Letter Agreement, dated May 14, 2017, between American International Group, Inc. and Brian Duperreault*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 15, 2017 (File No. 1-8787).
(35) Form of Stock Option Award Agreement, between American International Group, Inc. and Brian Duperreault*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 15, 2017 (File No. 1-8787).
(36) Letter Agreement, dated July 3, 2017, between American International Group, Inc. and Peter Zaffino*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 6, 2017 (File No. 1-8787).
(37) Non-Solicitation and Non-Disclosure Agreement, dated July 5, 2017, between American International Group, Inc. and Peter Zaffino*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 6, 2017 (File No. 1-8787).
(38) Form of Stock Option Award Agreement, between American International Group, Inc. and Peter Zaffino*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 6, 2017 (File No. 1-8787).
(39) Form of Long Term Incentive Stock Option Award Agreement*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.60 to AIG's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 (File No. 1-8787).
(40) AIG Long Term Incentive Plan (as amended March 2018)*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to AIG's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2018 (File No. 1-8787).
(41) Description of Non-Management Director Compensation*	Incorporated by reference to "Compensation of Directors" in AIG's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A, dated March 27, 2018 (File No. 1-8787).

	(42) AIG Long Term Incentive Plan (as amended and restated September 2018)*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to AIG's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 (File No. 1-8787).
	(43) Release and Restrictive Covenant Agreement between AIG and Siddhartha Sankaran, dated December 7, 2018*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 7, 2018 (File No. 1-8787).
	(44) Letter Agreement, dated May 10, 2018, between AIG and Mark Lyons*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K/A, Amendment No. 1, filed with the SEC on December 14, 2018 (File No. 1-8787).
	(45) Non-Solicitation and Non-Disclosure Agreement, dated May 13, 2018, between AIG and Mark Lyons*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K/A, Amendment No. 1, filed with the SEC on December 14, 2018 (File No. 1-8787).
	(46) AIG Long Term Incentive Plan (as amended and restated April 2019)*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to AIG's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed with the SEC on May 7, 2019 (File No. 1-8787).
	(47) Form of AIG Long Term Incentive Award Agreement*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to AIG's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed with the SEC on May 7, 2019 (File No. 1-8787).
	(48) AIG Long Term Incentive Plan (as amended and restated January 2020)*	Filed herewith.
	(49) Form of AIG Long Term Incentive Award Agreement*	Filed herewith.
21	Subsidiaries of Registrant	Filed herewith.
23	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Filed herewith.
24	Powers of attorney	Included on signature page and filed herewith.
31	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications	Filed herewith.
32	Section 1350 Certifications**	Filed herewith.
101	Interactive data files pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T: (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Income for the three years ended December 31, 2019, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Equity for the three years ended December 31, 2019, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three years ended December 31, 2019, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the three years ended December 31, 2019 and (vi) the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.	Filed herewith.

* This exhibit is a management contract or a compensatory plan or arrangement.

** This information is furnished and not filed for purposes of Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Registrant has duly caused this Annual Report on Form 10-K to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on the 21st of February, 2020.

By /S/ BRIAN DUPERREALT

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Brian Duperreault and Mark D. Lyons, and each of them severally, his or her true and lawful attorney-in-fact, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, to sign in his or her name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to do any and all things and execute any and all instruments that such attorney may deem necessary or advisable under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and any rules, regulations and requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with this Annual Report on Form 10-K and any and all amendments hereto, as fully for all intents and purposes as he or she might or could do in person, and hereby ratifies and confirms all said attorneys-in-fact and agents, each acting alone, and his or her substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this Annual Report on Form 10-K has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities indicated on the 21st of February, 2020.

SIGNATURE	TITLE
/S/ BRIAN DUPERREULT (Brian Duperreault)	Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)
/S/ MARK D. LYONS (Mark D. Lyons)	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)
/S/ JONATHAN WISMER (Jonathan Wismer)	Senior Vice President – Deputy Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)
/S/ W. DON CORNWELL (W. Don Cornwell)	Director
/S/ JOHN H. FITZPATRICK (John H. Fitzpatrick)	Director
/S/ WILLIAM G. JURGENSEN (William G. Jurgensen)	Director
/S/ CHRISTOPHER S. LYNCH (Christopher S. Lynch)	Director
/S/ HENRY S. MILLER (Henry S. Miller)	Director
/S/ LINDA A. MILLS (Linda A. Mills)	Director
/S/ THOMAS F. MOTAMED (Thomas F. Motamed)	Director
/S/ SUZANNE NORA JOHNSON (Suzanne Nora Johnson)	Director
/S/ PETER R. PORRINO (Peter R. Porrino)	Director
/S/ AMY L. SCHIOLDAGER (Amy L. Schioldager)	Director
/S/ DOUGLAS M. STEENLAND (Douglas M. Steenland)	Director
/S/ THERESE M. VAUGHAN (Therese M. Vaughan)	Director

Summary of Investments — Other than Investments in Related Parties

Schedule I

At December 31, 2019		Amount at	
<i>(in millions)</i>		Cost^(a)	which shown in
		Fair Value	the Balance Sheet
Fixed maturities:			
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 7,229	\$ 7,501	\$ 7,501
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	13,960	15,318	15,318
Non-U.S. governments	14,042	14,869	14,869
Public utilities	17,861	19,378	19,378
All other corporate debt securities	120,203	130,276	130,276
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized	66,617	70,426	70,426
Total fixed maturity securities	239,912	257,768	257,768
Equity securities and mutual funds:			
Common stock:			
Public utilities	1	1	1
Banks, trust and insurance companies	151	151	151
Industrial, miscellaneous and all other	380	380	380
Total common stock	532	532	532
Preferred stock	13	13	13
Mutual funds	296	296	296
Total equity securities and mutual funds	841	841	841
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net of allowance	46,984	49,005	46,984
Other invested assets	19,495	18,792	18,792
Short-term investments, at cost (approximates fair value)	13,230	13,230	13,230
Derivative assets^(b)	793	793	793
Total investments	\$ 321,255	\$ 340,429	\$ 338,408

(a) Original cost of fixed maturities is reduced by other-than-temporary impairment charges and by repayments and adjusted for amortization of premiums or accretion of discounts.

(b) The balance is reported in Other assets.

Condensed Financial Information of Registrant

Balance Sheets — Parent Company Only

Schedule II

December 31,		2019	2018
(in millions)			
Assets:			
Short-term investments ^(a)	\$	3,329	\$ 1,141
Other investments		4,804	3,377
Total investments		8,133	4,518
Cash		2	2
Loans to subsidiaries ^(b)		35,352	34,963
Due from affiliates - net ^(b)		1,504	1,206
Intercompany tax receivable ^(b)		3,121	3,053
Deferred income taxes		9,426	10,747
Investment in consolidated subsidiaries ^(b)		39,921	33,300
Other assets ^(c)		340	383
Total assets	\$	97,799	\$ 88,172
Liabilities:			
Due to affiliate ^(b)	\$	3,231	\$ 2,329
Intercompany tax payable ^(b)		2,700	2,954
Notes and bonds payable		20,467	20,853
Junior subordinated debt		1,542	1,548
Series AIGFP matched notes and bonds payable		21	21
Loans from subsidiaries ^(b)		715	615
Other liabilities (includes intercompany derivative liabilities of \$33 in 2019 and \$105 in 2018)		3,448	3,491
Total liabilities		32,124	31,811
AIG Shareholders' equity:			
Preferred stock		485	-
Common stock		4,766	4,766
Treasury stock		(48,987)	(49,144)
Additional paid-in capital		81,345	81,268
Retained earnings		23,084	20,884
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		4,982	(1,413)
Total AIG shareholders' equity		65,675	56,361
Total liabilities and equity	\$	97,799	\$ 88,172

(a) At December 31, 2019 and 2018, included restricted cash of \$102 million and \$124 million, respectively.

(b) Eliminated in consolidation.

(c) At December 31, 2019 and 2018, included restricted cash of \$1 million and \$1 million, respectively.

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Information of Registrant.

Condensed Financial Information of Registrant (Continued)

Statements of Income — Parent Company Only

Schedule II

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018	2017
Revenues:			
Equity in undistributed net income (loss) of consolidated subsidiaries ^(a)	\$ 44	\$ (5,160)	\$ (2,375)
Dividend income from consolidated subsidiaries ^(a)	3,819	4,580	2,226
Interest income ^(b)	1,034	961	656
Net realized capital gains (losses)	(3)	(49)	46
Other income	125	26	189
Expenses:			
Interest expense	985	954	949
Net loss on extinguishment of debt	-	-	2
Net loss on sale of divested businesses	1	3	30
Other expenses	728	800	922
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense (benefit)	3,305	(1,399)	(1,161)
Income tax expense (benefit)	(45)	(1,433)	4,922
Net income (loss)	3,350	34	(6,083)
Loss from discontinued operations	(2)	(40)	(1)
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG Parent Company	\$ 3,348	\$ (6)	\$ (6,084)

(a) Eliminated in consolidation.

(b) Includes interest income on intercompany borrowings of \$904 million, \$840 million and \$512 million on December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively, eliminated in consolidation.

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Information of Registrant.

Condensed Financial Information of Registrant (Continued)

Statements of Comprehensive Income — Parent Company Only

Schedule II

Years Ended December 31, (in millions)	2019	2018	2017
Net income (loss)	\$ 3,348	\$ (6)	\$ (6,084)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6,395	(6,302)	2,235
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to AIG	\$ 9,743	\$ (6,308)	\$ (3,849)

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Information of Registrant.

Condensed Financial Information of Registrant (Continued)
Statements of Cash Flows — Parent Company Only

Schedule II

Years Ended December 31,				
<i>(in millions)</i>				
	2019	2018	2017	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 3,484	\$ 1,256	\$ 36	
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Sales and maturities of investments	2,313	5,587	5,714	
Sales of divested businesses	-	-	40	
Purchase of investments	(2,957)	(1,980)	(2,465)	
Net change in short-term investments	(2,170)	1,533	1,994	
Contributions from (to) subsidiaries - net	(237)	1	2,446	
Acquisition of businesses	-	(5,475)	-	
Payments received on mortgage and other loans receivable	-	-	107	
Loans to subsidiaries - net	513	868	199	
Other, net	67	(73)	(183)	
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(2,471)	461	7,852	
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Issuance of long-term debt	595	2,470	1,505	
Repayments of long-term debt	(1,006)	(1,493)	(1,724)	
Issuance of preferred stock	485	-	-	
Cash dividends paid on preferred stock	(22)	-	-	
Cash dividends paid on common stock	(1,114)	(1,138)	(1,172)	
Loans from subsidiaries - net	93	90	(63)	
Purchase of common stock	-	(1,739)	(6,275)	
Other, net	(66)	212	(154)	
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,035)	(1,598)	(7,883)	
Change in cash and restricted cash	(22)	119	5	
Cash and restricted cash at beginning of year	127	8	3	
Cash and restricted cash at end of year	\$ 105	\$ 127	\$ 8	
Supplementary disclosure of cash flow information:				
Years Ended December 31,				
<i>(in millions)</i>				
	2019	2018	2017	
Cash	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 3	
Restricted cash included in Short-term investments	102	124	4	
Restricted cash included in Other assets	1	1	1	
Total cash and restricted cash shown in Statements of Cash Flows — Parent Company Only	\$ 105	\$ 127	\$ 8	
Cash (paid) received during the period for:				
Interest:				
Third party	\$ (941)	\$ (914)	\$ (948)	
Intercompany	(3)	1	-	
Taxes:				
Income tax authorities	(11)	(32)	(329)	
Intercompany	1,179	895	614	
Intercompany non-cash financing and investing activities:				
Capital contributions	15	2,369	259	
Return of capital	15	2,706	26	
Dividends received in the form of securities	702	745	735	

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Information of Registrant.

NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF REGISTRANT

American International Group, Inc.'s (the Registrant) investments in consolidated subsidiaries are stated at cost plus equity in undistributed income of consolidated subsidiaries. The accompanying condensed financial statements of the Registrant should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto of American International Group, Inc. and subsidiaries included in the Registrant's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 (Annual Report on Form 10-K) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 21, 2020.

The Registrant includes in its Statement of Income dividends from its subsidiaries and equity in undistributed income (loss) of consolidated subsidiaries, which represents the net income (loss) of each of its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

The five-year debt maturity schedule is incorporated by reference from Note 16 to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Registrant files a consolidated federal income tax return with certain subsidiaries and acts as an agent for the consolidated tax group when making payments to the Internal Revenue Service. The Registrant and its subsidiaries have adopted, pursuant to a written agreement, a method of allocating consolidated Federal income taxes. Amounts allocated to the subsidiaries under the written agreement are included in Due from affiliates in the accompanying Condensed Balance Sheets.

Income taxes in the accompanying Condensed Balance Sheets are composed of the Registrant's current and deferred tax assets, the consolidated group's current income tax receivable and deferred taxes related to tax attribute carryforwards of AIG's U.S. consolidated income tax group.

For additional information see Note 23 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The consolidated U.S. deferred tax asset for net operating loss, capital loss and tax credit carryforwards are recorded by the Parent Company, which files the consolidated U.S. Federal income tax return, and are not allocated to its subsidiaries. Generally, as, and if, the consolidated net operating losses and other tax attribute carryforwards are utilized, the intercompany tax balance will be settled with the subsidiaries.

Supplementary Insurance Information

Schedule III

At December 31, 2019 and 2018

Segment (in millions)		Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs	Liability for Unpaid Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses, Future Policy Benefits	Unearned Premiums	Policy and Contract Claims
2019					
General Insurance	\$	2,639	\$ 71,272	\$ 18,022	\$ -
Life and Retirement		7,901	17,963	-	864
Other Operations ^(a)		9	177	10	-
Legacy Operations		658	39,428	237	17
	\$	11,207	\$ 128,840	\$ 18,269	\$ 881
2018					
General Insurance	\$	2,889	\$ 76,185	\$ 18,727	\$ -
Life and Retirement		9,046	14,739	-	851
Other Operations ^(a)		-	47	6	-
Legacy Operations		759	37,603	515	14
	\$	12,694	\$ 128,574	\$ 19,248	\$ 865

For the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017

Segment (in millions)		Premiums and Policy Fees	Net Investment Income	Losses and Loss Expenses Incurred, Benefits	Amortization of Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs	Other Operating Expenses	Net Premiums Written ^(b)
2019							
General Insurance	\$	26,438	\$ 3,444	\$ 17,246	\$ 4,482	\$ 4,621	\$ 25,092
Life and Retirement		6,493	8,461	9,127	650	2,472	-
Other Operations ^(a)		42	234	739	(36)	1,138	420
Legacy Operations		603	2,480	2,122	68	306	(58)
	\$	33,576	\$ 14,619	\$ 29,234	\$ 5,164	\$ 8,537	\$ 25,454
2018							
General Insurance	\$	27,505	\$ 2,668	\$ 20,824	\$ 4,596	\$ 5,222	\$ 26,407
Life and Retirement		5,261	7,922	7,692	680	2,412	-
Other Operations ^(a)		39	(439)	357	5	1,270	387
Legacy Operations		600	2,325	2,293	105	398	3
	\$	33,405	\$ 12,476	\$ 31,166	\$ 5,386	\$ 9,302	\$ 26,797
2017							
General Insurance	\$	26,026	\$ 3,668	\$ 21,642	\$ 3,765	\$ 5,100	\$ 25,438
Life and Retirement		6,844	7,816	8,607	743	2,296	-
Other Operations ^(a)		712	(81)	1,076	(296)	1,227	317
Legacy Operations		727	2,776	2,239	76	484	4
	\$	34,309	\$ 14,179	\$ 33,564	\$ 4,288	\$ 9,107	\$ 25,759

(a) Includes consolidation and elimination entries and reconciling items from adjusted pre-tax income to pre-tax income. See Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(b) Balances reflect the segment changes discussed in Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Reinsurance

Schedule IV

At December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 and for the years then ended

<i>(in millions)</i>	Gross Amount	Ceded to Other Companies	Assumed from Other Companies	Net Amount	Percent of Amount Assumed to Net
2019					
Long-duration insurance in force	\$ 1,185,771	\$ 264,732	\$ 279	\$ 921,318	- %
Premiums Earned:					
General Insurance companies	\$ 30,017	\$ 9,526	\$ 6,395	\$ 26,886	23.8 %
Life and Retirement companies	4,363	916	228	3,675	6.2
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 34,380	\$ 10,442	\$ 6,623	\$ 30,561	21.7 %
2018					
Long-duration insurance in force	\$ 1,094,774	\$ 228,846	\$ 300	\$ 866,228	- %
Premiums Earned:					
General Insurance companies	\$ 31,450	\$ 8,164	\$ 4,638	\$ 27,924	16.6 %
Life and Retirement companies	3,489	855	56	2,690	2.1
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 34,939	\$ 9,019	\$ 4,694	\$ 30,614	15.3 %
2017					
Long-duration insurance in force	\$ 1,061,095	\$ 202,402	\$ 321	\$ 859,014	- %
Premiums Earned:					
General Insurance companies	\$ 30,928	\$ 7,904	\$ 3,374	\$ 26,398	12.8 %
Life and Retirement companies	5,771	810	15	4,976	0.3
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 36,699	\$ 8,714	\$ 3,389	\$ 31,374	10.8 %

Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

Schedule V

For the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017

<i>(in millions)</i>	Balance, Beginning of year	Charged to Costs and Expenses	Charge Offs	Acquisitions	Divested Businesses	Other Changes*	Balance, End of year
2019							
Allowance for mortgage and other loans receivable	\$ 397	\$ 46	\$ (5)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	438
Allowance for premiums and insurances balances receivable	216	(25)	(23)	-	-	10	178
Allowance for reinsurance assets	140	(20)	(11)	-	-	2	111
Federal and foreign valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	1,779	(44)	-	-	-	(310)	1,425
2018							
Allowance for mortgage and other loans receivable	\$ 322	\$ 93	\$ (19)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1	397
Allowance for premiums and insurances balances receivable	236	2	(20)	-	-	(2)	216
Allowance for reinsurance assets	187	(8)	(45)	8	-	(2)	140
Federal and foreign valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	1,374	21	-	82	-	302	1,779
2017							
Allowance for mortgage and other loans receivable	\$ 297	\$ 49	\$ (25)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1	322
Allowance for premiums and insurances balances receivable	262	36	(58)	-	(8)	4	236
Allowance for reinsurance assets	207	33	(50)	-	-	(3)	187
Federal and foreign valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	2,831	43	-	-	-	(1,500)	1,374

* Includes recoveries of amounts previously charged off and reclassifications to/from other accounts.

Subsidiaries of Registrant

Exhibit 21

As of December 31, 2019	Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization	Percentage of Voting Securities held by Immediate Parent	(1) (2)
American International Group, Inc.	Delaware	0	(2)
AIG Capital Corporation	Delaware	100	
AIG Global Asset Management Holdings Corp.	Delaware	100	
AIG Asset Management (Europe) Limited	England and Wales	100	
AIG Asset Management (U.S.), LLC	Delaware	100	
AIG Global Real Estate Investment Corp.	Delaware	100	
AIGGRE Europe Real Estate Fund I GP S.a r.l.	Luxembourg	100	
AIGGRE U.S. Real Estate Fund I GP, LLC	Delaware	100	
AIGGRE U.S. Real Estate Fund I, LP	Delaware	100	
AIGGRE U.S. Real Estate Fund II GP, LLC	Delaware	100	
AIG Employee Services, Inc.	Delaware	100	
AIG Federal Savings Bank	The United States	100	
AIG Financial Products Corp.	Delaware	100	
AIG Matched Funding Corp.	Delaware	100	
AIG-FP Pinestead Holdings Corp.	Delaware	100	
AIG Life Insurance Company (Switzerland) Ltd	Switzerland	100	
AIG Markets, Inc.	Delaware	100	
AIG Property Casualty Inc.	Delaware	100	
AIG Claims, Inc.	Delaware	100	
AIG PC Global Services, Inc.	Delaware	100	
AIG Property Casualty International, LLC	Delaware	100	
AIG Insurance Management Services, Inc.	Vermont	100	
Grand Isle SAC Limited	Bermuda	100	
AIG International Holdings GmbH	Switzerland	100	
AIG APAC HOLDINGS PTE. LTD.	Singapore	100	
AIG Asia Pacific Insurance Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100	
AIG Australia Limited	Australia	100	
AIG Insurance Hong Kong Limited	Hong Kong	100	
AIG Insurance New Zealand Limited	New Zealand	100	
AIG Korea Inc.	Korea, Republic of	100	
AIG Malaysia Insurance Berhad	Malaysia	100	
AIG Philippines Insurance, Inc.	Philippines	100	
AIG Re-Takaful (L) Berhad	Malaysia	100	
AIG Vietnam Insurance Company Limited	Vietnam	100	
PT AIG Insurance Indonesia	Indonesia	99.99	
Thai CIT Holding Company Limited	Thailand	49	
AIG Insurance (Thailand) Public Company Limited	Thailand	51	(3)
AIG Canada Holdings Inc.	Canada	100	
AIG Insurance Company of Canada	Canada	100	
AIG Europe Holdings S.a.r.l	Luxembourg	100	
AIG Europe S.A.	Luxembourg	100	
AIG Global Reinsurance Operations	Belgium	100	
Avondhu Limited	Jersey	100	
AIG Holdings Europe Limited	England and Wales	100	
AIG Israel Insurance Company Ltd	Israel	100	
AIG Life Limited	England	100	
American International Group UK Limited	England	100	
Laya Healthcare Limited	Ireland	100	
AIG Investments UK Limited	England and Wales	100	
Talbot Holdings Ltd.	Bermuda	100	
Talbot Underwriting Holdings Ltd.	England and Wales	100	
Talbot Underwriting Ltd.	England and Wales	100	
AIG Japan Holdings Kabushiki Kaisha	Japan	100	
AIG General Insurance Co., Ltd.	Japan	100	
American Home Assurance Co., Ltd.	Japan	100	
AIG Latin America Investments, S.L.	Spain	100	
Inversiones Segucasai, C.A.	Venezuela	100	
C.A. de Seguros American International	Venezuela	94	
AIG Brazil Holding I, LLC	Delaware	100	

As of December 31, 2019	Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization	Percentage of Voting Securities held by Immediate Parent	(1) (4)
AIG Seguros Brasil S.A.	Brazil	90.56	(4)
AIG Resseguros Brasil S.A.	Brazil	100	
AIG Insurance Company-Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico	100	
AIG Latin America I.I.	Puerto Rico	100	
AIG Seguros Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100	
American International Overseas Limited	Bermuda	100	
American International Underwriters del Ecuador-Holding S.A.	Ecuador	100	
AIG-Metropolitana Cia. de Seguros y Reaseguros S.A.	Ecuador	32.06	(5)
AIG MEA Holdings Limited	United Arab Emirates	100	
AIG Egypt Insurance Company S.A.E.	Egypt	95.02	
AIG CIS Investments, LLC	Russian Federation	99.99	
AIG Insurance Company, JSC	Russian Federation	100	
AIG Lebanon SAL	Lebanon	100	
AIG MEA Limited	United Arab Emirates	100	
AIG Kenya Insurance Company Limited	Kenya	66.67	
AIG Uganda Limited	Uganda	100	
Johannesburg Insurance Holdings (Proprietary) Limited	South Africa	100	
AIG Life South Africa Limited	South Africa	100	
AIG South Africa Limited	South Africa	100	
AIG Travel, Inc.	Delaware	100	
AIG Travel Assist, Inc.	Delaware	100	
AIG Travel Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100	
AIG Travel Assist Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	100	
AIG Travel EMEA Limited	England and Wales	100	
Travel Guard Group Canada, Inc./Groupe Garde Voyage du Canada, Inc.	Canada	100	
Travel Guard Group, Inc.	Wisconsin	100	
American International Reinsurance Company, Ltd.	Bermuda	100	
Validus Holdings, Ltd.	Bermuda	100	
Validus Reinsurance, Ltd.	Bermuda	100	
Validus Holdings (UK) Ltd.	England and Wales	100	
Validus Reinsurance (Switzerland) Ltd	Switzerland	100	
Validus Ventures Ltd.	Bermuda	100	
AlphaCat Managers Ltd.	Bermuda	100	
AIG Property Casualty U.S., Inc.	Delaware	100	
AIG Aerospace Insurance Services, Inc.	Georgia	100	
AIG Assurance Company	Illinois	100	
AIG Property Casualty Company	Pennsylvania	100	
AIG Specialty Insurance Company	Illinois	100	
AIG WarrantyGuard, Inc.	Delaware	100	
AIU Insurance Company	New York	100	
American Home Assurance Company	New York	100	
AIGGRE EOLA LLC	Delaware	100	
Jefferson Eola Venture LLC	Delaware	50	
AIG Insurance Company China Limited	China	100	
Commerce and Industry Insurance Company	New York	100	
Eaglestone Reinsurance Company	Pennsylvania	100	
Arthur J. Glatfelter Agency, Inc.	Pennsylvania	100	
Glatfelter Underwriting Services, Inc.	Pennsylvania	100	
Volunteer Firemen's Insurance Services, Inc.	Pennsylvania	100	
Granite State Insurance Company	Illinois	100	
Illinois National Insurance Co.	Illinois	100	
Lexington Insurance Company	Delaware	100	
Pine Street Real Estate Holdings Corp.	New Hampshire	100	
National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.	Pennsylvania	100	
American International Realty Corp.	Delaware	100	
National Union Fire Insurance Company of Vermont	Vermont	100	
New Hampshire Insurance Company	Illinois	100	
Risk Specialists Companies Insurance Agency, Inc.	Massachusetts	100	
Service Net Warranty, LLC	Delaware	100	
The Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania	Illinois	100	
Western World Insurance Group, Inc.	Delaware	100	
Crop Risk Services, Inc.	Illinois	100	

As of December 31, 2019	Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization	Percentage of Voting Securities held by Immediate Parent ⁽¹⁾
Western World Insurance Company	New Hampshire	100
Stratford Insurance Company	New Hampshire	100
Tudor Insurance Company	New Hampshire	100
AIG Technologies, Inc.	New Hampshire	100
AIG Shared Services Corporation	New York	100
AM Holdings LLC	Delaware	100
Blackboard U.S. Holdings, Inc.	Delaware	100
Blackboard Customer Care Insurance Services, LLC	Delaware	100
Blackboard Services, LLC	Delaware	100
Blackboard Specialty Insurance Company	Delaware	100
Blackboard Insurance Company	Delaware	100
Fortitude Group Holdings, LLC	Delaware	80.10
Fortitude Reinsurance Company Ltd.	Bermuda	100
SAFG Retirement Services, Inc.	Delaware	100
AIG Life Holdings, Inc.	Texas	100
AGC Life Insurance Company	Missouri	100
AIG Life of Bermuda, Ltd.	Bermuda	100
American General Life Insurance Company	Texas	100
SA Affordable Housing, LLC	Delaware	100
SunAmerica Affordable Housing Partners, Inc.	California	100
SunAmerica Asset Management, LLC	Delaware	100
AIG Capital Services, Inc.	Delaware	100
The United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York	New York	100
The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company	Texas	100
VALIC Financial Advisors, Inc.	Texas	100
Valic Retirement Services Company	Texas	100

(1) Percentages include directors' qualifying shares.

(2) Substantially all subsidiaries listed are consolidated in the accompanying financial statements. Certain subsidiaries have been omitted from the tabulation. The omitted subsidiaries, when considered in the aggregate, do not constitute a significant subsidiary.

(3) Also owned 48.99 percent by AIG Asia Pacific Insurance Pte. Ltd.

(4) Also owned 9.44 percent by AIG Brazil Holding II, LLC.

(5) Also owned 19.72 percent by AIG Latin America Investments, S.L.

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-3 (No.333-223282) and Form S-8 (No.333-31346, No.333-101640, No.333-148148, No.333-168679, No.333-188634 and No.333-219180) of American International Group, Inc. of our report dated February 21, 2020 relating to the financial statements, financial statement schedules and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, which appears in this Form 10-K.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

New York, New York
February 21, 2020

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Brian Duperreault, certify that:

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

Date: February 21, 2020

/s/ BRIAN DUPERREAUULT

Brian Duperreault
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Mark D. Lyons, certify that:

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

Date: February 21, 2020

/S/ MARK D. LYONS

Mark D. Lyons

Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION

In connection with this Annual Report on Form 10-K of American International Group, Inc. (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2019, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Brian Duperreault, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to my knowledge:

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

Date: February 21, 2020

/S/ BRIAN DUPERREULT

Brian Duperreault
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.

CERTIFICATION

In connection with this Annual Report on Form 10-K of American International Group, Inc. (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2019, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Mark D. Lyons, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to my knowledge:

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

Date: February 21, 2020

/S/ MARK D. LYONS

Mark D. Lyons
Executive Vice President and
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.

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2020

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number 1-8787



American International Group, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

13-2592361

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

175 Water Street, New York, New York

(Address of principal executive offices)

10038

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (212) 770-7000

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934:

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Common Stock, Par Value \$2.50 Per Share	AIG	New York Stock Exchange
Warrants (expiring January 19, 2021)	AIG WS	New York Stock Exchange
5.75% Series A-2 Junior Subordinated Debentures	AIG 67BP	New York Stock Exchange
4.875% Series A-3 Junior Subordinated Debentures	AIG 67EU	New York Stock Exchange
Stock Purchase Rights		New York Stock Exchange
Depository Shares Each Representing a 1/1,000th Interest in a Share of Series A 5.85% Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock	AIG PRA	New York Stock Exchange

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer ☒

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐

Smaller reporting company ☐

Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

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

As of April 30, 2020, there were 861,290,649 shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, INC.
QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED
MARCH 31, 2020
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FORM 10-Q

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Part I – Financial Information

Item 1. | Financial Statements

American International Group, Inc. Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets *(unaudited)*

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
<i>(in millions, except for share data)</i>		
Assets:		
Investments:		
Fixed maturity securities:		
Bonds available for sale, at fair value (net of allowance for credit losses of \$211 in 2020) (amortized cost: 2020 - \$234,586; 2019 - \$233,230)	\$ 241,776	\$ 251,086
Other bond securities, at fair value (See Note 6)	5,353	6,682
Equity securities, at fair value (See Note 6)	624	841
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net of allowance for credit losses of \$787 in 2020 and \$438 in 2019	46,844	46,984
Other invested assets (portion measured at fair value: 2020 - \$6,576; 2019 - \$6,827)	17,966	18,792
Short-term investments, including restricted cash of \$324 in 2020 and \$188 in 2019 (portion measured at fair value: 2020 - \$8,186; 2019 - \$5,343)	19,773	13,230
Total investments	332,336	337,615
Cash	2,738	2,856
Accrued investment income	2,312	2,334
Premiums and other receivables, net of allowance for credit losses and disputes of \$210 in 2020 and \$178 in 2019	12,072	10,274
Reinsurance assets, net of allowance for credit losses and disputes of \$310 in 2020 and \$151 in 2019	39,927	37,977
Deferred income taxes	13,975	13,146
Deferred policy acquisition costs	11,889	11,207
Other assets, net of allowance for credit losses of \$52 in 2020, including restricted cash of \$257 in 2020 and \$243 in 2019 (portion measured at fair value: 2020 - \$3,311; 2019 - \$3,151)	16,392	16,383
Separate account assets, at fair value	78,836	93,272
Total assets	\$ 510,477	\$ 525,064
Liabilities:		
Liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses, net of allowance for credit losses of \$14 in 2020	\$ 77,747	\$ 78,328
Unearned premiums	20,128	18,269
Future policy benefits for life and accident and health insurance contracts	49,803	50,512
Policyholder contract deposits (portion measured at fair value: 2020 - \$8,153; 2019 - \$6,910)	154,067	151,869
Other policyholder funds	3,460	3,428
Other liabilities (portion measured at fair value: 2020 - \$637; 2019 - \$1,100)	29,183	26,609
Long-term debt (portion measured at fair value: 2020 - \$2,276; 2019 - \$2,062)	25,268	25,479
Debt of consolidated investment entities	10,142	9,871
Separate account liabilities	78,836	93,272
Total liabilities	448,634	457,637
Contingencies, commitments and guarantees (See Note 11)		
AIG shareholders' equity:		
Series A Non-cumulative preferred stock and additional paid in capital, \$5.00 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued: 2020 - 20,000 and 2019 - 20,000; liquidation preference \$500	485	485
Common stock, \$2.50 par value; 5,000,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued: 2020 - 1,906,671,492 and 2019 - 1,906,671,492	4,766	4,766
Treasury stock, at cost; 2020 - 1,045,380,884 shares; 2019 - 1,036,672,461 shares of common stock	(49,334)	(48,987)
Additional paid-in capital	81,188	81,345
Retained earnings	24,062	23,084
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(994)	4,982
Total AIG shareholders' equity	60,173	65,675
Non-redeemable noncontrolling interests	1,670	1,752
Total equity	61,843	67,427
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 510,477	\$ 525,064

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

American International Group, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income *(unaudited)*

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
<i>(dollars in millions, except per common share data)</i>	2020	2019
Revenues:		
Premiums	\$ 7,443	\$ 8,070
Policy fees	755	735
Net investment income	2,508	3,879
Net realized capital gains (losses)	3,519	(446)
Other income	218	218
Total revenues	14,443	12,456
Benefits, losses and expenses:		
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred	6,325	6,679
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	957	940
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	1,862	1,289
General operating and other expenses	2,153	2,053
Interest expense	355	349
(Gain) loss on extinguishment of debt	17	(2)
Net (gain) loss on sale or disposal of divested businesses	216	(6)
Total benefits, losses and expenses	11,885	11,302
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense	2,558	1,154
Income tax expense	904	217
Income from continuing operations	1,654	937
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	-	-
Net income	1,654	937
Less:		
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	(95)	283
Net income attributable to AIG	1,749	654
Less: Dividends on preferred stock	7	-
Net income attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ 1,742	\$ 654
Income per common share attributable to AIG common shareholders:		
Basic:		
Income from continuing operations	\$ 1.99	\$ 0.75
Income from discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ -
Net income attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ 1.99	\$ 0.75
Diluted:		
Income from continuing operations	\$ 1.98	\$ 0.75
Income from discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ -
Net income attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ 1.98	\$ 0.75
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Basic	874,213,630	875,383,084
Diluted	878,866,213	877,512,244

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

American International Group, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) *(unaudited)*

<i>(in millions)</i>	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Net income	\$ 1,654	\$ 937
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		
Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of fixed maturity securities on which allowance for credit losses were taken	(359)	-
Change in unrealized appreciation of fixed maturity securities on which other-than-temporary credit impairments were taken	-	676
Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of all other investments	(5,542)	2,708
Change in foreign currency translation adjustments	(85)	164
Change in retirement plan liabilities adjustment	(7)	(1)
Change in fair value of liabilities under fair value option attributable to changes in own credit risk	3	-
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(5,990)	3,547
Comprehensive income (loss)	(4,336)	4,484
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(109)	289
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to AIG	\$ (4,227)	\$ 4,195

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

American International Group, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Equity *(unaudited)*

	Preferred Stock and Additional Paid-in Capital	Common Stock	Treasury Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total AIG Share- holders' Equity	Non- redeemable Non- controlling Interests	Total Equity
<i>(in millions)</i>									
Three Months Ended March 31, 2020									
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 485	\$ 4,766	\$ (48,987)	\$ 81,345	\$ 23,084	\$ 4,982	\$ 65,675	\$ 1,752	\$ 67,427
Cumulative effect of change in									
accounting principle, net of tax	-	-	-	-	(487)	-	(487)	-	(487)
Preferred stock issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common stock issued under stock plans	-	-	160	(255)	-	-	(95)	-	(95)
Purchase of common stock	-	-	(500)	-	-	-	(500)	-	(500)
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG or									
noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	1,749	-	1,749	(95)	1,654
Dividends on preferred stock	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	(7)	-	(7)
Dividends on common stock	-	-	-	-	(276)	-	(276)	-	(276)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(5,976)	(5,976)	(14)	(5,990)
Net increase due to acquisitions									
and consolidations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	48
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22)	(22)
Other	-	-	(7)	98	(1)	-	90	-	90
Balance, end of period	\$ 485	\$ 4,766	\$ (49,334)	\$ 81,188	\$ 24,062	\$ (994)	\$ 60,173	\$ 1,670	\$ 61,843
Three Months Ended March 31, 2019									
Balance, beginning of year	\$ -	\$ 4,766	\$ (49,144)	\$ 81,268	\$ 20,884	\$ (1,413)	\$ 56,361	\$ 948	\$ 57,309
Preferred stock issued	485	-	-	-	-	-	485	-	485
Common stock issued under stock plans	-	-	145	(222)	-	-	(77)	-	(77)
Purchase of common stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income attributable to AIG or									
noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	654	-	654	283	937
Dividends on preferred stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends on common stock	-	-	-	-	(278)	-	(278)	-	(278)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	3,541	3,541	6	3,547
Current and deferred income taxes	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Net increase due to acquisitions									
and consolidations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	108
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(59)	(59)
Other	-	-	-	103	(1)	-	102	8	110
Balance, end of period	\$ 485	\$ 4,766	\$ (48,999)	\$ 81,148	\$ 21,259	\$ 2,128	\$ 60,787	\$ 1,306	\$ 62,093

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

American International Group, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows *(unaudited)*

<i>(in millions)</i>	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 1,654	\$ 937
(Income) loss from discontinued operations	-	-
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Noncash revenues, expenses, gains and losses included in income:		
Net gains on sales of securities available for sale and other assets	(265)	(22)
Net (gain) loss on sale or disposal of divested businesses	216	(6)
(Gains) losses on extinguishment of debt	17	(2)
Unrealized (gains) losses in earnings - net	(2,549)	367
Equity in (income) loss from equity method investments, net of dividends or distributions	167	(83)
Depreciation and other amortization	1,878	1,299
Impairments of assets	25	125
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Insurance reserves	1,651	596
Premiums and other receivables and payables - net	(62)	315
Reinsurance assets and funds held under reinsurance treaties	(2,131)	(2,495)
Capitalization of deferred policy acquisition costs	(1,379)	(1,420)
Current and deferred income taxes - net	842	167
Other, net	(78)	(754)
Total adjustments	(1,668)	(1,913)
Net cash used in operating activities	(14)	(976)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from (payments for)		
Sales or distributions of:		
Available for sale securities	7,040	6,370
Other securities	1,577	1,034
Other invested assets	1,447	1,118
Maturities of fixed maturity securities available for sale	6,768	4,957
Principal payments received on and sales of mortgage and other loans receivable	1,014	861
Purchases of:		
Available for sale securities	(15,121)	(12,757)
Other securities	(317)	(287)
Other invested assets	(717)	(567)
Mortgage and other loans receivable	(1,733)	(1,504)
Net change in short-term investments	(6,023)	(1,221)
Other, net	5,432	17
Net cash used in investing activities	(633)	(1,979)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from (payments for)		
Policyholder contract deposits	4,979	5,629
Policyholder contract withdrawals	(4,337)	(4,195)
Issuance of long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	673	1,449
Repayments of long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	(884)	(589)
Borrowings under syndicated credit facility	1,300	-
Issuance of preferred stock, net of issuance costs	-	485
Purchase of common stock	(500)	-
Dividends paid on preferred stock	(7)	-
Dividends paid on common stock	(276)	(278)
Other, net	(288)	263
Net cash provided by financing activities	660	2,764
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and restricted cash	10	12
Net increase (decrease) in cash and restricted cash	23	(179)
Cash and restricted cash at beginning of year	3,287	3,358
Change in cash of businesses held for sale	9	-
Cash and restricted cash at end of period	\$ 3,319	\$ 3,179

American International Group, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows *(unaudited)(continued)*

Supplementary Disclosure of Condensed Consolidated Cash Flow Information

<i>(in millions)</i>	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Cash	\$ 2,738	\$ 2,565
Restricted cash included in Short-term investments*	324	251
Restricted cash included in Other assets*	257	363
Total cash and restricted cash shown in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	\$ 3,319	\$ 3,179
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$ 323	\$ 315
Taxes	\$ 62	\$ 50
Non-cash investing activities:		
Fixed maturity securities available for sale received in connection with pension risk transfer transactions	\$ 553	\$ -
Non-cash financing activities:		
Interest credited to policyholder contract deposits included in financing activities	\$ 869	\$ 878

* Includes funds held for tax sharing payments to AIG Parent, security deposits, and replacement reserve deposits related to our affordable housing investments.

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

1. Basis of Presentation

American International Group, Inc. (AIG) is a leading global insurance organization serving customers in more than 80 countries and jurisdictions. AIG companies serve commercial and individual customers through one of the most extensive worldwide property-casualty networks of any insurer. In addition, AIG companies are leading providers of life insurance and retirement services in the United States. AIG Common Stock, par value \$2.50 per share (AIG Common Stock), is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: AIG). Unless the context indicates otherwise, the terms “AIG,” “we,” “us” or “our” mean American International Group, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries and the term “AIG Parent” means American International Group, Inc. and not any of its consolidated subsidiaries.

These unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements do not include all disclosures that are normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) and should be read in conjunction with the audited Consolidated Financial Statements and the related notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 (the 2019 Annual Report). The condensed consolidated financial information as of December 31, 2019 included herein has been derived from the audited Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2019 Annual Report.

Certain of our foreign subsidiaries included in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements report on the basis of fiscal period ending November 30. The effect on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations of all material events occurring at these subsidiaries through the date of each of the periods presented in these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements has been considered for adjustment and/or disclosure. In the opinion of management, these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contain normal recurring adjustments, including eliminations of material intercompany accounts and transactions, necessary for a fair statement of the results presented herein. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2020, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ended December 31, 2020, especially when considering the risks and uncertainties associated COVID-19 and the impact it may have on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We evaluated the need to recognize or disclose events that occurred subsequent to March 31, 2020 and prior to the issuance of these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

SALES/DISPOSALS OF BUSINESSES

Fortitude Holdings

On November 13, 2018, AIG completed the sale of a 19.9 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Group Holdings, LLC (Fortitude Holdings) to TC Group Cayman Investments Holdings, L.P. (TCG), an affiliate of The Carlyle Group L.P. (Carlyle) (2018 Fortitude Sale). Upon completion of the 2018 Fortitude Sale, Fortitude Holdings owned 100 percent of the outstanding common shares of Fortitude Reinsurance Company Ltd (Fortitude Re) and AIG had an 80.1 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings. We received \$381 million in cash and will receive up to \$95 million of deferred compensation following December 31, 2023, which is subject to a purchase price adjustment wherein AIG will reimburse TCG for adverse development in property casualty related reserves, based on an agreed methodology, that occurs on or prior to December 31, 2023, up to the value of TCG's investment in Fortitude. Any amount due to TCG in respect of this purchase price adjustment will be offset by the amount of the \$95 million otherwise due from TCG to AIG. To the extent we do not receive all or a portion of the planned distributions by May 13, 2020, TCG will pay us up to an additional \$100 million, which amount shall adjust in proportion with the amount of the dividend received by AIG. In connection with the 2018 Fortitude Sale, we agreed to certain investment commitment targets into various Carlyle strategies and to certain minimum investment management fee payments within 36 months following the closing. We also will be required to pay a proportionate amount of an agreed make-whole fee to the extent we fail to satisfy such investment commitment targets.

On November 25, 2019, AIG entered into a membership interest purchase agreement with Fortitude Holdings, Carlyle, Carlyle FRL, an investment fund advised by an affiliate of Carlyle (Carlyle FRL), T&D United Capital Co., Ltd. (T&D) and T&D Holdings, Inc., pursuant to which, subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions set forth therein, Carlyle FRL will purchase from AIG a 51.6 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings and T&D will purchase from AIG a 25 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings (Majority Interest Fortitude Sale). Upon closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, AIG will have a 3.5 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings. The purchase price under the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale is subject to a post-closing purchase price adjustment pursuant to which AIG will pay Fortitude Re for certain adverse development in property casualty related reserves, based on an agreed methodology, that may occur on or prior to December 31, 2023, up to a maximum payment of \$500 million. In connection with the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale agreement, AIG, Fortitude Holdings and TCG have agreed that, effective as of the closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, (i) AIG's aforementioned investment commitment targets will be assumed by Fortitude Holdings and AIG will be released therefrom, (ii) the purchase price adjustment that AIG had agreed to provide TCG in the 2018 Fortitude Sale will be terminated, and (iii) Carlyle will remain obligated to pay AIG \$95 million of deferred compensation at December 31, 2023 and up to an additional \$100 million to the extent AIG does not receive all or a portion of the planned distributions by May 13, 2020, which amount shall adjust in proportion with the amount of the dividend received by AIG. We expect to contribute approximately \$1.45 billion of the proceeds of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale to certain of our insurance company subsidiaries for a period of time following the closing of the transaction. There can be no guarantee that we will receive the required regulatory approvals or that closing conditions will be satisfied in order to consummate the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale.

For further details on this transaction see Note 4 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Blackboard

At the end of March 2020, AIG decided to place Blackboard U.S. Holdings, Inc. (Blackboard), AIG's technology-driven subsidiary, into run-off. As a result of this decision, AIG recognized a pre-tax loss of \$210 million, primarily consisting of asset impairment charges.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires the application of accounting policies that often involve a significant degree of judgment. Accounting policies that we believe are most dependent on the application of estimates and assumptions are considered our critical accounting estimates and are related to the determination of:

- liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses (loss reserves);
- valuation of future policy benefit liabilities and timing and extent of loss recognition;
- valuation of liabilities for guaranteed benefit features of variable annuity products;
- valuation of embedded derivatives for fixed index annuity and life products;
- estimated gross profits to value deferred policy acquisition costs for investment-oriented products;
- reinsurance assets;
- impairment charges, including impairments on other invested assets and goodwill impairment;
- allowances for credit losses primarily on loans, available for sale fixed maturity securities, reinsurance assets and premiums and other receivables;
- liability for legal contingencies;
- fair value measurements of certain financial assets and liabilities; and
- income tax assets and liabilities, including recoverability of our net deferred tax asset and the predictability of future tax operating profitability of the character necessary to realize the net deferred tax asset and estimates associated with the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the Tax Act).

These accounting estimates require the use of assumptions about matters, some of which are highly uncertain at the time of estimation. To the extent actual experience differs from the assumptions used, our consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially affected.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ADOPTED DURING 2020

Financial Instruments - Credit Losses

In June 2016, the FASB issued an accounting standard that changed how entities account for current expected credit losses (CECL) for most financial assets, premiums receivable, trade receivables, off-balance sheet exposures and reinsurance receivables (the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard). The standard requires an allowance for credit losses based on the expectation of lifetime credit losses related to such financial assets subject to credit losses, including loans measured at amortized cost, reinsurance receivables and certain off-balance sheet credit exposures. Additionally, the impairment of available-for-sale debt securities, including purchased credit deteriorated securities, is subject to the new guidance and is measured in a similar manner, except that losses are recognized as allowances rather than reductions in the amortized cost of the securities. The standard allows for reversals of credit impairments in the event that the credit of an issuer improves. The standard also requires additional disclosures.

We adopted the standard on its effective date of January 1, 2020 using a modified retrospective method, which requires a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings. As of January 1, 2020, the impact of the adoption of the standard was a reduction in opening retained earnings of \$487 million (after-tax) primarily driven by commercial mortgage loans, and, to a lesser extent, reinsurance receivables and recoverables.

The following table provides a rollforward of our allowance, including credit losses, in connection with the adoption of the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard as well as cross references to the applicable notes herein for additional information:

Three Months Ended March 31, 2020 (in millions)	Balance, Beginning of Year	Cumulative Effect Adjustment as of January 1, 2020	Purchased Credit Deteriorated Initial Allowance	Increase (Decrease)	Balance, End of Period
Securities available for sale ^(a)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13	\$ 198	\$ 211
Mortgage and other loan receivables ^(b)	438	318	-	31	787
Reinsurance recoverables (inclusive of deposit accounted assets) ^(c)	151	224	-	(13)	362
Premiums and other receivables ^(d)	178	34	-	(2)	210
Contractual deductible recoverables ^(e)	-	14	-	-	14
Commercial mortgage loan commitments ^(f)	-	51	-	7	58
Total	\$ 767	\$ 641	\$ 13	\$ 221	\$ 1,642
Secondary impacts to certain long-duration insurance contracts ^(g)		(27)			
Tax impact		(127)			
Total cumulative effect adjustment		\$ 487			

(a) The allowance for credit losses is reported in Bonds available for sale in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Changes in the allowance for credit losses are reported in Net realized capital gains (losses) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. Refer to Note 6 for additional information.

(b) The allowance for credit losses is reported in Mortgage and other loans receivable in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Changes in the allowance for credit losses are reported in Net realized capital gains (losses) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. Refer to Note 7 for additional information.

(c) The allowance for credit losses is reported for Reinsurance assets for reinsurance contracts that contain sufficient insurance risk, and reported in Other assets for insurance and reinsurance contracts that do not contain sufficient insurance risk in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Changes in the allowance for credit losses are reported in Policyholder benefits and losses incurred for reinsurance contracts that do contain sufficient insurance risk and Premiums for contracts that do not contain sufficient insurance risk in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. Refer to Note 2 for additional information.

(d) The allowance for credit losses is reported in Premiums and other receivables in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Changes in the allowance for credit losses are reported in General operating and other expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. Refer to Note 2 for additional information.

(e) The allowance for credit losses is reported in Liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Changes in the allowance for credit losses are reported in Policyholder benefits and losses incurred in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. Refer to Note 10 for additional information.

(f) The allowance for credit losses is reported in Other liabilities in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Changes in the allowance for credit losses are reported in Net realized capital gains (losses) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. Refer to Note 7 for additional information.

(g) This reflects adjustments to the amortization of DAC, unearned revenue reserve and sales inducement assets as well as impacts on the future policy benefits for certain universal life and variable annuity contracts.

The following presents the impact of the adoption of the standard on reinsurance recoverables and premiums and other receivables.

Reinsurance — Credit Losses

The estimation of reinsurance recoverable involves a significant amount of judgment, particularly for latent exposures, such as asbestos, due to their long-tail nature. Reinsurance assets include reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses that are estimated as part of our loss reserving process and, consequently, are subject to similar judgments and uncertainties as the estimation of gross loss reserves. Similarly, Other assets include reinsurance recoverable for contracts which are accounted for as deposits.

We assess the collectability of reinsurance recoverable balances in each reporting period, through either historical trends of disputes and credit events or financial analysis of the credit quality of the reinsurer. We record adjustments to reflect the results of these assessments through an allowance for credit losses and disputes on uncollectable reinsurance that reduces the carrying amount of reinsurance and other assets on the consolidated balance sheets (collectively, the reinsurance recoverable balances). This estimate requires significant judgment for which key considerations include:

- paid and unpaid amounts recoverable;
- whether the balance is in dispute or subject to legal collection;
- the relative financial health of the reinsurer as determined by the Obligor Risk Ratings (ORRs) we assign to each reinsurer based upon our financial reviews; insurers that are financially troubled (i.e., in run-off, have voluntarily or involuntarily been placed in receivership, are insolvent, are in the process of liquidation or otherwise subject to formal or informal regulatory restriction) are assigned ORRs that will generate significant allowance; and
- whether collateral and collateral arrangements exist.

An estimate of the reinsurance recoverable's lifetime expected credit losses is established utilizing a probability of default and loss given default method, which reflects the reinsurer's ORR rating. The allowance for credit losses excludes disputed amounts. An allowance for disputes is established for a reinsurance recoverable using the losses incurred model for contingencies.

The total reinsurance recoverables as of March 31, 2020 were \$42.2 billion. As of that date, utilizing AIG's ORRs, (i) approximately 87 percent of the reinsurance recoverables are investment grade, of which 82 percent relate to General Insurance and 5 percent relate to Life and Retirement; (ii) approximately 12 percent of the reinsurance recoverables are non-investment grade, the majority of which relates to General Insurance; (iii) less than one percent of the non-investment grade reinsurance recoverables related to Life and Retirement and (iv) approximately one percent of the reinsurance recoverables relate to entities that are not rated by AIG.

As of March 31, 2020, approximately 76 percent of our non-investment grade reinsurance exposure relates to captive insurers. These arrangements are typically collateralized by letters of credit, funds held or trust agreements.

Reinsurance Recoverable Allowance

The following table presents a rollforward of the reinsurance recoverable allowance:

Three Months Ended March 31, 2020		General Insurance		Life and Retirement		Total
(in millions)						
Balance, beginning of year	\$	111	\$	40	\$	151
Initial allowance upon CECL adoption		202		22		224
Current period provision for expected credit losses and disputes		(4)		2		(2)
Write-offs charged against the allowance for credit losses and disputes		(3)		(4)		(7)
Other changes		(4)		-		(4)
Balance, end of period	\$	302	\$	60	\$	362

There were no recoveries of credit losses previously written off for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020.

Past-Due Status

We consider a reinsurance asset to be past due when it is 90 days past due. Past due balances were not significant for any of the periods presented.

Premiums and other receivables — Credit Losses

Premiums and other receivables, net of allowance for credit losses include premium balances receivable, amounts due from agents and brokers and policyholders, trade receivables for the Direct Investment book and Global Capital Markets (GCM) and other receivables. Trade receivables for GCM include cash collateral posted to derivative counterparties that is not eligible to be netted against derivative liabilities. The allowance for credit losses and disputes for premiums and other receivables was \$210 million at March 31, 2020. Our allowance for credit losses for premium receivables considers a combination of internal and external information relating to past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Our allowance contemplates our contractual provisions. Upon default or delinquency of the policyholder we may be able to cease coverage for the remaining period. In certain jurisdictions we are unable to cancel coverage even in the event of delinquency or default by the policyholder. We consider premium and other receivable balances to be past due if the payment is not received after 90 days from the contractual obligation due date and record an allowance for disputes when there is reasonable uncertainty of the collectability of a disputed amount during the reporting period.

For further information regarding the impacts of the adoption of this standard see Notes 5, 6, 7, 10 and 12 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment

In January 2017, the FASB issued an accounting standard that eliminates the requirement to calculate the implied fair value of goodwill, through a hypothetical purchase price allocation, to measure a goodwill impairment charge. Instead, entities will record an impairment charge based on the excess of a reporting unit's carrying amount over its fair value not to exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. An entity should also consider income tax effects from tax deductible goodwill on the carrying amount of the reporting unit when measuring the goodwill impairment loss, if applicable.

We adopted the standard on its effective date of January 1, 2020. The adoption of the standard did not have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Cloud Computing Arrangements

In August 2018, the FASB issued an accounting standard that aligns the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred in a cloud computing (or hosting) arrangement that is a service contract with the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software (and hosting arrangements that include an internal-use software license). Capitalized implementation costs must be amortized over the term of the hosting arrangement. The accounting for the service element is not affected by the amendments in this update.

We adopted the standard prospectively on its effective date of January 1, 2020. The adoption of the standard did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Financial Disclosures About Guarantors and Issuers of Guaranteed Securities and Affiliates

In March 2020, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) adopted amendments to simplify and streamline the disclosure requirements for guarantors and issuers of guaranteed securities registered or being registered, and issuers' affiliates whose securities collateralize securities registered or being registered. Currently, the SEC permits the omission of separate financial statements of subsidiary issuers and guarantors when certain conditions are met and the parent company provides summarized financial information of the subsidiary issuers and guarantors. The amendments, among other things, allow companies to cease providing summarized financial information if the subsidiary issuer's or guarantor's reporting obligation has been suspended.

The amendments are effective January 4, 2021, with early adoption permitted. Effective March 31, 2020, AIG early adopted the amendment and ceased providing the summarized information for the subsidiary issuers and guarantors because the subsidiaries issuer's reporting obligations have been suspended.

FUTURE APPLICATION OF ACCOUNTING STANDARDS**Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Long-Duration Contracts**

In August 2018, the FASB issued an accounting standard update with the objective of making targeted improvements to the existing recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure requirements for long-duration contracts issued by an insurance entity. The standard prescribes significant and comprehensive changes to recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure as summarized below:

- Requires the review and if necessary update of future policy benefit assumptions at least annually for traditional and limited pay long duration contracts, with the recognition and separate presentation of any resulting re-measurement gain or loss (except for discount rate changes as noted below) in the income statement.
- Requires the discount rate assumption to be updated at the end of each reporting period using an upper medium grade (low-credit risk) fixed income instrument yield that maximizes the use of observable market inputs and recognizes the impact of changes to discount rates in other comprehensive income.
- Simplifies the amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs (DAC) to a constant level basis over the expected term of the related contracts with adjustments for unexpected terminations, but no longer requires an impairment test.
- Requires the measurement of all market risk benefits associated with deposit (or account balance) contracts at fair value through the income statement with the exception of instrument-specific credit risk changes, which will be recognized in other comprehensive income.
- Increased disclosures of disaggregated roll-forwards of policy benefits, account balances, market risk benefits, separate account liabilities and information about significant inputs, judgments and methods used in measurement and changes thereto and impact of those changes.

In October 2019, the FASB affirmed its decision to defer the effective date of the standard to January 1, 2022. We plan to adopt the standard on its effective date. We have started our implementation efforts and we are evaluating the method of adoption and impact of the standard on our reported consolidated financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and required disclosures. The adoption of this standard is expected to have a significant impact on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and required disclosures, as well as systems, processes and controls.

Income Tax

On December 18, 2019, the FASB issued an accounting standard that simplifies the accounting for income taxes by eliminating certain exceptions to the approach for intraperiod tax allocation, the methodology for calculating income taxes in an interim period and the recognition of deferred tax liabilities for outside basis differences. The amendments also simplified other areas including the accounting for franchise taxes and enacted tax laws or rates, and clarified the accounting for transactions that result in the step-up in the tax basis of goodwill. The standard is effective on January 1, 2021, with early adoption permitted. We are assessing the impact of the standard on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Reference Rate Reform

On March 12, 2020, the FASB issued an accounting standard that provides temporary optional guidance to ease the potential burden in accounting for reference rate reform. The standard allows us to account for certain contract modifications that result from the discontinuation of the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) or another reference rate as a continuation of the existing contract without additional analysis.

This standard may be elected and applied prospectively over time from March 12, 2020 through December 31, 2022 as reference rate reform activities occur. We have started our implementation efforts and we are evaluating the method of adoption and impact of the standard on our reported consolidated financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and required disclosures.

Clarification of Accounting for Certain Equity Method Investments

On January 16, 2020, the FASB issued an accounting standard to clarify how a previously issued standard regarding a company's ability to measure the fair value of certain equity securities without a readily determinable fair value should interact with equity method investments standards. The previously issued standard provides that such equity securities could be measured at cost, minus impairment, if any, unless an observable transaction for an identical or similar security occurs (measurement alternative). The new standard clarifies that a company should consider observable transactions that require the company to either apply or discontinue the equity method of accounting for the purposes of applying the measurement alternative in accordance with the equity method immediately before applying or upon discontinuing the equity method.

The standard further clarifies that, when determining the accounting for certain forward contracts and purchased options a company should not consider, whether upon settlement or exercise, if the underlying securities would be accounted for under the equity method or fair value option.

The standard is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020. We are evaluating the impact adoption of this standard will have on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and required disclosures.

3. Segment Information

We report our results of operations consistent with the manner in which our chief operating decision makers review the business to assess performance and allocate resources, as follows:

GENERAL INSURANCE

General Insurance business is presented as two operating segments:

- **North America** — consists of insurance businesses in the United States, Canada and Bermuda. This also includes the results of Validus Reinsurance, Ltd. (Validus), Western World Insurance Group, Inc. and Glatfelter Insurance Group (Glatfelter).
- **International** — consists of regional insurance businesses in Japan, the UK, Europe, Asia Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean, Middle East and Africa, and China. This also includes the results of Talbot Holdings, Ltd.

Results are presented before internal reinsurance transactions. North America and International operating segments consist of the following products:

- Commercial Lines — consists of Liability, Financial Lines, Property and Special Risks.
- Personal Insurance — consists of Personal Lines and Accident and Health.

LIFE AND RETIREMENT

Life and Retirement business is presented as four operating segments:

- **Individual Retirement** — consists of fixed annuities, fixed index annuities, variable annuities and retail mutual funds.
- **Group Retirement** — consists of group mutual funds, group annuities, individual annuity and investment products, and financial planning and advisory services.
- **Life Insurance** — primary products in the U.S. include term life and universal life insurance. International operations include distribution of life and health products in the UK and Ireland.
- **Institutional Markets** — consists of stable value wrap products, structured settlement and pension risk transfer annuities, corporate- and bank-owned life insurance and guaranteed investment contracts (GICs).

OTHER OPERATIONS

Other Operations consists primarily of:

- Income from assets held by AIG Parent and other corporate subsidiaries.
- General operating expenses not attributable to AIG reporting segments.
- Certain compensation expenses attributable to Other Operations and reporting segments.
- Amortization of value of distribution network acquired related to the Validus and Glatfelter acquisitions.
- Interest expense attributable to AIG long-term debt as well as debt associated with consolidated investment entities.
- Results also include Blackboard U.S. Holdings, Inc. — and its subsidiaries which are focused on delivering commercial insurance solutions using digital technology, data analytics and automation. At the end of March 2020, AIG decided to place Blackboard into run-off.

LEGACY PORTFOLIO

Legacy Portfolio represents exited or discontinued product lines, policy forms or distribution channels. Effective February 2018, our Bermuda domiciled composite reinsurer, Fortitude Re, is included in our Legacy Portfolio.

- **Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines** — Reserves consist of certain structured settlements, pension risk transfer annuities and single premium immediate annuities written prior to April 2012. Also includes exposures to whole life, long-term care and exited accident & health product lines.
- **Legacy General Insurance Run-Off Lines** — Reserves consist of excess workers' compensation, environmental exposures and exposures to other products within General Insurance that are no longer actively marketed. Also includes the remaining reserves in Eaglestone Reinsurance Company.

- **Legacy Investments** — Includes investment classes that we have placed into run-off including holdings in direct investments as well as investments in global capital markets and global real estate.

We evaluate segment performance based on adjusted revenues and adjusted pre-tax income (loss). Adjusted revenues and adjusted pre-tax income (loss) are derived by excluding certain items from total revenues and net income (loss) attributable to AIG, respectively. 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. *For the items excluded from adjusted revenues and adjusted pre-tax income (loss) see the table below.*

The following table presents AIG's continuing operations by operating segment:

Three Months Ended March 31, (in millions)	2020		2019	
	Total Revenues	Adjusted Pre-tax Income (Loss)	Total Revenues	Adjusted Pre-tax Income (Loss)
General Insurance				
North America	\$ 3,414	\$ 409	\$ 4,098	\$ 934
International	3,253	92	3,704	334
Total General Insurance	6,667	501	7,802	1,268
Life and Retirement				
Individual Retirement	1,370	306	1,351	508
Group Retirement	694	143	709	232
Life Insurance	1,091	55	1,073	116
Institutional Markets	1,017	70	1,071	68
Total Life and Retirement	4,172	574	4,204	924
Other Operations	162	(451)	139	(387)
Legacy Portfolio	264	(368)	706	112
AIG Consolidation and elimination	(145)	(84)	(97)	(70)
Total AIG Consolidated adjusted revenues and adjusted pre-tax income	11,120	172	12,754	1,847
Reconciling items from adjusted pre-tax income to pre-tax income:				
Changes in fair value of securities used to hedge guaranteed living benefits	14	(7)	105	96
Changes in benefit reserves and DAC, VOBA and SIA related to net realized capital gains (losses)	-	(538)	-	99
Changes in the fair value of equity securities	(191)	(191)	79	79
Professional fees related to regulatory or accounting changes	-	(13)	-	-
Other income (expense) - net	9	-	7	-
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt	-	(17)	-	2
Net realized capital gains (losses)*	3,485	3,502	(489)	(474)
Income (loss) from divested businesses	-	(216)	-	6
Non-operating litigation reserves and settlements	6	6	-	(1)
Favorable prior year development and related amortization changes ceded under retroactive reinsurance agreements	-	8	-	27
Net loss reserve discount charge	-	(56)	-	(473)
Integration and transaction costs associated with acquired businesses	-	(2)	-	(7)
Restructuring and other costs	-	(90)	-	(47)
Revenues and Pre-tax income	\$ 14,443	\$ 2,558	\$ 12,456	\$ 1,154

* 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.

4. Held-For-Sale Classification

HELD-FOR-SALE CLASSIFICATION

We report and classify a business as held-for-sale (Held-For-Sale Business) when management has approved the sale or received approval to sell the business and is committed to a formal plan, the business is available for immediate sale, the business is being actively marketed, the sale is anticipated to occur during the next 12 months and certain other specified criteria are met. A Held-For-Sale Business is recorded at the lower of its carrying amount or estimated fair value less cost to sell. If the carrying amount of the business exceeds its estimated fair value, a loss is recognized.

Assets and liabilities related to Held-For-Sale Business are reported in Other assets and Other liabilities, respectively, in our Consolidated Balance Sheets beginning in the period in which the business is classified as held-for-sale.

At March 31, 2020, the following business was reported and classified as held-for-sale:

Fortitude Holdings

Fortitude Re was established during the first quarter of 2018 in connection with a series of affiliated reinsurance transactions related to our Legacy Portfolio. Those reinsurance transactions were designed to consolidate most of our Legacy Insurance Run-Off Lines into a single legal entity. As of March 31, 2020, the affiliated transactions included the cession of approximately \$30.1 billion of reserves from our Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines and approximately \$3.8 billion of reserves from our Legacy General Insurance Run-Off Lines related to business written by multiple wholly-owned AIG subsidiaries. Fortitude Re has approximately \$2.7 billion of total assets after elimination of intercompany balances, primarily managed by AIG, and is AIG's main run-off reinsurer with its own dedicated management team. In the second quarter of 2018, the Company formed Fortitude Holdings as the holding company for Fortitude Re.

On November 13, 2018, AIG completed the sale of a 19.9 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings to TCG, an affiliate of Carlyle. Upon completion of the 2018 Fortitude Sale, Fortitude Holdings owned 100 percent of the outstanding common shares of Fortitude Re and AIG had an 80.1 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings. We received \$381 million in cash and will receive up to \$95 million of deferred compensation following December 31, 2023, which is subject to a purchase price adjustment wherein AIG will reimburse TCG for adverse development in property casualty related reserves, based on an agreed methodology, that occurs on or prior to December 31, 2023, up to the value of TCG's investment in Fortitude. Any amount due to TCG in respect of this purchase price adjustment will be offset by the amount of the \$95 million otherwise due from TCG to AIG. To the extent we do not receive all or a portion of the planned distributions by May 13, 2020, TCG will pay us up to an additional \$100 million, which amount shall adjust in proportion with the amount of the dividend received by AIG. In connection with the 2018 Fortitude Sale, we agreed to certain investment commitment targets into various Carlyle strategies and to certain minimum investment management fee payments within thirty-six months following the closing. We also will be required to pay a proportionate amount of an agreed make-whole fee to the extent we fail to satisfy such investment commitment targets.

On November 25, 2019, AIG entered into a membership interest purchase agreement with Fortitude Holdings, Carlyle, Carlyle FRL, T&D and T&D Holdings, Inc., pursuant to which, subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions set forth therein, Carlyle FRL will purchase from AIG a 51.6 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings and T&D will purchase from AIG a 25 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings. Upon closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, AIG will have a 3.5 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings. The purchase price under the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale is subject to a post-closing purchase price adjustment pursuant to which AIG will pay Fortitude Re for certain adverse development in property casualty related reserves, based on an agreed methodology, that may occur on or prior to December 31, 2023, up to a maximum payment of \$500 million. In connection with the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale agreement, AIG, Fortitude Holdings and TCG have agreed that, effective as of the closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, (i) AIG's aforementioned investment commitment targets will be assumed by Fortitude Holdings and AIG will be released therefrom, (ii) the purchase price adjustment that AIG had agreed to provide TCG in the 2018 Fortitude Sale will be terminated, and (iii) Carlyle will remain obligated to pay AIG \$95 million of deferred compensation at December 31, 2023 and up to an additional \$100 million to the extent AIG does not receive all or a portion of the planned distributions by May 13, 2020, which amount shall adjust in proportion with the amount of the dividend received by AIG. We expect to contribute approximately \$1.45 billion of the proceeds of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale to certain of our insurance company subsidiaries for a period of time following the closing of the transaction. There can be no guarantee that we will receive the required regulatory approvals or that closing conditions will be satisfied in order to consummate the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale.

We recorded a loss of \$98 million in 2019 in respect of our interest in Fortitude Holdings, which was recorded as a contra-asset within assets held for sale line below.

The transaction is expected to close in mid-2020, subject to required regulatory approvals and other customary closing conditions.

The following table summarizes the components of assets and liabilities held-for-sale on the Consolidated Balance Sheets after elimination of intercompany balances:

<i>(in millions)</i>	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Assets:		
Bonds available for sale	\$ 2,308	\$ 2,187
Other bond securities	13	13
Other invested assets	58	45
Short-term investments	63	107
Cash	54	63
Accrued investment income	20	19
Deferred income taxes	(11)	(22)
Other assets	152	106
Assets of business held for sale	2,657	2,518
Less: Loss accrual	(98)	(98)
Total assets held for sale	\$ 2,559	\$ 2,420
Liabilities:		
Other liabilities	\$ 14	\$ 15
Total liabilities held for sale	\$ 14	\$ 15

The affiliated reinsurance transactions executed in the first quarter of 2018 with Fortitude Re resulted in prepaid insurance assets on the ceding subsidiaries' balance sheets of approximately \$2.5 billion (after-tax) and related deferred acquisition costs of \$0.5 billion (after-tax) at inception of the contract. The prepaid insurance assets have been eliminated in AIG's consolidated financial statements since the counterparties were wholly owned.

Upon closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, AIG will recognize a loss for the portion of the unamortized balance of these assets that are not recoverable, if any, when AIG is no longer a controlling shareholder in Fortitude Holdings. As of March 31, 2020, the unamortized balances of the aforementioned prepaid insurance assets and related deferred acquisition costs were \$2.2 billion (after-tax) and \$0.4 billion (after-tax), respectively. As of December 31, 2019, the unamortized balances of the aforementioned prepaid insurance assets and related deferred acquisition costs were \$2.3 billion (after-tax) and \$0.4 billion (after-tax), respectively. The combined loss of \$2.6 billion for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020 would be incremental to any gain or loss recognized on the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale. The incremental gain or loss we will recognize on the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale would be impacted, perhaps significantly, by market conditions existing at the time the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale closes.

5. Fair Value Measurements

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS ON A RECURRING BASIS

Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets are measured and classified in accordance with a fair value hierarchy consisting of three "levels" based on the observability of valuation inputs:

- **Level 1:** Fair value measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets that we have the ability to access for identical assets or liabilities. Market price data generally is obtained from exchange or dealer markets. We do not adjust the quoted price for such instruments.
- **Level 2:** Fair value measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.

- **Level 3:** Fair value measurements based on valuation techniques that use significant inputs that are unobservable. Both observable and unobservable inputs may be used to determine the fair values of positions classified in Level 3. The circumstances for using these measurements include those in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. Therefore, we must make certain assumptions about the inputs a hypothetical market participant would use to value that asset or liability.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE ON A RECURRING BASIS

The following table presents information about assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and indicates the level of the fair value measurement based on the observability of the inputs used:

March 31, 2020 (in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Counterparty Netting ^(a)	Cash Collateral	Total
Assets:						
Bonds available for sale:						
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 239	\$ 5,450	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,689
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	-	13,338	2,102	-	-	15,440
Non-U.S. governments	48	14,119	6	-	-	14,173
Corporate debt	-	143,107	1,215	-	-	144,322
RMBS	-	19,170	11,687	-	-	30,857
CMBS	-	13,080	1,146	-	-	14,226
CDO/ABS	-	8,301	8,768	-	-	17,069
Total bonds available for sale	287	216,565	24,924	-	-	241,776
Other bond securities:						
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	6	2,051	-	-	-	2,057
Non-U.S. governments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate debt	-	16	-	-	-	16
RMBS	-	318	149	-	-	467
CMBS	-	229	42	-	-	271
CDO/ABS	-	164	2,378	-	-	2,542
Total other bond securities	6	2,778	2,569	-	-	5,353
Equity securities	582	23	19	-	-	624
Other invested assets^(b)	-	80	1,467	-	-	1,547
Derivative assets:						
Interest rate contracts	2	6,621	-	-	-	6,623
Foreign exchange contracts	-	2,337	1	-	-	2,338
Equity contracts	87	1,003	150	-	-	1,240
Credit contracts	-	-	133	-	-	133
Other contracts	-	-	15	-	-	15
Counterparty netting and cash collateral	-	-	-	(4,645)	(4,840)	(9,485)
Total derivative assets	89	9,961	299	(4,645)	(4,840)	864
Short-term investments	1,732	6,454	-	-	-	8,186
Other assets	176	2,180	91	-	-	2,447
Separate account assets	74,591	4,245	-	-	-	78,836
Total	\$ 77,463	\$ 242,286	\$ 29,369	\$ (4,645)	\$ (4,840)	\$ 339,633
Liabilities:						
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,153	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,153
Derivative liabilities:						
Interest rate contracts	2	4,224	-	-	-	4,226
Foreign exchange contracts	-	1,028	4	-	-	1,032
Equity contracts	8	62	7	-	-	77
Credit contracts	-	24	57	-	-	81
Other contracts	-	-	13	-	-	13
Counterparty netting and cash collateral	-	-	-	(4,645)	(147)	(4,792)
Total derivative liabilities	10	5,338	81	(4,645)	(147)	637
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term debt	-	2,276	-	-	-	2,276
Total	\$ 10	\$ 7,614	\$ 8,234	\$ (4,645)	\$ (147)	\$ 11,066

December 31, 2019 (in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Counterparty Netting ^(a)	Cash Collateral	Total
Assets:						
Bonds available for sale:						
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 135	\$ 5,245	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,380
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	-	13,197	2,121	-	-	15,318
Non-U.S. governments	60	14,809	-	-	-	14,869
Corporate debt	-	147,973	1,663	-	-	149,636
RMBS	-	19,397	13,408	-	-	32,805
CMBS	-	13,377	1,053	-	-	14,430
CDO/ABS	-	10,962	7,686	-	-	18,648
Total bonds available for sale	195	224,960	25,931	-	-	251,086
Other bond securities:						
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	-	2,121	-	-	-	2,121
Non-U.S. governments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate debt	-	18	-	-	-	18
RMBS	-	346	143	-	-	489
CMBS	-	272	50	-	-	322
CDO/ABS	-	187	3,545	-	-	3,732
Total other bond securities	-	2,944	3,738	-	-	6,682
Equity securities	756	77	8	-	-	841
Other invested assets^(b)	-	86	1,192	-	-	1,278
Derivative assets:						
Interest rate contracts	1	3,199	-	-	-	3,200
Foreign exchange contracts	-	1,034	6	-	-	1,040
Equity contracts	5	593	171	-	-	769
Credit contracts	-	-	3	-	-	3
Other contracts	-	-	14	-	-	14
Counterparty netting and cash collateral	-	-	-	(2,427)	(1,806)	(4,233)
Total derivative assets	6	4,826	194	(2,427)	(1,806)	793
Short-term investments	2,299	3,044	-	-	-	5,343
Other assets	57	2,212	89	-	-	2,358
Separate account assets	89,069	4,203	-	-	-	93,272
Total	\$ 92,382	\$ 242,352	\$ 31,152	\$ (2,427)	\$ (1,806)	\$ 361,653
Liabilities:						
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,910	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,910
Derivative liabilities:						
Interest rate contracts	4	2,745	-	-	-	2,749
Foreign exchange contracts	-	1,025	-	-	-	1,025
Equity contracts	8	111	20	-	-	139
Credit contracts	-	24	65	-	-	89
Other contracts	-	-	7	-	-	7
Counterparty netting and cash collateral	-	-	-	(2,427)	(527)	(2,954)
Total derivative liabilities	12	3,905	92	(2,427)	(527)	1,055
Other liabilities	-	45	-	-	-	45
Long-term debt	-	2,062	-	-	-	2,062
Total	\$ 12	\$ 6,012	\$ 7,002	\$ (2,427)	\$ (527)	\$ 10,072

(a) Represents netting of derivative exposures covered by qualifying master netting agreements.

(b) Excludes investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value (NAV) per share (or its equivalent), which totaled \$5.0 billion and \$5.5 billion as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

CHANGES IN LEVEL 3 RECURRING FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The following tables present changes during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, and the realized and unrealized gains (losses) related to the Level 3 assets and liabilities in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at March 31, 2020 and 2019:

	Fair Value Beginning of Period	Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Income	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Purchases, Sales, Issuances and Settlements, Net	Gross Transfers In	Gross Transfers Out	Reclassification of Held for Sale ^(a)	Fair Value End of Period	Changes in Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Income on Instruments Held at End of Period	Changes in Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) for Recurring Level 3 Instruments Held at End of Period
<i>(in millions)</i>										
Three Months Ended March 31, 2020										
Assets:										
Bonds available for sale:										
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ 2,121	\$ 5	\$ (55)	\$ 137	\$ 27	\$ (133)	\$ -	\$ 2,102	\$ -	\$ (51)
Non-U.S. governments	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-
Corporate debt	1,663	(67)	(81)	7	103	(410)	-	1,215	-	(29)
RMBS	13,408	132	(1,623)	(223)	19	(26)	-	11,687	-	(1,505)
CMBS	1,053	7	19	44	23	-	-	1,146	-	21
CDO/ABS	7,686	17	(557)	47	1,603	(28)	-	8,768	-	(536)
Total bonds available for sale^(b)	25,931	94	(2,297)	12	1,781	(597)	-	24,924	-	(2,100)
Other bond securities:										
Corporate debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RMBS	143	(14)	-	20	-	-	-	149	(14)	-
CMBS	50	(7)	-	(1)	-	-	-	42	(8)	-
CDO/ABS	3,545	(173)	-	(994)	-	-	-	2,378	(262)	-
Total other bond securities	3,738	(194)	-	(975)	-	-	-	2,569	(284)	-
Equity securities	8	(1)	1	10	1	-	-	19	-	-
Mortgage and other loans receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other invested assets	1,192	(4)	-	129	150	-	-	1,467	14	-
Other assets	89	-	-	5	-	-	(3)	91	-	-
Total	\$ 30,958	\$ (105)	\$ (2,296)	\$ (819)	\$ 1,932	\$ (597)	\$ (3)	\$ 29,070	\$ (270)	\$ (2,100)
Liabilities:										
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ 6,910	\$ 1,171	\$ -	\$ 72	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,153	\$ (884)	\$ -
Derivative liabilities, net:										
Interest rate contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange contracts	(6)	3	-	6	-	-	-	3	1	-
Equity contracts	(151)	(26)	-	34	-	-	-	(143)	(14)	-
Credit contracts	62	(124)	-	(14)	-	-	-	(76)	118	-
Other contracts	(7)	(10)	-	15	-	-	-	(2)	10	-
Total derivative liabilities, net^(c)	(102)	(157)	-	41	-	-	-	(218)	115	-
Total	\$ 6,808	\$ 1,014	\$ -	\$ 113	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,935	\$ (769)	\$ -

(a) Reported in Other assets in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(b) As a result of the adoption of the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard on January 1, 2020, credit losses are included in net realized and unrealized (gains) losses included in income.

(c) Total Level 3 derivative exposures have been netted in these tables for presentation purposes only.

Net realized and unrealized gains and losses included in income related to Level 3 assets and liabilities shown above are reported in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income as follows:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Net Investment Income	Net Realized Capital Gains (Losses)	Other Income	Total
Three Months Ended March 31, 2020				
Assets:				
Bonds available for sale*	\$ 198	\$ (104)	\$ -	\$ 94
Other bond securities	(462)	268	-	(194)
Equity securities	-	(1)	-	(1)
Other invested assets	(4)	-	-	(4)
Three Months Ended March 31, 2019				
Assets:				
Bonds available for sale	\$ 242	\$ (14)	\$ -	\$ 228
Other bond securities	87	2	-	89
Equity securities	-	-	-	-
Other invested assets	-	-	-	-
Three Months Ended March 31, 2020				
Liabilities:				
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ -	\$ 1,171	\$ -	\$ 1,171
Derivative liabilities, net	-	(143)	(14)	(157)
Three Months Ended March 31, 2019				
Liabilities:				
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ -	\$ 569	\$ -	\$ 569
Derivative liabilities, net	-	(24)	(16)	(40)

* As a result of the adoption of the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard on January 1, 2020, credit losses are included in net realized capital gains (losses).

The following table presents the gross components of purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, net, shown above, for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 related to Level 3 assets and liabilities in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Purchases	Sales	Issuances and Settlements ^(a)	Purchases, Sales, Issuances and Settlements, Net ^(a)
Three Months Ended March 31, 2020				
Assets:				
Bonds available for sale:				
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ 145	\$ (2)	\$ (6)	\$ 137
Non-U.S. governments	-	-	-	-
Corporate debt	112	(5)	(100)	7
RMBS	336	-	(559)	(223)
CMBS	53	(2)	(7)	44
CDO/ABS	225	(22)	(156)	47
Total bonds available for sale	871	(31)	(828)	12
Other bond securities:				
RMBS	25	-	(5)	20
CMBS	-	-	(1)	(1)
CDO/ABS	35	(579)	(450)	(994)
Total other bond securities	60	(579)	(456)	(975)
Equity securities	10	-	-	10
Mortgage and other loans receivable	-	-	-	-
Other invested assets	174	-	(45)	129
Other assets	-	-	5	5
Total assets	\$ 1,115	\$ (610)	\$ (1,324)	\$ (819)
Liabilities:				
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ -	\$ 222	\$ (150)	\$ 72
Derivative liabilities, net	(15)	8	48	41
Total liabilities	\$ (15)	\$ 230	\$ (102)	\$ 113
Three Months Ended March 31, 2019				
Assets:				
Bonds available for sale:				
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ 47	\$ (15)	\$ (8)	\$ 24
Non-U.S. governments	-	-	(4)	(4)
Corporate debt	49	-	(15)	34
RMBS	307	(26)	(693)	(412)
CMBS	184	-	(38)	146
CDO/ABS	198	(156)	(87)	(45)
Total bonds available for sale	785	(197)	(845)	(257)
Other bond securities:				
Corporate debt	-	-	-	-
RMBS	-	-	(41)	(41)
CMBS	4	-	(1)	3
CDO/ABS	-	-	(201)	(201)
Total other bond securities	4	-	(243)	(239)
Equity securities	-	-	-	-
Mortgage and other loans receivable	-	-	-	-
Other invested assets	4	-	-	4
Other assets	-	-	1	1
Total assets	\$ 793	\$ (197)	\$ (1,087)	\$ (491)
Liabilities:				
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ -	\$ 173	\$ 20	\$ 193
Derivative liabilities, net	(13)	-	32	19
Total liabilities	\$ (13)	\$ 173	\$ 52	\$ 212

(a) There were no issuances during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019.

Both observable and unobservable inputs may be used to determine the fair values of positions classified in Level 3 in the tables above. As a result, the unrealized gains (losses) on instruments held at March 31, 2020 and 2019 may include changes in fair value that were attributable to both observable (e.g., changes in market interest rates) and unobservable inputs (e.g., changes in unobservable long-dated volatilities).

Transfers of Level 3 Assets and Liabilities

The Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) included in income (loss) or Other comprehensive income (loss) as shown in the table above excludes \$(156) million and \$(55) million of net gains (losses) related to assets and liabilities transferred into Level 3 during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and includes \$(55) million and \$(1) million of net gains (losses) related to assets and liabilities transferred out of Level 3 during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Transfers of Level 3 Assets

During the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, transfers into Level 3 assets primarily included certain investments in private placement corporate debt, RMBS, CMBS and CDO/ABS. Transfers of private placement corporate debt and certain ABS into Level 3 assets were primarily the result of limited market pricing information that required us to determine fair value for these securities based on inputs that are adjusted to better reflect our own assumptions regarding the characteristics of a specific security or associated market liquidity. The transfers of investments in RMBS, CMBS and CDO and certain ABS into Level 3 assets were due to diminished market transparency and liquidity for individual security types.

During the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, transfers out of Level 3 assets primarily included private placement and other corporate debt, CMBS, RMBS, CDO/ABS and certain investments in municipal securities. Transfers of certain investments in municipal securities, corporate debt, RMBS, CMBS and CDO/ABS out of Level 3 assets were based on consideration of market liquidity as well as related transparency of pricing and associated observable inputs for these investments. Transfers of certain investments in private placement corporate debt and certain ABS out of Level 3 assets were primarily the result of using observable pricing information that reflects the fair value of those securities without the need for adjustment based on our own assumptions regarding the characteristics of a specific security or the current liquidity in the market.

Transfers of Level 3 Liabilities

There were no significant transfers of derivative or other liabilities into or out of Level 3 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019.

QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION ABOUT LEVEL 3 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The table below presents information about the significant unobservable inputs used for recurring fair value measurements for certain Level 3 instruments, and includes only those instruments for which information about the inputs is reasonably available to us, such as data from independent third-party valuation service providers and from internal valuation models. Because input information from third-parties with respect to certain Level 3 instruments (primarily CDO/ABS) may not be reasonably available to us, balances shown below may not equal total amounts reported for such Level 3 assets and liabilities:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fair Value at March 31, 2020	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input ^(b)	Range (Weighted Average)
Assets:				
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ 1,616	Discounted cash flow	Yield	3.37% - 4.13% (3.75%)
Corporate debt	982	Discounted cash flow	Yield	2.11% - 6.18% (4.14%)
RMBS ^(a)	10,762	Discounted cash flow	Constant prepayment rate	4.46% - 13.12% (8.79%)
			Loss severity	30.78% - 76.29% (53.53%)
			Constant default rate	1.41% - 5.86% (3.63%)
			Yield	4.01% - 6.89% (5.45%)
CDO/ABS ^(a)	6,914	Discounted cash flow	Yield	3.93% - 7.94% (5.94%)
CMBS	555	Discounted cash flow	Yield	1.06% - 6.94% (4.00%)
Liabilities:				
Embedded derivatives within Policyholder contract deposits:				
Guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWB)	3,978	Discounted cash flow	Equity volatility	7.00% - 57.00%
			Base lapse rate	0.00% - 13.00%
			Dynamic lapse multiplier	50.00% - 143.00%
			Mortality multiplier ^(c)	38.00% - 147.00%
			Utilization	90.00% - 100.00%
			Equity / interest rate correlation	20.00% - 40.00%
			NPA ^(d)	1.31% - 2.80%
Index annuities	3,719	Discounted cash flow	Lapse rate	0.31% - 50.00%
			Mortality multiplier ^(c)	24.00% - 180.00%
			Option budget	0.00% - 4.00%
			NPA ^(d)	1.31% - 2.80%
Indexed life	434	Discounted cash flow	Base lapse rate	0.00% - 37.97%
			Mortality rate	0.00% - 100.00%
			NPA ^(d)	1.31% - 2.80%

(in millions)	Fair Value at December 31, 2019	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input ^(b)	Range (Weighted Average)
Assets:				
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ 1,633	Discounted cash flow	Yield	3.35% - 3.95% (3.65%)
Corporate debt	1,087	Discounted cash flow	Yield	3.48% - 6.22% (4.85%)
RMBS ^(a)	11,746	Discounted cash flow	Constant prepayment rate	4.00% - 12.89% (8.44%)
			Loss severity	33.68% - 76.91% (55.29%)
			Constant default rate	1.68% - 6.17% (3.93%)
			Yield	2.52% - 4.53% (3.52%)
CDO/ABS ^(a)	6,025	Discounted cash flow	Yield	2.92% - 4.91% (3.91%)
CMBS	476	Discounted cash flow	Yield	2.77% - 5.18% (3.97%)
Liabilities:				
Embedded derivatives within Policyholder contract deposits:				
GMWB	2,474	Discounted cash flow	Equity volatility	6.15% - 48.85%
			Base lapse rate	0.16% - 12.60%
			Dynamic lapse multiplier	50.00% - 143.00%
			Mortality multiplier ^(c)	38.00% - 147.00%
			Utilization	90.00% - 100.00%
			Equity / interest rate correlation	20.00% - 40.00%
			NPA ^(d)	0.12% - 1.53%
Index annuities	3,895	Discounted cash flow	Lapse rate	0.31% - 50.00%
			Mortality multiplier ^(c)	24.00% - 180.00%
			Option budget	1.00% - 4.00%
			NPA ^(d)	0.12% - 1.53%
Indexed life	510	Discounted cash flow	Base lapse rate	0.00% - 37.97%
			Mortality rate	0.00% - 100.00%
			NPA ^(d)	0.12% - 1.53%

(a) Information received from third-party valuation service providers. The ranges of the unobservable inputs for constant prepayment rate, loss severity and constant default rate relate to each of the individual underlying mortgage loans that comprise the entire portfolio of securities in the RMBS and CDO securitization vehicles and not necessarily to the securitization vehicle bonds (tranches) purchased by us. The ranges of these inputs do not directly correlate to changes in the fair values of the tranches purchased by us, because there are other factors relevant to the fair values of specific tranches owned by us including, but not limited to, purchase price, position in the waterfall, senior versus subordinated position and attachment points. The weighted averaging for fixed maturity securities is based on the estimated fair value of the securities.

(b) Represents discount rates, estimates and assumptions that we believe would be used by market participants when valuing these assets and liabilities.

(c) Mortality inputs are shown as multipliers of the 2012 Individual Annuity Mortality Basic table.

(d) The non-performance risk adjustment (NPA) applied as a spread over risk-free curve for discounting.

The ranges of reported inputs for Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions, Corporate debt, RMBS, CDO/ABS, and CMBS valued using a discounted cash flow technique consist of one standard deviation in either direction from the value-weighted average. The preceding table does not give effect to our risk management practices that might offset risks inherent in these Level 3 assets and liabilities.

Interrelationships between Unobservable Inputs

We consider unobservable inputs to be those for which market data is not available and that are developed using the best information available to us about the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability. Relevant inputs vary depending on the nature of the instrument being measured at fair value. The following paragraphs provide a general description of significant unobservable inputs along with interrelationships between and among the significant unobservable inputs and their impact on the fair value measurements. In practice, simultaneous changes in assumptions may not always have a linear effect on the inputs discussed below. Interrelationships may also exist between observable and unobservable inputs. Such relationships have not been included in the discussion below. For each of the individual relationships described below, the inverse relationship would also generally apply.

Fixed Maturity Securities

The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of fixed maturity securities is yield. The yield is affected by the market movements in credit spreads and U.S. Treasury yields. The yield may be affected by other factors including constant prepayment rates, loss severity, and constant default rates. In general, increases in the yield would decrease the fair value of investments, and conversely, decreases in the yield would increase the fair value of investments.

Embedded derivatives within Policyholder contract deposits

Embedded derivatives reported within Policyholder contract deposits include interest crediting rates based on market indices within index annuities, indexed life, and GICs as well as GMWB within variable annuity and certain index annuity products. For any given contract, assumptions for unobservable inputs vary throughout the period over which cash flows are projected for purposes of valuing the embedded derivative. The following unobservable inputs are used for valuing embedded derivatives measured at fair value:

- Long-term equity volatilities represent equity volatility beyond the period for which observable equity volatilities are available. Increases in assumed volatility will generally increase the fair value of both the projected cash flows from rider fees as well as the projected cash flows related to benefit payments. Therefore, the net change in the fair value of the liability may be either a decrease or an increase, depending on the relative changes in projected rider fees and projected benefit payments.
- Equity / interest rate correlation estimates the relationship between changes in equity returns and interest rates in the economic scenario generator used to value our GMWB embedded derivatives. In general, a higher positive correlation assumes that equity markets and interest rates move in a more correlated fashion, which generally increases the fair value of the liability.
- Base lapse rate assumptions are determined by company experience and are adjusted at the contract level using a dynamic lapse function, which reduces the base lapse rate when the contract is in-the-money (when the contract holder's guaranteed value, as estimated by the company, is worth more than their underlying account value). Lapse rates are also generally assumed to be lower in periods when a surrender charge applies. Increases in assumed lapse rates will generally decrease the fair value of the liability, as fewer policyholders would persist to collect guaranteed withdrawal amounts.
- Mortality rate assumptions, which vary by age and gender, are based on company experience and include a mortality improvement assumption. Increases in assumed mortality rates will decrease the fair value of the liability, while lower mortality rate assumptions will generally increase the fair value of the liability, because guaranteed payments will be made for a longer period of time.
- Utilization assumptions estimate the timing when policyholders with a GMWB will elect to utilize their benefit and begin taking withdrawals. The assumptions may vary by the type of guarantee, tax-qualified status, the contract's withdrawal history and the age of the policyholder. Utilization assumptions are based on company experience, which includes partial withdrawal behavior. Increases in assumed utilization rates will generally increase the fair value of the liability.
- Option budget estimates the expected long-term cost of options used to hedge exposures associated with equity price changes. The level of option budgets determines future costs of the options, which impacts the growth in account value and the valuation of embedded derivatives.

INVESTMENTS IN CERTAIN ENTITIES CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE USING NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE

The following table includes information related to our investments in certain other invested assets, including private equity funds, hedge funds and other alternative investments that calculate net asset value per share (or its equivalent). For these investments, which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, we use the net asset value per share to measure fair value.

		March 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
		Fair Value Using NAV		Fair Value Using NAV	
(in millions)	Investment Category Includes	Per Share (or its equivalent)	Unfunded Commitments	Per Share (or its equivalent)	Unfunded Commitments
Investment Category					
Private equity funds:					
Leveraged buyout	Debt and/or equity investments made as part of a transaction in which assets of mature companies are acquired from the current shareholders, typically with the use of financial leverage	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,454	\$ 1,189	\$ 1,543
Real Estate / Infrastructure	Investments in real estate properties and infrastructure positions, including power plants and other energy generating facilities	412	451	400	290
Venture capital	Early-stage, high-potential, growth companies expected to generate a return through an eventual realization event, such as an initial public offering or sale of the company	130	142	111	155
Growth Equity	Funds that make investments in established companies for the purpose of growing their businesses	480	87	422	57
Mezzanine	Funds that make investments in the junior debt and equity securities of leveraged companies	377	339	325	414
Other	Includes distressed funds that invest in securities of companies that are in default or under bankruptcy protection, as well as funds that have multi-strategy, and other strategies	769	135	773	206
Total private equity funds		3,413	2,608	3,220	2,665
Hedge funds:					
Event-driven	Securities of companies undergoing material structural changes, including mergers, acquisitions and other reorganizations	361	-	727	-
Long-short	Securities that the manager believes are undervalued, with corresponding short positions to hedge market risk	408	-	539	-
Macro	Investments that take long and short positions in financial instruments based on a top-down view of certain economic and capital market conditions	697	-	894	-
Distressed	Securities of companies that are in default, under bankruptcy protection or troubled	-	-	1	-
Other	Includes investments held in funds that are less liquid, as well as other strategies which allow for broader allocation between public and private investments	150	1	168	1
Total hedge funds		1,616	1	2,329	1
Total		\$ 5,029	\$ 2,609	\$ 5,549	\$ 2,666

Private equity fund investments included above are not redeemable, because distributions from the funds will be received when underlying investments of the funds are liquidated. Private equity funds are generally expected to have 10-year lives at their inception, but these lives may be extended at the fund manager's discretion, typically in one or two-year increments.

The hedge fund investments included above, which are carried at fair value, are generally redeemable subject to the redemption notices period. The majority of our hedge fund investments are redeemable monthly or quarterly.

FAIR VALUE OPTION

The following table presents the gains or losses recorded related to the eligible instruments for which we elected the fair value option:

Three Months Ended March 31, (in millions)	Gain (Loss)	
	2020	2019
Assets:		
Bonds	\$ (60)	\$ 355
Alternative investments ^(a)	(139)	230
Liabilities:		
Long-term debt ^(b)	(203)	(60)
Total gain (loss)	\$ (402)	\$ 525

(a) Includes certain hedge funds, private equity funds and other investment partnerships.

(b) Includes GIAs, notes, bonds and mortgages payable.

We calculate the effect of these credit spread changes using discounted cash flow techniques that incorporate current market interest rates, our observable credit spreads on these liabilities and other factors that mitigate the risk of nonperformance such as cash collateral posted.

The following table presents the difference between fair value and the aggregate contractual principal amount of long-term debt for which the fair value option was elected:

(in millions)	March 31, 2020			December 31, 2019		
	Fair Value	Outstanding Principal Amount	Difference	Fair Value	Outstanding Principal Amount	Difference
Liabilities:						
Long-term debt*	\$ 2,276	\$ 1,543	\$ 733	\$ 2,062	\$ 1,502	\$ 560

* Includes GIAs, notes, bonds, loans and mortgages payable.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS ON A NON-RECURRING BASIS

The following table presents assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at the time of impairment and the related impairment charges recorded during the periods presented:

(in millions)	Assets at Fair Value				Impairment Charges	
	Non-Recurring Basis				Three Months Ended March 31,	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	2020	2019
March 31, 2020						
Other investments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 97	\$ 97	\$ 11	\$ 41
Other assets	-	-	-	-	12	8
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 97	\$ 97	\$ 23	\$ 49
December 31, 2019						
Other investments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 329	\$ 329		
Other assets	-	-	1	1		
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 330	\$ 330		

FAIR VALUE INFORMATION ABOUT FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS NOT MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

The following table presents the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of our financial instruments not measured at fair value and indicates the level in the fair value hierarchy of the estimated fair value measurement based on the observability of the inputs used:

	Estimated Fair Value				Carrying
(in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Value
March 31, 2020					
Assets:					
Mortgage and other loans receivable	\$ -	\$ 100	\$ 47,508	\$ 47,608	\$ 46,844
Other invested assets	-	772	6	778	778
Short-term investments	-	11,587	-	11,587	11,587
Cash	2,738	-	-	2,738	2,738
Other assets	340	34	-	374	374
Liabilities:					
Policyholder contract deposits associated with investment-type contracts	-	246	137,161	137,407	127,194
Other liabilities	14	4,333	-	4,347	4,347
Long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	-	24,765	9,114	33,879	33,134
Separate account liabilities - investment contracts	-	74,711	-	74,711	74,711
December 31, 2019					
Assets:					
Mortgage and other loans receivable	\$ -	\$ 101	\$ 48,904	\$ 49,005	\$ 46,984
Other invested assets	-	735	6	741	742
Short-term investments	-	7,887	-	7,887	7,887
Cash	2,856	-	-	2,856	2,856
Other assets	291	20	-	311	311
Liabilities:					
Policyholder contract deposits associated with investment-type contracts	-	255	132,991	133,246	126,137
Other liabilities	15	3,048	-	3,063	3,063
Long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	-	27,024	8,883	35,907	33,288
Separate account liabilities - investment contracts	-	88,770	-	88,770	88,770

6. Investments

FIXED MATURITY SECURITIES

Subsequent to the adoption of the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard on January 1, 2020

On January 1, 2020, AIG adopted the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard. Prior to the adoption of this standard, AIG did not record an allowance against the amortized cost basis of held to maturity securities. Premiums and discounts arising from the purchase of bonds classified as available for sale are treated as yield adjustments over their estimated holding periods, until maturity, or call date, if applicable. For investments in certain structured securities, recognized yields are updated based on current information regarding the timing and amount of expected undiscounted future cash flows. For high credit quality structured securities, effective yields are recalculated based on actual payments received and updated prepayment expectations, and the amortized cost is adjusted to the amount that would have existed had the new effective yield been applied since acquisition with a corresponding charge or credit to net investment income.

For structured securities that are not high credit quality, the structured securities yields are based on expected cash flows which take into account both expected credit losses and prepayments. An allowance for credit losses is not established upon initial recognition of the asset (unless the security is determined to be PCD which is discussed in more detail below). Subsequently, differences between actual and expected cash flows and changes in expected cash flows are recognized as adjustments to the allowance for credit losses. Changes that cannot be reflected as adjustments to the allowance for credit losses are accounted for as prospective adjustments to yield.

Prior to the adoption of the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard on January 1, 2020

Premiums and discounts arising from the purchase of bonds classified as available for sale are treated as yield adjustments over their estimated holding periods, until maturity, or call date, if applicable. For investments in certain RMBS, CMBS and CDO/ABS, (collectively, structured securities), recognized yields are updated based on current information regarding the timing and amount of expected undiscounted future cash flows. For high credit quality structured securities, effective yields are recalculated based on actual payments received and updated prepayment expectations, and the amortized cost is adjusted to the amount that would have existed had the new effective yield been applied since acquisition with a corresponding charge or credit to net investment income. For structured securities that are not high credit quality, effective yields are recalculated and adjusted prospectively based on changes in expected undiscounted future cash flows. For purchased credit impaired (PCI) securities, at acquisition, the difference between the undiscounted expected future cash flows and the recorded investment in the securities represents the initial accretable yield, which is to be accreted into net investment income over the securities' remaining lives on an effective level-yield basis. Subsequently, effective yields recognized on PCI securities are recalculated and adjusted prospectively to reflect changes in the contractual benchmark interest rates on variable rate securities and any significant increases in undiscounted expected future cash flows arising due to reasons other than interest rate changes.

SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE

The following table presents the amortized cost or cost and fair value of our available for sale securities:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Amortized Cost or Cost	Allowance for Credit Losses ^(a)	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
March 31, 2020					
Bonds available for sale:					
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 4,664	\$ -	\$ 1,042	\$ (17)	\$ 5,689
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	14,140	-	1,375	(75)	15,440
Non-U.S. governments	13,737	(7)	676	(233)	14,173
Corporate debt	140,356	(167)	9,073	(4,940)	144,322
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized:					
RMBS	29,433	(37)	2,069	(608)	30,857
CMBS	13,988	-	530	(292)	14,226
CDO/ABS	18,268	-	136	(1,335)	17,069
Total mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized	61,689	(37)	2,735	(2,235)	62,152
Total bonds available for sale^(c)	\$ 234,586	\$ (211)	\$ 14,901	\$ (7,500)	\$ 241,776

<i>(in millions)</i>	Amortized Cost or Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Other-Than- Temporary Impairments in AOCI ^(b)
December 31, 2019					
Bonds available for sale:					
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 5,108	\$ 316	\$ (44)	\$ 5,380	\$ -
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	13,960	1,390	(32)	15,318	-
Non-U.S. governments	14,042	884	(57)	14,869	(18)
Corporate debt	138,046	12,090	(500)	149,636	7
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized:					
RMBS	29,802	3,067	(64)	32,805	1,149
CMBS	13,879	576	(25)	14,430	34
CDO/ABS	18,393	348	(93)	18,648	14
Total mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized	62,074	3,991	(182)	65,883	1,197
Total bonds available for sale^(c)	\$ 233,230	\$ 18,671	\$ (815)	\$ 251,086	\$ 1,186

(a) Represents the allowance for credit losses that has been recognized. Changes in the allowance for credit losses are recorded through the statements of income and are not recognized in other comprehensive income.

(b) Represents the amount of other-than-temporary impairments recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Amount includes unrealized gains and losses on impaired securities relating to changes in the fair value of such securities subsequent to the impairment measurement date.

(c) At March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, bonds available for sale held by us that were below investment grade or not rated totaled \$25.1 billion and \$27.8 billion, respectively.

Securities Available for Sale in a Loss Position for Which No Allowance for Credit Loss Has Been Recorded

The following table summarizes the fair value and gross unrealized losses on our available for sale securities, aggregated by major investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for which no allowance for credit loss has been recorded:

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
<i>(in millions)</i>						
March 31, 2020						
Bonds available for sale:						
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 249	\$ 17	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ 253	\$ 17
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	1,274	63	181	12	1,455	75
Non-U.S. governments	2,277	156	197	62	2,474	218
Corporate debt	45,529	4,213	1,171	485	46,700	4,698
RMBS	5,743	346	504	39	6,247	385
CMBS	4,653	282	104	10	4,757	292
CDO/ABS	11,229	950	2,734	385	13,963	1,335
Total bonds available for sale	\$ 70,954	\$ 6,027	\$ 4,895	\$ 993	\$ 75,849	\$ 7,020

Securities Available for Sale in a Loss Position

The following table summarizes the fair value and gross unrealized losses on our available for sale securities, aggregated by major investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position:

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
<i>(in millions)</i>						
December 31, 2019						
Bonds available for sale:						
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 1,461	\$ 44	\$ 63	\$ -	\$ 1,524	\$ 44
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	672	21	246	11	918	32
Non-U.S. governments	1,105	12	343	45	1,448	57
Corporate debt	11,868	319	2,405	181	14,273	500
RMBS	3,428	28	1,367	36	4,795	64
CMBS	1,877	16	367	9	2,244	25
CDO/ABS	3,920	53	2,571	40	6,491	93
Total bonds available for sale	\$ 24,331	\$ 493	\$ 7,362	\$ 322	\$ 31,693	\$ 815

At March 31, 2020, we held 14,067 individual fixed maturity securities that were in an unrealized loss position and for which no allowance for credit losses has been recorded (including 1,041 individual fixed maturity securities that were in a continuous unrealized loss position for 12 months or more). At December 31, 2019, we held 5,695 individual fixed maturity securities that were in an unrealized loss position, of which 1,254 individual fixed maturity securities were in a continuous unrealized loss position for 12 months or more. We did not recognize the unrealized losses in earnings on these fixed maturity securities at March 31, 2020 because it was determined that such losses were due to non-credit factors. Additionally, we neither intend to sell the securities nor do we believe that it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell these securities before recovery of their amortized cost basis. For fixed maturity securities with significant declines, we performed fundamental credit analyses on a security-by-security basis, which included consideration of credit enhancements, liquidity position, expected defaults, industry and sector analysis, forecasts and available market data.

Contractual Maturities of Fixed Maturity Securities Available for Sale

The following table presents the amortized cost and fair value of fixed maturity securities available for sale by contractual maturity:

	Total Fixed Maturity Securities Available for Sale	
	Amortized Cost, Net of Allowance	Fair Value
<i>(in millions)</i>		
March 31, 2020		
Due in one year or less	\$ 10,370	\$ 10,517
Due after one year through five years	42,552	42,479
Due after five years through ten years	41,923	41,993
Due after ten years	77,878	84,635
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized	61,652	62,152
Total	\$ 234,375	\$ 241,776

Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because certain borrowers have the right to call or prepay certain obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

The following table presents the gross realized gains and gross realized losses from sales or maturities of our available for sale securities:

Three Months Ended March 31,	2020		2019	
	Gross Realized Gains	Gross Realized Losses	Gross Realized Gains	Gross Realized Losses
<i>(in millions)</i>				
Fixed maturity securities	\$ 380	\$ 166	\$ 93	\$ 124

For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, the aggregate fair value of available for sale securities sold was \$7.2 billion and \$6.4 billion, respectively, which resulted in net realized capital gains (losses) of \$214 million and \$(31) million, respectively.

OTHER SECURITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

The following table presents the fair value of fixed maturity securities measured at fair value based on our election of the fair value option and equity securities measured at fair value:

	March 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Fair Value	Percent of Total	Fair Value	Percent of Total
<i>(in millions)</i>				
Fixed maturity securities:				
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 2,057	34 %	\$ 2,121	28 %
Corporate debt	16	-	18	-
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized:				
RMBS	467	8	489	7
CMBS	271	5	322	4
CDO/ABS and other collateralized	2,542	43	3,732	50
Total mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized	3,280	56	4,543	61
Total fixed maturity securities	5,353	90	6,682	89
Equity securities	624	10	841	11
Total	\$ 5,977	100 %	\$ 7,523	100 %

OTHER INVESTED ASSETS

The following table summarizes the carrying amounts of other invested assets:

<i>(in millions)</i>		March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Alternative investments ^{(a) (b)}	\$	8,158	\$ 8,845
Investment real estate ^(c)		8,348	8,491
All other investments		1,460	1,456
Total	\$	17,966	\$ 18,792

(a) At March 31, 2020, included hedge funds of \$2.2 billion, private equity funds of \$5.6 billion and affordable housing partnerships of \$282 million. At December 31, 2019, included hedge funds of \$3.3 billion, private equity funds of \$5.2 billion and affordable housing partnerships of \$331 million.

(b) At March 31, 2020, approximately 78 percent of our hedge fund portfolio is available for redemption in 2020. The remaining 22 percent will be available for redemption between 2021 and 2027.

(c) Net of accumulated depreciation of \$720 million and \$703 million at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

NET INVESTMENT INCOME

The following table presents the components of Net investment income:

Three Months Ended March 31,			2020	2019
<i>(in millions)</i>				
Available for sale fixed maturity securities, including short-term investments	\$	2,609	\$	2,653
Other fixed maturity securities ^(a)		(60)		327
Equity securities		(191)		79
Interest on mortgage and other loans		513		498
Alternative investments ^(b)		(59)		419
Real estate		59		69
Other investments ^(c)		(215)		(52)
Total investment income		2,656		3,993
Investment expenses		148		114
Net investment income	\$	2,508	\$	3,879

(a) Included in the three-month periods ended March, 31 2020 and 2019 is income of \$169 million and \$28 million, respectively, for fixed maturity securities measured at fair value through income that economically hedge liabilities as described in (c) below.

(b) Includes income from hedge funds, private equity funds and affordable housing partnerships. Hedge funds are recorded as of the balance sheet date. Private equity funds are generally reported on a one-quarter lag.

(c) Included in the three-month periods ended March, 31 2020 and 2019 are losses of \$202 million and \$15 million, respectively, related to liabilities measured at fair value that are economically hedged with fixed maturity securities as described in (a) above.

NET REALIZED CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES

Net realized capital gains and losses are determined by specific identification. The net realized capital gains and losses are generated primarily from the following sources:

- Sales or full redemptions of available for sale fixed maturity securities, real estate and other alternative investments.
- Reductions to the amortized cost basis of available for sale fixed maturity securities that have been written down due to our intent to sell them or it being more likely than not that we will be required to sell them.
- Changes in the allowance for credit losses on bonds available for sale, mortgage and other loans receivable, and loans commitments.
- Changes in fair value of derivatives except for those instruments that are designated as hedging instruments when the change in the fair value of the hedged item is not reported in Net realized capital gains (losses).
- Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions.

The following table presents the components of Net realized capital gains (losses):

Three Months Ended March 31,			
(in millions)		2020	2019
Sales of fixed maturity securities	\$	214	\$ (31)
Other-than-temporary impairments		-	(83)
Change in intent*		-	-
Change in allowance for credit losses on fixed maturity securities		(198)	-
Change in allowance for credit losses on loans		(38)	(24)
Foreign exchange transactions		(254)	(37)
Variable annuity embedded derivatives, net of related hedges		2,192	(261)
All other derivatives and hedge accounting		1,559	(72)
Other		44	62
Net realized capital gains (losses)	\$	3,519	\$ (446)

* For the three months ended March 31, 2019, the change in intent was included in Other-than-temporary impairments.

CHANGE IN UNREALIZED APPRECIATION (DEPRECIATION) OF INVESTMENTS

The following table presents the increase (decrease) in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of our available for sale securities and other investments:

Three Months Ended March 31,			
(in millions)		2020	2019
Increase (decrease) in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments:			
Fixed maturity securities	\$	(10,455)	\$ 5,982
Other investments		-	(69)
Total increase (decrease) in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	\$	(10,455)	\$ 5,913

The following table summarizes the unrealized gains and losses recognized in Net Investment Income during the reporting period on equity securities still held at the reporting date:

	Equities		Other Invested Assets	Total
(in millions)				
Three Months Ended March 31, 2020				
Net gains and losses recognized during the period on equity securities	\$	(191)	\$ (129)	\$ (320)
Less: Net gains and losses recognized during the period on equity securities sold during the period		12	2	14
Unrealized gains and losses recognized during the reporting period on equity securities still held at the reporting date	\$	(203)	\$ (131)	\$ (334)
Three Months Ended March 31, 2019				
Net gains and losses recognized during the period on equity securities	\$	79	\$ 239	\$ 318
Less: Net gains and losses recognized during the period on equity securities sold during the period		19	10	29
Unrealized gains and losses recognized during the reporting period on equity securities still held at the reporting date	\$	60	\$ 229	\$ 289

EVALUATING INVESTMENTS FOR AN ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES/OTHER-THAN-TEMPORARY IMPAIRMENTS

Fixed Maturity Securities

Subsequent to the adoption of the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard on January 1, 2020

If we intend to sell a fixed maturity security or it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell a fixed maturity security before recovery of its amortized cost basis and the fair value of the security is below amortized cost, an impairment has occurred and the amortized cost is written down to current fair value, with a corresponding charge to realized capital losses. No allowance is established in these situations. When assessing our intent to sell a fixed maturity security, or whether it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell a fixed maturity security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, management evaluates relevant facts and circumstances including, but not limited to, decisions to reposition our investment portfolio, sales of securities to meet cash flow needs and sales of securities to take advantage of favorable pricing.

For fixed maturity securities for which a decline in the fair value below the amortized cost is due to credit related factors, an allowance is established for the difference between the estimated recoverable value and amortized cost with a corresponding charge to realized capital losses. The allowance for credit losses is limited to the difference between amortized cost and fair value. The estimated recoverable value is the present value of cash flows expected to be collected, as determined by management. The difference between fair value and amortized cost that is not associated with credit related factors is presented in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of fixed maturity securities on which an allowance for credit losses were recognized (a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income). Accrued interest is excluded from the measurement of the allowance for credit losses.

When estimating future cash flows for structured fixed maturity securities (e.g., RMBS, CMBS, CDO, ABS) management considers the historical performance of underlying assets and available market information as well as bond-specific structural considerations, such as credit enhancement and the priority of payment structure of the security. In addition, the process of estimating future cash flows includes, but is not limited to, the following critical inputs, which vary by asset class:

- Current delinquency rates;
- Expected default rates and the timing of such defaults;
- Loss severity and the timing of any recovery; and
- Expected prepayment speeds.

When estimating future cash flows for corporate, municipal and sovereign fixed maturity securities determined to be credit impaired, management considers:

- Expected default rates and the timing of such defaults;
- Loss severity and the timing of any recovery; and
- Scenarios specific to the issuer and the security, which may also include estimates of outcomes of corporate restructurings, political and macroeconomic factors, stability and financial strength of the issuer, the value of any secondary sources of repayment and the disposition of assets.

We consider severe price declines in our assessment of potential credit impairments. We may also modify our model inputs when we determine that price movements in certain sectors are indicative of factors not captured by the cash flow models.

Credit losses are reassessed each period. The allowance for credit losses and the corresponding charge to realized capital losses can be reversed if conditions change, however, the allowance for credit losses will never be reduced below zero. When we determine that all or a portion of a fixed maturity security is uncollectable, the uncollectable amortized cost amount is written off with a corresponding reduction to the allowance for credit losses. If we collect cash flows that were previously written off the recovery is recognized by decreasing realized capital losses.

Prior to the adoption of the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard on January 1, 2020

If we intend to sell a fixed maturity security or it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell a fixed maturity security before recovery of its amortized cost basis and the fair value of the security is below amortized cost, an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred and the amortized cost is written down to current fair value, with a corresponding charge to realized capital losses. When assessing our intent to sell a fixed maturity security, or whether it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell a fixed maturity security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, management evaluates relevant facts and circumstances including, but not limited to, decisions to reposition our investment portfolio, sales of securities to meet cash flow needs and sales of securities to take advantage of favorable pricing.

For fixed maturity securities for which a credit impairment has occurred, the amortized cost is written down to the estimated recoverable value with a corresponding charge to realized capital losses. The estimated recoverable value is the present value of cash flows expected to be collected, as determined by management. The difference between fair value and amortized cost that is not related to a credit impairment is presented in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of fixed maturity securities on which other-than-temporary credit impairments were recognized (a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income).

We consider severe price declines in our assessment of potential credit impairments. We may also modify our model inputs when we determine that price movements in certain sectors are indicative of factors not captured by the cash flow models.

In periods subsequent to the recognition of an other-than-temporary impairment charge for available for sale fixed maturity securities that is not foreign exchange related, we prospectively accrete into earnings the difference between the new amortized cost and the expected undiscounted recoverable value over the remaining expected holding period of the security.

Credit Impairments

The following table presents a rollforward of the changes in allowance for credit losses on available for sale fixed maturity securities by major investment category:

Three Months Ended March 31, 2020		Non-		
(in millions)		Structured	Structured	Total
Balance, beginning of year *	\$	7	\$ -	\$ 7
Additions:				
Securities for which allowance for credit losses were not previously recorded		24	174	198
Purchases of available for sale debt securities accounted for as purchased credit deteriorated assets		6	-	6
Reductions:				
Securities sold during the period		-	-	-
Intent to sell security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis		-	-	-
Additional increases or decreases to the allowance for credit losses on securities that had an allowance recorded in a previous period, for which there was no intent to sell before recovery amortized cost basis		-	-	-
Write-offs charged against the allowance		-	-	-
Recoveries of amounts previously written off		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-
Balance, end of period	\$	37	\$ 174	\$ 211

* The beginning balance incorporates the Day 1 gross up on PCD assets held as of January 1, 2020.

The following table presents a rollforward of the cumulative credit losses in other-than-temporary impairments recognized in earnings for available for sale fixed maturity securities:

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019		
(in millions)		
Balance, beginning of year		\$ -
Increases due to:		
Credit impairments on new securities subject to impairment losses		68
Additional credit impairments on previously impaired securities		6
Reductions due to:		
Credit impaired securities fully disposed for which there was no prior intent or requirement to sell		(21)
Accretion on securities previously impaired due to credit*		-
Balance, end of period		\$ 53

* Represents both accretion recognized due to changes in cash flows expected to be collected over the remaining expected term of the credit impaired securities and the accretion due to the passage of time.

Purchased Credit Deteriorated/Impaired Securities

Subsequent to the adoption of the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard on January 1, 2020

We purchase certain RMBS securities that have experienced more-than-insignificant deterioration in credit quality since origination. Subsequent to the adoption of the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard these are referred to as PCD assets. At the time of purchase an allowance is recognized for these PCD assets by adding it to the purchase price to arrive at the initial amortized cost. There is no credit loss expense recognized upon acquisition of a PCD asset. When determining the initial allowance for credit losses, management considers the historical performance of underlying assets and available market information as well as bond-specific structural considerations, such as credit enhancement and the priority of payment structure of the security. In addition, the process of estimating future cash flows includes, but is not limited to, the following critical inputs:

- Current delinquency rates;
- Expected default rates and the timing of such defaults;
- Loss severity and the timing of any recovery; and
- Expected prepayment speeds.

Subsequent to the acquisition date, the PCD assets follow the same accounting as other structured securities that are not high credit quality.

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, we purchased certain securities which had more than insignificant credit deterioration since their origination. These PCD securities are held in the portfolio of bonds available for sale in their natural classes at March 31, 2020.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the purchase price to the unpaid principal balance at the acquisition date of the PCD securities that were purchased with credit deterioration during the three-month period ended March 31, 2020:

<i>(in millions)</i>	March 31, 2020
Unpaid principal balance	\$ 187
Allowance for expected credit losses at acquisition	(6)
Purchase (discount) premium	(48)
Purchase price	\$ 133

Prior to the adoption of the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard on January 1, 2020

We purchase certain RMBS securities that have experienced deterioration in credit quality since their issuance. We determine whether it is probable at acquisition that we will not collect all contractually required payments for these purchased credit impaired (PCI) securities, including both principal and interest. At acquisition, the timing and amount of the undiscounted future cash flows expected to be received on each PCI security is determined based on our best estimate using key assumptions, such as interest rates, default rates and prepayment speeds. At acquisition, the difference between the undiscounted expected future cash flows of the PCI securities and the recorded investment in the securities represents the initial accretable yield, which is accreted into Net investment income over their remaining lives on an effective yield basis. Additionally, the difference between the contractually required payments on the PCI securities and the undiscounted expected future cash flows represents the non-accretable difference at acquisition. The accretable yield and the non-accretable difference will change over time, based on actual payments received and changes in estimates of undiscounted expected future cash flows, which are discussed further below.

On a quarterly basis, the undiscounted expected future cash flows associated with PCI securities are re-evaluated based on updates to key assumptions. Declines in undiscounted expected future cash flows due to further credit deterioration as well as changes in the expected timing of the cash flows can result in the recognition of an other-than-temporary impairment charge, as PCI securities are subject to our policy for evaluating investments for other-than-temporary impairment. Changes to undiscounted expected future cash flows due solely to the changes in the contractual benchmark interest rates on variable rate PCI securities will change the accretable yield prospectively. Significant increases in undiscounted expected future cash flows for reasons other than interest rate changes are recognized prospectively as adjustments to the accretable yield.

The following tables present information on our PCI securities, which are included in bonds available for sale as of December 31, 2019:

<i>(in millions)</i>	At Date of Acquisition
Contractually required payments (principal and interest)	\$ 35,139
Cash flows expected to be collected*	28,720
Recorded investment in acquired securities	19,382

* Represents undiscounted expected cash flows, including both principal and interest.

<i>(in millions)</i>	December 31, 2019
Outstanding principal balance	\$ 10,476
Amortized cost	6,970
Fair value	8,664

The following table presents activity for the accretable yield on PCI securities:

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019

<i>(in millions)</i>	
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 7,210
Newly purchased PCI securities	12
Accretion	(172)
Effect of changes in interest rate indices	(134)
Net reclassification from (to) non-accretable difference, including effects of prepayments	(115)
Activities related to businesses reclassified to held for sale	-
Balance, end of period	\$ 6,801

PLEDGED INVESTMENTS

Secured Financing and Similar Arrangements

We enter into secured financing transactions whereby certain securities are sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements), in which we transfer securities in exchange for cash, with an agreement by us to repurchase the same or substantially similar securities. Our secured financing transactions also include those that involve the transfer of securities to financial institutions in exchange for cash (securities lending agreements). In all of these secured financing transactions, the securities transferred by us (pledged collateral) may be sold or repledged by the counterparties. These agreements are recorded at their contracted amounts plus accrued interest, other than those that are accounted for at fair value.

Pledged collateral levels are monitored daily and are generally maintained at an agreed-upon percentage of the fair value of the amounts borrowed during the life of the transactions. In the event of a decline in the fair value of the pledged collateral under these secured financing transactions, we may be required to transfer cash or additional securities as pledged collateral under these agreements. At the termination of the transactions, we and our counterparties are obligated to return the amounts borrowed and the securities transferred, respectively.

The following table presents the fair value of securities pledged to counterparties under secured financing transactions, including repurchase and securities lending agreements:

<i>(in millions)</i>	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Fixed maturity securities available for sale	\$ 2,759	\$ 3,030

At March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, amounts borrowed under repurchase and securities lending agreements totaled \$2.9 billion and \$3.1 billion, respectively.

The following table presents the fair value of securities pledged under our repurchase agreements by collateral type and by remaining contractual maturity:

(in millions)	Remaining Contractual Maturity of the Agreements					Total
	Overnight and Continuous	up to 30 days	31 - 90 days	91 - 364 days	365 days or greater	
March 31, 2020						
Bonds available for sale:						
Non-U.S. governments	\$ 4	\$ 22	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	26
Corporate debt	19	104	-	-	-	123
Total	\$ 23	\$ 126	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	149
December 31, 2019						
Bonds available for sale:						
Non-U.S. governments	\$ 2	\$ 71	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	73
Corporate debt	22	55	82	-	-	159
Total	\$ 24	\$ 126	\$ 82	\$ -	\$ -	232

The following table presents the fair value of securities pledged under our securities lending agreements by collateral type and by remaining contractual maturity:

	Remaining Contractual Maturity of the Agreements						
(in millions)	Overnight and Continuous	up to 30 days	31 - 90 days	91 - 364 days	365 days or greater		Total
March 31, 2020							
Bonds available for sale:							
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ -	\$ 234	\$ 136	\$ -	\$ -		370
Non-U.S. governments	-	-	85	-	-		85
Corporate debt	-	1,083	740	-	-		1,823
RMBS	-	-	-	332	-		332
Total	\$ -	\$ 1,317	\$ 961	\$ 332	\$ -		2,610
December 31, 2019							
Bonds available for sale:							
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 386	\$ -	\$ -		386
Non-U.S. governments	-	-	-	-	-		-
Corporate debt	-	1,071	947	-	-		2,018
RMBS	-	-	-	394	-		394
Total	\$ -	\$ 1,071	\$ 1,333	\$ 394	\$ -		2,798

We also enter into agreements in which securities are purchased by us under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements), which are accounted for as secured financing transactions and reported as short-term investments or other assets, depending on their terms. These agreements are recorded at their contracted resale amounts plus accrued interest, other than those that are accounted for at fair value. In all reverse repurchase transactions, we take possession of or obtain a security interest in the related securities, and we have the right to sell or repledge this collateral received.

The following table presents information on the fair value of securities pledged to us under reverse repurchase agreements:

(in millions)	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Securities collateral pledged to us	\$ 3,935	\$ 2,567
Amount sold or repledged by us	-	121

At March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, amounts loaned under reverse repurchase agreements totaled \$3.9 billion and \$2.6 billion, respectively.

We do not currently offset any secured financing transactions. All such transactions are collateralized and margined daily consistent with market standards and subject to enforceable master netting arrangements with rights of set off.

Insurance – Statutory and Other Deposits

The total carrying value of cash and securities deposited by our insurance subsidiaries under requirements of regulatory authorities or other insurance-related arrangements, including certain annuity-related obligations and certain reinsurance treaties, was \$8.7 billion at both March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Other Pledges and Restrictions

Certain of our subsidiaries are members of Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBs) and such membership requires the members to own stock in these FHLBs. We owned an aggregate of \$201 million and \$194 million of stock in FHLBs at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. In addition, our subsidiaries have pledged securities available for sale and residential loans associated with borrowings and funding agreements from FHLBs, with a fair value of \$5.8 billion and \$2.2 billion, respectively, at March 31, 2020 and \$4.3 billion and \$1.8 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2019.

Certain GIAs have provisions that require collateral to be posted or payments to be made by us upon a downgrade of our long-term debt ratings. The actual amount of collateral required to be posted to the counterparties in the event of such downgrades, and the aggregate amount of payments that we could be required to make, depend on market conditions, the fair value of outstanding affected transactions and other factors prevailing at and after the time of the downgrade. The fair value of securities pledged as collateral with respect to these obligations was approximately \$1.6 billion and \$1.5 billion at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. This collateral primarily consists of securities of the U.S. government and government sponsored entities and generally cannot be repledged or resold by the counterparties.

Investments held in escrow accounts or otherwise subject to restriction as to their use were \$430 million and \$330 million, comprised of bonds available for sale and short term investments at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

7. Lending Activities

Mortgage and other loans receivable include commercial mortgages, residential mortgages, life insurance policy loans, commercial loans, and other loans and notes receivable. Commercial mortgages, residential mortgages, commercial loans, and other loans and notes receivable are carried at unpaid principal balances less allowance for credit losses and plus or minus adjustments for the accretion or amortization of discount or premium. Interest income on such loans is accrued as earned.

Direct costs of originating commercial mortgages, commercial loans, and other loans and notes receivable, net of nonrefundable points and fees, are deferred and included in the carrying amount of the related receivables. The amount deferred is amortized to income as an adjustment to earnings using the interest method. Premiums and discounts on purchased residential mortgages are also amortized to income as an adjustment to earnings using the interest method.

Life insurance policy loans are carried at unpaid principal balances. There is no allowance for policy loans because these loans serve to reduce the death benefit paid when the death claim is made and the balances are effectively collateralized by the cash surrender value of the policy.

Interest income is not accrued when payment of contractual principal and interest is not expected. Any cash received on impaired loans is generally recorded as a reduction of the current carrying amount of the loan. Accrual of interest income is generally resumed when delinquent contractual principal and interest is repaid or when a portion of the delinquent contractual payments are made and the ongoing required contractual payments have been made for an appropriate period. As of March 31, 2020, \$4 million and \$304 million of residential mortgage loans and commercial mortgage loans, respectively, were placed on nonaccrual status.

Accrued interest is presented separately and is included in Other assets on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of March 31, 2020, accrued interest receivable was \$18 million and \$130 million associated with residential mortgage loans and commercial mortgage loans, respectively.

A significant majority of commercial mortgages in the portfolio are non-recourse loans and, accordingly, the only guarantees are for specific items that are exceptions to the non-recourse provisions. It is therefore extremely rare for us to have cause to enforce the provisions of a guarantee on a commercial real estate or mortgage loan.

The following table presents the composition of Mortgage and other loans receivable, net:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
<i>(in millions)</i>		
Commercial mortgages ^(a)	\$ 36,291	\$ 36,170
Residential mortgages	6,718	6,683
Life insurance policy loans	2,061	2,065
Commercial loans, other loans and notes receivable	2,561	2,504
Total mortgage and other loans receivable	47,631	47,422
Allowance for credit losses ^(b)	(787)	(438)
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net	\$ 46,844	\$ 46,984

(a) Commercial mortgages primarily represent loans for apartments, offices and retail properties, with exposures in New York and California representing the largest geographic concentrations (aggregating approximately 23 percent and 11 percent, respectively, at March 31, 2020 and 23 percent and 10 percent, respectively, at December 31, 2019).

(b) Does not include \$58 million of expected credit loss liability at March 31, 2020 in relation to off-balance-sheet commitments to fund commercial mortgage loans, which is recorded in Other liabilities.

Nonperforming loans are generally those loans where payment of contractual principal or interest is more than 90 days past due. Nonperforming loans were not significant for all periods presented.

CREDIT QUALITY OF COMMERCIAL MORTGAGES

The following table presents debt service coverage ratios^(a) for commercial mortgages by year of vintage:

March 31, 2020							
<i>(in millions)</i>	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	Prior	Total
>1.2X	\$ 701	\$ 5,557	\$ 5,963	\$ 4,309	\$ 5,165	\$ 10,745	\$ 32,440
1.00 - 1.20X	115	255	505	338	162	2,072	3,447
<1.00X	-	74	-	-	-	330	404
Total commercial mortgages	\$ 816	\$ 5,886	\$ 6,468	\$ 4,647	\$ 5,327	\$ 13,147	\$ 36,291

The following table presents loan-to-value ratios^(b) for commercial mortgages by year of vintage:

March 31, 2020							
<i>(in millions)</i>	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	Prior	Total
Less than 65%	\$ 567	\$ 4,567	\$ 4,508	\$ 3,584	\$ 4,032	\$ 10,745	\$ 28,003
65% to 75%	249	1,319	1,960	924	1,104	2,221	7,777
76% to 80%	-	-	-	-	191	5	196
Greater than 80%	-	-	-	139	-	176	315
Total commercial mortgages	\$ 816	\$ 5,886	\$ 6,468	\$ 4,647	\$ 5,327	\$ 13,147	\$ 36,291

The following table presents debt service coverage ratios and loan-to-value ratios for commercial mortgages:

December 31, 2019		Debt Service Coverage Ratios ^(a)				
<i>(in millions)</i>		>1.20X	1.00X - 1.20X	<1.00X	Total	
Loan-to-Value Ratios^(b)						
Less than 65%	\$	23,013	\$	2,440	\$	245
65% to 75%		9,007		899		40
76% to 80%		200		6		-
Greater than 80%		184		2		134
Total commercial mortgages	\$	32,404	\$	3,347	\$	419

(a) The debt service coverage ratio compares a property's net operating income to its debt service payments, including principal and interest. Our weighted average debt service coverage ratio was 2.0X at both March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019. The debt service coverage ratios have been updated within the last three months.

(b) The loan-to-value ratio compares the current unpaid principal balance of the loan to the estimated fair value of the underlying property collateralizing the loan. Our weighted average loan-to-value ratio was 56 percent at both March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019. The loan-to-value ratios have been updated within the last three months.

The following table presents the credit quality performance indicators for commercial mortgages:

	Number of Loans	Class						Percent of Total ^(c)	Percent of Total \$
(dollars in millions)		Apartments	Offices	Retail	Industrial	Hotel	Others		
March 31, 2020									
Credit Quality Performance									
Indicator:									
In good standing	718	\$ 14,153	\$ 10,478	\$ 5,221	\$ 3,574	\$ 2,156	\$ 438	\$ 36,020	99 %
Restructured ^(a)	5	-	87	25	-	101	-	213	1
90 days or less delinquent	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
>90 days delinquent or in process of foreclosure	2	-	57	-	-	-	-	57	-
Total ^(b)	726	\$ 14,154	\$ 10,622	\$ 5,246	\$ 3,574	\$ 2,257	\$ 438	\$ 36,291	100 %
Allowance for credit losses		\$ 161	\$ 315	\$ 115	\$ 66	\$ 24	\$ 8	\$ 689	2 %
December 31, 2019									
Credit Quality Performance									
Indicator:									
In good standing	736	\$ 13,698	\$ 10,553	\$ 5,332	\$ 3,663	\$ 2,211	\$ 522	\$ 35,979	99 %
Restructured ^(a)	3	-	89	-	-	101	-	190	1
90 days or less delinquent	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
>90 days delinquent or in process of foreclosure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ^(b)	740	\$ 13,699	\$ 10,642	\$ 5,332	\$ 3,663	\$ 2,312	\$ 522	\$ 36,170	100 %
Allowance for credit losses:									
Specific		\$ -	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 6	\$ -	\$ 9	- %
General		81	153	44	30	14	5	327	1
Total allowance for credit losses		\$ 81	\$ 155	\$ 45	\$ 30	\$ 20	\$ 5	\$ 336	1 %

(a) Loans that have been modified in troubled debt restructurings and are performing according to their restructured terms. For additional discussion of troubled debt restructurings see Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2019 Annual Report.

(b) Does not reflect allowance for credit losses.

(c) Our commercial mortgage loan portfolio is current as to payments of principal and interest, for both periods presented. There were no significant amounts of nonperforming commercial mortgages (defined as those loans where payment of contractual principal or interest is more than 90 days past due) during any of the periods presented.

The following table presents credit quality performance indicators for residential mortgages by year of vintage:

March 31, 2020							
(in millions)	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	Prior	Total
FICO*:							
780 and greater	\$ 116	\$ 973	\$ 638	\$ 984	\$ 996	\$ 969	\$ 4,676
720 - 779	128	496	190	265	282	285	1,646
660 - 719	6	77	43	55	65	85	331
600 - 659	1	8	7	8	7	16	47
Less than 600	-	1	1	2	3	11	18
Total residential mortgages	\$ 251	\$ 1,555	\$ 879	\$ 1,314	\$ 1,353	\$ 1,366	\$ 6,718

* Fair Isaac Corporation (FICO) is the credit quality indicator used to evaluate consumer credit risk for residential mortgage loan borrowers and have been updated within the last three months

METHODOLOGY USED TO ESTIMATE THE ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

Subsequent to the adoption of the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard on January 1, 2020

At the time of origination or purchase, an allowance for credit losses is established for mortgage and other loan receivables and is updated each reporting period. Changes in the allowance for credit losses are recorded in realized capital losses. This allowance reflects the risk of loss, even when that risk is remote, and reflects losses expected over the remaining contractual life of the loan. The allowance for credit losses considers available relevant information about the collectability of cash flows, including information about past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions. We revert to historical information when we determine that we can no longer reliably forecast future economic assumptions.

The allowances for the commercial mortgage loans and residential mortgage loans are estimated utilizing a Probability of Default /Loss Given Default model. Loss rate factors are determined based on historical data and adjusted for current and forecasted information. The loss rates are applied based on individual loan attributes and considering such data points as Loan-to-Value, FICO scores, and debt service coverage.

The estimate of credit losses also reflects management's assumptions on certain macroeconomic factors that include, but are not limited to, gross domestic product growth, employment, inflation, housing price index, interest rates and credit spreads.

Accrued interest is excluded from the measurement of the allowance for credit losses and accrued interest is reversed through interest income once a loan is placed on nonaccrual.

When all or a portion of a loan is deemed uncollectible, the uncollectible portion of the carrying amount of the loan is charged off against the allowance.

We also have off-balance sheet commitments related to our commercial mortgage loans. The liability for expected credit losses related to these commercial mortgage loan commitments is reported in Other liabilities in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. When a commitment is funded, we record a loan receivable and reclassify the liability for expected credit losses related to the commitment into loan allowance for expected credit losses. Other changes in the liability for expected credit losses on loan commitments are recorded in Net realized capital gains (losses) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

Prior to the adoption of the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard on January 1, 2020

Mortgage and other loans receivable are considered impaired when collection of all amounts due under contractual terms is not probable. Impairment is measured using either i) the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, ii) the loan's observable market price, if available, or iii) the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. Impairment of commercial mortgages is typically determined using the fair value of collateral while impairment of other loans is typically determined using the present value of cash flows or the loan's observable market price. An allowance is typically established for the difference between the impaired value of the loan and its current carrying amount. Additional allowance amounts are established for incurred but not specifically identified impairments, based on statistical models primarily driven by past-due status, debt service coverage, loan-to-value ratio, property type and location, loan term, profile of the borrower and of the major property tenants, and loan seasoning. When all or a portion of a loan is deemed uncollectable, the uncollectable portion of the carrying amount of the loan is charged off against the allowance.

The following table presents a rollforward of the changes in the allowance for losses on Mortgage and other loans receivable^(a):

Three Months Ended March 31,	2020			2019		
	Commercial Mortgages	Other Loans	Total	Commercial Mortgages	Other Loans	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>						
Allowance, beginning of year	\$ 336	\$ 102	\$ 438	\$ 318	\$ 79	\$ 397
Initial allowance upon CECL adoption	311	7	318	-	-	-
Loans charged off	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of loans previously charged off	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net charge-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for loan losses	42	(11)	31	5	20	25
Allowance, end of period	\$ 689	\$ 98	\$ 787	\$ 323 ^(b)	\$ 99	\$ 422

(a) Does not include \$58 million of expected credit loss liability at March 31, 2020 in relation to off-balance-sheet commitments to fund commercial mortgage loans, which is recorded in Other liabilities.

(b) The March 31, 2019 total allowance was calculated prior to the adoption of ASC 326 on January 1, 2020. Of the total allowance, \$3 million relates to individually assessed credit losses on \$148 million of commercial mortgages at 2019.

As a result of the COVID-19 crisis, including the significant global economic slowdown and general market decline, our expectations and models used to estimate the allowance for losses on commercial and residential mortgage loans have been updated to reflect the current economic environment. The full impact of COVID-19 on real estate valuations remains uncertain and we will continue to review our valuations as further information becomes available.

During the three month period ended March 31, 2020, loans with a carrying value of \$25 million were modified in troubled debt restructurings. There were no loans modified in troubled debt restructurings during the three-month period ended March 31, 2019.

8. Variable Interest Entities

We enter into various arrangements with variable interest entities (VIEs) in the normal course of business and consolidate the VIEs when we determine we are the primary beneficiary. This analysis includes a review of the VIE's capital structure, related contractual relationships and terms, nature of the VIE's operations and purpose, nature of the VIE's interests issued and our involvement with the entity. When assessing the need to consolidate a VIE, we evaluate the design of the VIE as well as the related risks the entity was designed to expose the variable interest holders to.

The primary beneficiary is the entity that has both (1) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly affect the entity's economic performance and (2) the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could be potentially significant to the VIE. While also considering these factors, the consolidation conclusion depends on the breadth of our decision-making ability and our ability to influence activities that significantly affect the economic performance of the VIE.

BALANCE SHEET CLASSIFICATION AND EXPOSURE TO LOSS

The following table presents the total assets and total liabilities associated with our variable interests in consolidated VIEs, as classified in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets:

	Real Estate and Investment Entities ^(d)		Securitization Vehicles ^(e)		Affordable Housing Partnerships		Other	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>								
March 31, 2020								
Assets:								
Bonds available for sale	\$	256	\$	6,255	\$	-	\$	6,511
Other bond securities		-		2,266		-	1	2,267
Mortgage and other loans receivable		-		4,025		-	-	4,025
Other invested assets		5,180		-		3,635	42	8,857
Other ^(a)		500		1,915		483	42	2,940
Total assets^(b)	\$	5,936	\$	14,461	\$	4,118	\$	24,600
Liabilities:								
Long-term debt	\$	2,794	\$	4,515	\$	2,201	\$	9,514
Other ^(c)		184		193		195	23	595
Total liabilities	\$	2,978	\$	4,708	\$	2,396	\$	10,109
December 31, 2019								
Assets:								
Bonds available for sale	\$	177	\$	7,239	\$	-	\$	7,416
Other bond securities		-		3,324		-	1	3,325
Mortgage and other loans receivable		-		3,860		-	-	3,860
Other invested assets		5,231		-		3,464	42	8,737
Other ^(a)		615		1,996		469	42	3,122
Total assets^(b)	\$	6,023	\$	16,419	\$	3,933	\$	26,460
Liabilities:								
Long-term debt	\$	2,810	\$	4,356	\$	2,074	\$	9,244
Other ^(c)		236		359		195	24	814
Total liabilities	\$	3,046	\$	4,715	\$	2,269	\$	10,058

(a) Comprised primarily of Short-term investments and Other assets at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

(b) The assets of each VIE can be used only to settle specific obligations of that VIE.

(c) Comprised primarily of Other liabilities at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

(d) At March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, off-balance sheet exposure primarily consisting of commitments to real estate and investment entities was \$2.4 billion and \$2.6 billion, respectively.

(e) At March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the company had contributed total assets of \$13.7 billion and \$15.6 billion, respectively, into consolidated securitization vehicles.

We calculate our maximum exposure to loss to be (i) the amount invested in the debt or equity of the VIE, (ii) the notional amount of VIE assets or liabilities where we have also provided credit protection to the VIE with the VIE as the referenced obligation, and (iii) other commitments and guarantees to the VIE. Interest holders in VIEs sponsored by us generally have recourse only to the assets and cash flows of the VIEs and do not have recourse to us, except in limited circumstances when we have provided a guarantee to the VIE's interest holders.

The following table presents total assets of unconsolidated VIEs in which we hold a variable interest, as well as our maximum exposure to loss associated with these VIEs:

(in millions)	Total VIE Assets	Maximum Exposure to Loss			Total
		On-Balance Sheet ^(b)	Off-Balance Sheet		
March 31, 2020					
Real estate and investment entities ^(a)	\$ 288,131	\$ 5,810	\$ 3,546	\$	9,356
Affordable housing partnerships	3,064	397	-		397
Other	5,514	358	561	^(c)	919
Total	\$ 296,709	\$ 6,565	\$ 4,107	\$	10,672
December 31, 2019					
Real estate and investment entities ^(a)	\$ 283,349	\$ 6,519	\$ 3,286	\$	9,805
Affordable housing partnerships	3,351	453	-		453
Other	5,320	310	561	^(c)	871
Total	\$ 292,020	\$ 7,282	\$ 3,847	\$	11,129

(a) Comprised primarily of hedge funds and private equity funds.

(b) At March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, \$6.4 billion and \$7.0 billion, respectively, of our total unconsolidated VIE assets were recorded as Other invested assets.

(c) These amounts represent our estimate of the maximum exposure to loss under certain insurance policies issued to VIEs if a hypothetical loss occurred to the extent of the full amount of the insured value. Our insurance policies cover defined risks and our estimate of liability is included in our insurance reserves on the balance sheet.

For additional information on VIEs see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2019 Annual Report.

9. Derivatives and Hedge Accounting

We use derivatives and other financial instruments as part of our financial risk management programs and as part of our investment operations.

For a discussion of our accounting policies and procedures regarding derivatives and hedge accounting see Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2019 Annual Report.

Interest rate derivatives (such as interest rate swaps) are used to manage interest rate risk associated with embedded derivatives contained in insurance contract liabilities, fixed maturity securities, outstanding medium- and long-term notes as well as other interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities. Foreign exchange derivatives (principally foreign exchange forwards and swaps) are used to economically mitigate risk associated with non-U.S. dollar denominated debt, net capital exposures, foreign currency transactions, and foreign denominated investments. Equity derivatives are used to mitigate financial risk embedded in certain insurance liabilities and economically hedge certain investments. We use credit derivatives to manage our credit exposures. The derivatives are effective economic hedges of the exposures that they are meant to offset.

In addition to hedging activities, we also enter into derivative instruments with respect to investment operations, which may include, among other things, credit default swaps (CDSs) and purchases of investments with embedded derivatives, such as equity-linked notes and convertible bonds.

The following table presents the notional amounts of our derivatives and the fair value of derivative assets and liabilities in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets:

	March 31, 2020				December 31, 2019			
	Gross Derivative Assets		Gross Derivative Liabilities		Gross Derivative Assets		Gross Derivative Liabilities	
	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value
<i>(in millions)</i>								
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:^(a)								
Interest rate contracts	\$ 735	\$ 18	\$ 316	\$ 11	\$ 495	\$ 3	\$ 410	\$ 7
Foreign exchange contracts	7,592	843	1,929	88	4,328	342	5,230	162
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:^(a)								
Interest rate contracts	50,409	6,605	36,573	4,215	52,437	3,197	35,231	2,742
Foreign exchange contracts	12,350	1,495	8,818	944	8,133	698	12,093	863
Equity contracts	22,291	1,240	4,313	77	18,533	769	7,539	139
Credit contracts ^(b)	7,617	133	923	81	8,457	3	923	89
Other contracts ^(c)	41,563	15	56	13	40,582	14	56	7
Total derivatives, gross	\$ 142,557	\$ 10,349	\$ 52,928	\$ 5,429	\$ 132,965	\$ 5,026	\$ 61,482	\$ 4,009
Counterparty netting^(d)		(4,645)		(4,645)		(2,427)		(2,427)
Cash collateral^(e)		(4,840)		(147)		(1,806)		(527)
Total derivatives on condensed consolidated balance sheets^(f)		\$ 864		\$ 637		\$ 793		\$ 1,055

(a) Fair value amounts are shown before the effects of counterparty netting adjustments and offsetting cash collateral.

(b) As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, included CDSs on super senior multi-sector CDOs with a net notional amount of \$146 million and \$152 million (fair value liability of \$56 million and \$48 million), respectively. The net notional amount represents the maximum exposure to loss on the portfolio.

(c) Consists primarily of stable value wraps and contracts with multiple underlying exposures.

(d) Represents netting of derivative exposures covered by a qualifying master netting agreement.

(e) Represents cash collateral posted and received that is eligible for netting.

(f) Freestanding derivatives only, excludes embedded derivatives. Derivative instrument assets and liabilities are recorded in Other assets and liabilities, respectively. Fair value of assets related to bifurcated embedded derivatives was zero at both March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019. Fair value of liabilities related to bifurcated embedded derivatives was \$8.2 billion and \$6.9 billion, respectively, at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019. A bifurcated embedded derivative is generally presented with the host contract in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Embedded derivatives are primarily related to guarantee features in variable annuity products, which include equity and interest rate components.

COLLATERAL

We engage in derivative transactions that are not subject to a clearing requirement directly with unaffiliated third parties, in most cases, under International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA) Master Agreements. Many of the ISDA Master Agreements also include Credit Support Annex provisions, which provide for collateral postings that may vary at various ratings and threshold levels. We attempt to reduce our risk with certain counterparties by entering into agreements that enable collateral to be obtained from a counterparty on an upfront or contingent basis. We minimize the risk that counterparties might be unable to fulfill their contractual obligations by monitoring counterparty credit exposure and collateral value and generally requiring additional collateral to be posted upon the occurrence of certain events or circumstances. In addition, certain derivative transactions have provisions that require collateral to be posted upon a downgrade of our long-term debt ratings or give the counterparty the right to terminate the transaction. In the case of some of the derivative transactions, upon a downgrade of our long-term debt ratings, as an alternative to posting collateral and subject to certain conditions, we may assign the transaction to an obligor with higher debt ratings or arrange for a substitute guarantee of our obligations by an obligor with higher debt ratings or take other similar action. The actual amount of collateral required to be posted to counterparties in the event of such downgrades, or the aggregate amount of payments that we could be required to make, depends on market conditions, the fair value of outstanding affected transactions and other factors prevailing at and after the time of the downgrade.

Collateral posted by us to third parties for derivative transactions was \$1.9 billion at March 31, 2020 and \$2.2 billion at December 31, 2019. In the case of collateral posted under derivative transactions that are not subject to clearing, this collateral can generally be repledged or resold by the counterparties. Collateral provided to us from third parties for derivative transactions was \$5.5 billion and \$2.2 billion at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. In the case of collateral provided to us under derivative transactions that are not subject to clearing, we generally can repledge or resell collateral.

OFFSETTING

We have elected to present all derivative receivables and derivative payables, and the related cash collateral received and paid, on a net basis on our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets when a legally enforceable ISDA Master Agreement exists between us and our derivative counterparty. An ISDA Master Agreement is an agreement governing multiple derivative transactions between two counterparties. The ISDA Master Agreement generally provides for the net settlement of all, or a specified group, of these derivative transactions, as well as transferred collateral, through a single payment, and in a single currency, as applicable. The net settlement provisions apply in the event of a default on, or affecting any, one derivative transaction or a termination event affecting all, or a specified group of, derivative transactions governed by the ISDA Master Agreement.

HEDGE ACCOUNTING

We designated certain derivatives entered into with third parties as fair value hedges of available for sale investment securities held by our insurance subsidiaries. The fair value hedges include foreign currency forwards and cross currency swaps designated as hedges of the change in fair value of foreign currency denominated available for sale securities attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates. We also designated certain interest rate swaps entered into with third parties as fair value hedges of fixed rate GICs attributable to changes in benchmark interest rates.

We use foreign currency denominated debt and cross-currency swaps as hedging instruments in net investment hedge relationships to mitigate the foreign exchange risk associated with our non-U.S. dollar functional currency foreign subsidiaries. For net investment hedge relationships where issued debt is used as a hedging instrument, we assess the hedge effectiveness and measure the amount of ineffectiveness based on changes in spot rates. For net investment hedge relationships that use derivatives as hedging instruments, we assess hedge effectiveness and measure hedge ineffectiveness using changes in forward rates. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, we recognized gains of \$99 million and \$64 million, respectively, included in Change in foreign currency translation adjustment in Other comprehensive income related to the net investment hedge relationships.

A qualitative methodology is utilized to assess hedge effectiveness for net investment hedges, while regression analysis is employed for all other hedges.

The following table presents the gain (loss) recognized in earnings on our derivative instruments in fair value hedging relationships in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income:

	Gains/(Losses) Recognized in Earnings for:			
	Hedging Derivatives ^(a)	Excluded Components ^(b)	Hedged Items	Net Impact
(in millions)				
Three Months Ended March 31, 2020				
Interest rate contracts:				
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	\$ 17	\$ -	\$ (17)	\$ -
Net investment income	(3)	-	3	-
Foreign exchange contracts:				
Realized capital gains/(losses)	305	281	(305)	281
Three Months Ended March 31, 2019				
Interest rate contracts:				
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	\$ 5	\$ -	\$ (5)	\$ -
Net investment income	(1)	-	1	-
Foreign exchange contracts:				
Realized capital gains/(losses)	(8)	(14)	8	(14)

(a) Gains and losses on derivative instruments designated and qualifying in fair value hedges that are included in the assessment of hedge effectiveness.

(b) Gains and losses on derivative instruments designated and qualifying in fair value hedges that are excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness and recognized in earnings on a mark-to-market basis.

DERIVATIVES NOT DESIGNATED AS HEDGING INSTRUMENTS

The following table presents the effect of derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income:

Three Months Ended March 31, (in millions)	Gains (Losses) Recognized in Earnings	
	2020	2019
By Derivative Type:		
Interest rate contracts	\$ 2,573	\$ 359
Foreign exchange contracts	1,025	(28)
Equity contracts	1,103	(208)
Credit contracts	122	(8)
Other contracts	10	16
Embedded derivatives	(1,052)	(449)
Total	\$ 3,781	\$ (318)
By Classification:		
Policy fees	\$ 15	\$ 17
Net investment income	(2)	(5)
Net realized capital gains (losses)	3,752	(334)
Policyholder benefits and claims incurred	16	4
Total	\$ 3,781	\$ (318)

CREDIT RISK-RELATED CONTINGENT FEATURES

We estimate that at March 31, 2020, based on our outstanding financial derivative transactions, a downgrade of our long-term senior debt ratings to BBB or BBB– by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC, a subsidiary of S&P Global Inc., and/or a downgrade to Baa2 or Baa3 by Moody's Investors' Service, Inc. would permit counterparties to make additional collateral calls and permit certain counterparties to elect early termination of contracts, resulting in corresponding collateral postings and termination payments in the total amount of up to approximately \$44 million. The aggregate fair value of our derivatives that were in a net liability position and that contain such credit risk-related contingencies which can be triggered below our long-term senior debt ratings of BBB+ or Baa1 was approximately \$257 million and \$336 million at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. The aggregate fair value of assets posted as collateral under these contracts at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, was approximately \$399 million and \$381 million, respectively.

HYBRID SECURITIES WITH EMBEDDED CREDIT DERIVATIVES

We invest in hybrid securities (such as credit-linked notes) with the intent of generating income, and not specifically to acquire exposure to embedded derivative risk. As is the case with our other investments in RMBS, CMBS, CDOs and ABS, our investments in these hybrid securities are exposed to losses only up to the amount of our initial investment in the hybrid security. Other than our initial investment in the hybrid securities, we have no further obligation to make payments on the embedded credit derivatives in the related hybrid securities.

We elect to account for our investments in these hybrid securities with embedded written credit derivatives at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in Net investment income and Other income. Our investments in these hybrid securities are reported as Other bond securities in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The fair values of these hybrid securities were \$2.3 billion and \$3.3 billion at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. These securities have par amounts of \$5.3 billion and \$7.4 billion at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively, and have remaining stated maturity dates that extend to 2052.

10. Insurance Liabilities

LIABILITY FOR UNPAID LOSSES AND LOSS ADJUSTMENT EXPENSES (LOSS RESERVES)

Loss reserves represent the accumulation of estimates of unpaid claims, including estimates for claims incurred but not reported and loss adjustment expenses, less applicable discount. We regularly review and update the methods used to determine loss reserve estimates. Any adjustments resulting from this review are reflected currently in pre-tax income, except to the extent such adjustment impacts a deferred gain under a retroactive reinsurance agreement, in which case the ceded portion would be amortized into pre-tax income in subsequent periods. Because these estimates are subject to the outcome of future events, changes in estimates are common given that loss trends vary and time is often required for changes in trends to be recognized and confirmed. Given the uncertainties around the impact from the COVID-19 crisis, including the significant global economic slowdown and general market decline, the full impact of COVID-19 and how it may ultimately impact the results of our insurance operations remains uncertain. In addition, in response to the crisis, new governmental, legislative and regulatory initiatives have been put in place and continue to be developed that could result in additional restrictions and requirements relating to our policies that may have a negative impact on our business operations. However, we have recorded our estimate of the ultimate liability for claims that have occurred as of the balance sheet date associated with COVID-19 which reflects our expectations given the current facts and circumstances. We will continue to monitor and review the impact. Reserve changes that increase previous estimates of ultimate cost are referred to as unfavorable or adverse development or reserve strengthening. Reserve changes that decrease previous estimates of ultimate cost are referred to as favorable development.

Our gross loss reserves before reinsurance and discount are net of contractual deductible recoverable amounts due from policyholders of approximately \$12.3 billion and \$12.2 billion at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. These recoverable amounts are related to certain policies with high deductibles (in excess of high dollar amounts retained by the insured through self-insured retentions, deductibles, retrospective programs, or captive arrangements, each referred to generically as “deductibles”), primarily for U.S. commercial casualty business. With respect to the deductible portion of the claim, we manage and pay the entire claim on behalf of the insured and are reimbursed by the insured for the deductible portion of the claim. Thus, these recoverable amounts represent a credit exposure to us. At both March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, we held collateral of approximately \$8.9 billion, for these deductible recoverable amounts, consisting primarily of letters of credit and funded trust agreements. Allowance for credit losses for the unsecured portion of these recoverable amounts was \$14 million at March 31, 2020.

The following table presents the roll-forward of activity in Loss Reserves:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Liability for unpaid loss and loss adjustment expenses, beginning of period	\$ 78,328	\$ 83,639
Reinsurance recoverable	(31,069)	(31,690)
Initial allowance upon CECL adoption	164	-
Net Liability for unpaid loss and loss adjustment expenses, beginning of period	47,423	51,949
Losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred:		
Current year	4,111	4,297
Prior years, excluding discount and amortization of deferred gain	(1)	(15)
Prior years, discount charge (benefit)	76	497
Prior years, amortization of deferred gain on retroactive reinsurance ^(a)	(75)	(86)
Total losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred	4,111	4,693
Losses and loss adjustment expenses paid:		
Current year	(342)	(317)
Prior years	(4,351)	(5,639)
Total losses and loss adjustment expenses paid	(4,693)	(5,956)
Other changes:		
Foreign exchange effect	(230)	216
Allowance for credit losses	-	-
Retroactive reinsurance adjustment (net of discount) ^(b)	22	(190)
Total other changes	(208)	26
Liability for unpaid loss and loss adjustment expenses, end of period:		
Net liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	46,633	50,712
Reinsurance recoverable	31,114	31,784
Total	\$ 77,747	\$ 82,496

(a) Includes \$8 million and \$9 million for the retroactive reinsurance agreement with National Indemnity Company (NICO), a subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Inc. (Berkshire), covering U.S. asbestos exposures for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(b) Includes benefit (charge) from change in discount on retroactive reinsurance in the amount of \$72 million and \$307 million for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

On January 20, 2017, we entered into an adverse development reinsurance agreement with NICO, under which we transferred to NICO 80 percent of the reserve risk on substantially all of our U.S. Commercial long-tail exposures for accident years 2015 and prior. Under this agreement, we ceded to NICO 80 percent of the paid losses on subject business paid on or after January 1, 2016 in excess of \$25 billion of net paid losses, up to an aggregate limit of \$25 billion. At NICO's 80 percent share, NICO's limit of liability under the contract is \$20 billion. We account for this transaction as retroactive reinsurance. We paid total consideration, including interest, of \$10.2 billion. The consideration was placed into a collateral trust account as security for NICO's claim payment obligations, and Berkshire has provided a parental guarantee to secure the obligations of NICO under the agreement. The total paid claims subject to the agreement as of March 31, 2020 were below the attachment point.

Discounting of Loss Reserves

At March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the loss reserves reflect a net loss reserve discount of \$1.6 billion and \$1.5 billion, respectively, including tabular and non-tabular calculations based upon the following assumptions:

The discount for asbestos reserves has been fully amortized.

The tabular workers' compensation discount is calculated based on a 3.5 percent interest rate and the mortality rate used in the 2007 U.S. Life Table.

The non-tabular workers' compensation discount is calculated separately for companies domiciled in New York and Pennsylvania, and follows the statutory regulations (prescribed or permitted) for each state. For New York companies, the discount is based on a 5 percent interest rate and the companies' own payout patterns. For the Pennsylvania companies, the statute specifies discount factors for accident years 2001 and prior, which are based on a 6 percent interest rate and an industry payout pattern. For accident years 2002 and subsequent, the discount is based on the payout patterns and investment yields of the companies.

In 2013 and in 2014, our Pennsylvania and Delaware regulators, respectively, approved use of a consistent discount rate (U.S. Treasury rate plus a liquidity premium) to all of our workers' compensation reserves in our Pennsylvania-domiciled and Delaware domiciled companies, as well as our use of updated payout patterns specific to our primary and excess workers compensation portfolios. In 2020, these regulators also approved that the discount rate will be updated on an annual basis, with the next update being performed in the fourth quarter of 2020.

At March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the discount consists of \$593 million and \$582 million of tabular discount, respectively, and \$972 million and \$967 million of non-tabular discount for workers' compensation, respectively. During the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, the benefit (charge) from changes in discount of \$(56) million and \$(473) million, respectively, were recorded as part of the policyholder benefits and losses incurred in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

The following table presents the components of the loss reserve discount discussed above:

	March 31, 2020			December 31, 2019		
	North America Commercial Insurance	Legacy Portfolio	Total	North America Commercial Insurance	Legacy Portfolio	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>						
U.S. workers' compensation	\$ 2,087	\$ 657	\$ 2,744	\$ 2,134	\$ 666	\$ 2,800
Retroactive reinsurance	(1,179)	-	(1,179)	(1,251)	-	(1,251)
Total reserve discount*	\$ 908	\$ 657	\$ 1,565	\$ 883	\$ 666	\$ 1,549

* Excludes \$170 million and \$172 million of discount related to certain long tail liabilities in the UK at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

The following table presents the net loss reserve discount benefit (charge):

Three Months Ended March 31,	2020			2019		
	North America Commercial Insurance	Legacy Portfolio	Total	North America Commercial Insurance	Legacy Portfolio	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>						
Current accident year	\$ 20	\$ -	\$ 20	\$ 24	\$ -	\$ 24
Accretion and other adjustments to prior year discount	(67)	(9)	(76)	(251)	(13)	(264)
Effect of interest rate changes	-	-	-	(167)	(66)	(233)
Net reserve discount benefit (charge)	(47)	(9)	(56)	(394)	(79)	(473)
Change in discount on loss reserves ceded under retroactive reinsurance	72	-	72	307	-	307
Net change in total reserve discount*	\$ 25	\$ (9)	\$ 16	\$ (87)	\$ (79)	\$ (166)

* Excludes \$(2) million and \$35 million discount related to certain long tail liabilities in the UK for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

11. Contingencies, Commitments and Guarantees

In the normal course of business, various contingent liabilities and commitments are entered into by AIG and our subsidiaries. In addition, AIG Parent guarantees various obligations of certain subsidiaries.

Although AIG cannot currently quantify its ultimate liability for unresolved litigation and investigation matters, including those referred to below, it is possible that such liability could have a material adverse effect on AIG's consolidated financial condition or its consolidated results of operations or consolidated cash flows for an individual reporting period.

LEGAL CONTINGENCIES

Overview

In the normal course of business, AIG and our subsidiaries are subject to regulatory and government investigations and actions, and litigation and other forms of dispute resolution in a large number of proceedings pending in various domestic and foreign jurisdictions. Certain of these matters involve potentially significant risk of loss due to potential for significant jury awards and settlements, punitive damages or other penalties. Many of these matters are also highly complex and may seek recovery on behalf of a class or similarly large number of plaintiffs. It is therefore inherently difficult to predict the size or scope of potential future losses arising from these matters. In our insurance and reinsurance operations, litigation and arbitration concerning the scope of coverage under insurance and reinsurance contracts, and litigation and arbitration in which our subsidiaries defend or indemnify their insureds under insurance contracts, are generally considered in the establishment of our loss reserves. Separate and apart from the foregoing matters involving insurance and reinsurance coverage, AIG, our subsidiaries and their respective officers and directors are subject to a variety of additional types of legal proceedings brought by holders of AIG securities, customers, employees and others, alleging, among other things, breach of contractual or fiduciary duties, bad faith, indemnification and violations of federal and state statutes and regulations. With respect to these other categories of matters not arising out of claims for insurance or reinsurance coverage, we establish reserves for loss contingencies when it is probable that a loss will be incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. In many instances, we are unable to determine whether a loss is probable or to reasonably estimate the amount of such a loss and, therefore, the potential future losses arising from legal proceedings may exceed the amount of liabilities that we have recorded in our financial statements covering these matters. While such potential future charges could be material, based on information currently known to management, management does not believe, other than as may be discussed below, that any such charges are likely to have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operation.

Additionally, from time to time, various regulatory and governmental agencies review the transactions and practices of AIG and our subsidiaries in connection with industry-wide and other inquiries into, among other matters, the business practices of current and former operating insurance subsidiaries. Such investigations, inquiries or examinations could develop into administrative, civil or criminal proceedings or enforcement actions, in which remedies could include fines, penalties, restitution or alterations in our business practices, and could result in additional expenses, limitations on certain business activities and reputational damage. For example, among other matters, we are currently responding to governmental investigations and examinations pertaining to certain sales and compensation practices and payments and related disclosures in connection with financial planning services and the sale and distribution of related products, including 403(b) and similar retirement plans, by the Individual and Group Retirement business segments. We have cooperated, and will continue to cooperate, in producing documents and other information with respect to these matters.

Tax Litigation

We are party to pending tax litigation before the Southern District of New York. *For additional information see Note 15 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.*

OTHER COMMITMENTS

In the normal course of business, we enter into commitments to invest in limited partnerships, private equity funds and hedge funds and to purchase and develop real estate in the U.S. and abroad. These commitments totaled \$6.9 billion at March 31, 2020.

GUARANTEES

Subsidiaries

We have issued unconditional guarantees with respect to the prompt payment, when due, of all present and future payment obligations and liabilities of AIG Financial Products Corp. and related subsidiaries (collectively AIGFP) and of AIG Markets, Inc. (AIG Markets) arising from transactions entered into by AIG Markets.

In connection with AIGFP's business activities, AIGFP has issued, in a limited number of transactions, standby letters of credit or similar facilities to equity investors of structured leasing transactions in an amount equal to the termination value owing to the equity investor by the lessee in the event of a lessee default (the equity termination value). The total amount outstanding at March 31, 2020 was \$79 million. In those transactions, AIGFP has agreed to pay such amount if the lessee fails to pay. The amount payable by AIGFP is, in certain cases, partially offset by amounts payable under other instruments typically equal to the present value of scheduled payments to be made by AIGFP. In the event that AIGFP is required to make a payment to the equity investor, the lessee is unconditionally obligated to reimburse AIGFP. To the extent that the equity investor is paid the equity termination value from the standby letter of credit and/or other sources, including payments by the lessee, AIGFP takes an assignment of the equity investor's rights under the lease of the underlying property. Because the obligations of the lessee under the lease transactions are generally economically defeased, lessee bankruptcy is the most likely circumstance in which AIGFP would be required to pay without reimbursement.

AIG Parent files a consolidated federal income tax return with certain subsidiaries and acts as an agent for the consolidated tax group when making payments to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). AIG Parent and its subsidiaries have adopted, pursuant to a written agreement, a method of allocating consolidated federal income taxes. Under an Amended and Restated Tax Payment Allocation Agreement dated June 6, 2011 between AIG Parent and one of its Bermuda-domiciled insurance subsidiaries, AIG Life of Bermuda, Ltd. (AIGB), AIG Parent has agreed to indemnify AIGB for any tax liability (including interest and penalties) resulting from adjustments made by the IRS or other appropriate authorities to taxable income, special deductions or credits in connection with investments made by AIGB in certain affiliated entities.

Asset Dispositions

We are subject to financial guarantees and indemnity arrangements in connection with the completed sales of businesses pursuant to our asset disposition plan. The various arrangements may be triggered by, among other things, declines in asset values, the occurrence of specified business contingencies, the realization of contingent liabilities, developments in litigation or breaches of representations, warranties or covenants provided by us. These arrangements are typically subject to various time limitations, defined by the contract or by operation of law, such as statutes of limitation. In some cases, the maximum potential obligation is subject to contractual limitations, while in other cases such limitations are not specified or are not applicable.

We are unable to develop a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential payout under certain of these arrangements. Overall, we believe that it is unlikely we will have to make any material payments related to completed sales under these arrangements, and no material liabilities related to these arrangements have been recorded in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Other

- For additional discussion on commitments and guarantees associated with VIEs see Note 8 herein.
- For additional disclosures about derivatives see Note 9 herein.

12. Equity

SHARES OUTSTANDING

Preferred Stock

On March 14, 2019, we issued 20,000 shares of Series A 5.85% Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock (Series A Preferred Stock) (equivalent to 20,000,000 Depositary Shares, each representing a 1/1,000th interest in a share of Series A Preferred Stock), \$5.00 par value and \$25,000 liquidation preference per share (equivalent to \$25 per Depositary Share). After underwriting discounts and expenses, we received net proceeds of approximately \$485 million.

We may redeem the Series A Preferred Stock at our option, (a) in whole, but not in part, at any time prior to March 15, 2024, within 90 days after the occurrence of a "Rating Agency Event," at a redemption price equal to \$25,500 per share of the Series A Preferred Stock (equivalent to \$25.50 per Depositary Share), plus an amount equal to any dividends per share that have been declared but not paid prior to the redemption date (but no amount due in respect of any dividends that have not been declared prior to such date), or (b) (i) in whole, but not in part, at any time prior to March 15, 2024, within 90 days after the occurrence of a "Regulatory Capital Event," or (ii) in whole or in part, from time to time, on or after March 15, 2024, in each case, at a redemption price equal to \$25,000 per share of the Series A Preferred Stock (equivalent to \$25.00 per Depositary Share), plus an amount equal to any dividends per share that have been declared but not paid prior to the redemption date (but no amount due in respect of any dividends that have not been declared prior to such date).

A "Rating Agency Event" is generally defined to mean that any nationally recognized statistical rating organization within the meaning of Section 3(a)(62) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) that then publishes a rating for us amends, clarifies or changes the criteria it uses to assign equity credit to securities such as the Series A Preferred Stock, which amendment, clarification or change results in the shortening of the length of time the Series A Preferred Stock is assigned a particular level of equity credit by that rating agency as compared to the length of time it would have been assigned that level of equity credit by that rating agency or its predecessor on the initial issuance of the Series A Preferred Stock, or the lowering of the equity credit (including up to a lesser amount) assigned to the Series A Preferred Stock by that rating agency as compared to the equity credit assigned by that rating agency or its predecessor on the initial issuance of the Series A Preferred Stock. A "Regulatory Capital Event" is generally defined to mean our good faith determination that as a result of a change in law, rule or regulation, or a proposed change or an official judicial or administrative pronouncement, there is more than an insubstantial risk that the full liquidation preference of the Series A Preferred Stock would not qualify as capital (or a substantially similar concept) for purposes of any group capital standard to which we are or will be subject.

Holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to receive dividend payments only when, as and if declared by our board of directors (or a duly authorized committee of the board). Dividends will be payable from the original date of issue at a rate of 5.85% per annum, payable quarterly, in arrears, on the fifteenth day of March, June, September and December of each year, beginning on June 15, 2019. Dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock will be non-cumulative.

On February 12, 2020, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$365.625 per share on AIG's Series A Preferred Stock. Holders of Depositary Shares each representing a 1/1,000th interest in a share of Series A Preferred Stock received \$0.365625 per Depositary Share. The dividend was paid on March 16, 2020 to holders of record at the close of business on February 28, 2020.

In the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the affairs of AIG, whether voluntary or involuntary, before any distribution or payment out of our assets may be made to or set aside for the holders of any junior stock, holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to receive out of our assets legally available for distribution to our stockholders, an amount equal to \$25,000 per share of Series A Preferred Stock (equivalent to \$25.00 per Depositary Share), together with an amount equal to all declared and unpaid dividends (if any), but no amount in respect of any undeclared dividends prior to such payment date. Distributions will be made only to the extent of our assets that are available for distribution to stockholders (i.e., after satisfaction of all our liabilities to creditors, if any).

The Series A Preferred Stock does not have voting rights, except in limited circumstances, including in the case of certain dividend non-payments.

Common Stock

The following table presents a rollforward of outstanding shares:

Three Months Ended March 31, 2020	Common Stock Issued	Treasury Stock	Common Stock Outstanding
Shares, beginning of year	1,906,671,492	(1,036,672,461)	869,999,031
Shares issued	-	3,452,529	3,452,529
Shares repurchased	-	(12,160,952)	(12,160,952)
Shares, end of period	1,906,671,492	(1,045,380,884)	861,290,608

Dividends

Dividends are payable on AIG Common Stock only when, as and if declared by our Board of Directors in its discretion, from funds legally available for this purpose. In considering whether to pay a dividend on or purchase shares of AIG Common Stock, our Board of Directors considers a number of factors, including, but not limited to: the capital resources available to support our insurance operations and business strategies, AIG's funding capacity and capital resources in comparison to internal benchmarks, expectations for capital generation, rating agency expectations for capital, regulatory standards for capital and capital distributions, and such other factors as our Board of Directors may deem relevant. The payment of dividends is also subject to the terms of AIG's outstanding Series A Preferred Stock, pursuant to which no dividends may be declared or paid on any AIG Common Stock unless the full dividends for the latest completed dividend period on all outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock have been declared and paid or provided for.

The following table presents declaration date, record date, payment date and dividends paid per common share on AIG Common Stock:

Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date	Dividends Paid Per Common Share
February 12, 2020	March 16, 2020	March 30, 2020	\$ 0.32
February 13, 2019	March 15, 2019	March 29, 2019	0.32

For a discussion of restrictions on payments of dividends to AIG Parent by its subsidiaries see Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2019 Annual Report.

Repurchase of AIG Common Stock

The following table presents repurchases of AIG Common Stock and warrants to purchase shares of AIG Common Stock:

Three Months Ended March 31, (in millions)	2020	2019
Aggregate repurchases of common stock	\$ 500	\$ -
Total number of common shares repurchased	12	-
Aggregate repurchases of warrants	\$ -	\$ -
Total number of warrants repurchased	-	-

Our Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of shares of AIG Common Stock and warrants to purchase shares of AIG Common Stock through a series of actions. On February 13, 2019, our Board of Directors authorized an additional increase of approximately \$1.5 billion to its previous share repurchase authorization. As of March 31, 2020, \$1.5 billion remained under our share repurchase authorization. Shares may be repurchased from time to time in the open market, private purchases, through forward, derivative, accelerated repurchase or automatic repurchase transactions or otherwise (including through the purchase of warrants). Certain of our share repurchases have been and may from time to time be effected through Exchange Act Rule 10b5-1 repurchase plans.

In the first quarter of 2020, we executed an accelerated stock repurchase (ASR) agreement with a third-party financial institution. The total number of shares of AIG Common Stock repurchased in the three months ended March 31, 2020, and the aggregate purchase price of those shares, reflect our payment of \$500 million in the aggregate under the ASR agreement and the receipt of approximately 12 million shares of AIG Common Stock in the aggregate.

The timing of any future repurchases will depend on market conditions, our business and strategic plans, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and other factors. The repurchase of AIG Common Stock is also subject to the terms of AIG's outstanding Series A Preferred Stock, pursuant to which AIG may not (other than in limited circumstances) purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire AIG Common Stock unless the full dividends for the latest completed dividend period on all outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock have been declared and paid or provided for.

ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The following table presents a rollforward of Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):

(in millions)	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of Fixed Maturity Securities on Which Allowance for Credit Losses Were Taken					Fair Value of Liabilities Under Fair Value Option Attributable to Changes in Own Credit Risk		Total
		Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of All Other Investments	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Retirement Plan Liabilities Adjustment				
Balance, December 31, 2019, net of tax	\$	-	\$ 8,722	\$ (2,625)	\$ (1,122)	\$ 7	\$	4,982
Change in unrealized depreciation of investments		(484)	(9,971)	-	-	-		(10,455)
Change in deferred policy acquisition costs adjustment and other ^(a)		30	1,377	-	-	-		1,407
Change in future policy benefits		-	1,672	-	-	-		1,672
Change in foreign currency translation adjustments		-	-	(69)	-	-		(69)
Change in net actuarial loss		-	-	-	4	-		4
Change in prior service credit		-	-	-	(1)	-		(1)
Change in deferred tax asset (liability)		95	1,380	(16)	(10)	-		1,449
Change in fair value of liabilities under fair value option attributable to changes in own credit risk		-	-	-	-	3		3
Total other comprehensive loss		(359)	(5,542)	(85)	(7)	3		(5,990)
Noncontrolling interests		-	(10)	(4)	-	-		(14)
Balance, March 31, 2020, net of tax	\$	(359)	\$ 3,190	\$ (2,706)	\$ (1,129)	\$ 10	\$	(994)

(in millions)	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of Fixed Maturity Securities on Which Other-Than- Temporary Credit Impairments Were Taken					Fair Value of Liabilities Under Fair Value Option Attributable to Changes in Own Credit Risk		Total
		Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of All Other Investments	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Retirement Plan Liabilities Adjustment				
Balance, December 31, 2018, net of tax	\$	(38)	\$ 2,426	\$ (2,725)	\$ (1,086)	\$ 10	\$	(1,413)
Change in unrealized appreciation of investments		849	5,064	-	-	-		5,913
Change in deferred policy acquisition costs adjustment and other		(8)	(856)	-	-	-		(864)
Change in future policy benefits		-	(1,068)	-	-	-		(1,068)
Change in foreign currency translation adjustments		-	-	188	-	-		188
Change in net actuarial loss		-	-	-	1	-		1
Change in prior service credit		-	-	-	(1)	-		(1)
Change in deferred tax liability		(165)	(432)	(24)	(1)	-		(622)
Change in fair value of liabilities under fair value option attributable to changes in own credit risk		-	-	-	-	-		-
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		676	2,708	164	(1)	-		3,547
Noncontrolling interests		-	5	1	-	-		6
Balance, March 31, 2019, net of tax	\$	638	\$ 5,129	\$ (2,562)	\$ (1,087)	\$ 10	\$	2,128

(a) Includes net unrealized gains and losses attributable to businesses held for sale at March 31, 2020.

The following table presents the other comprehensive income (loss) reclassification adjustments for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively:

	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of Fixed Maturity Securities on Which Allowance for Credit Losses Were Taken	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of All Other Investments	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Retirement Plan Liabilities Adjustment	Fair Value of Liabilities Under Fair Value Option Attributable to Changes in Own Credit Risk	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>						
March 31, 2020						
Unrealized change arising during period	\$ (454)	\$ (6,708)	\$ (69)	\$ (7)	\$ 3	\$ (7,235)
Less: Reclassification adjustments included in net income	-	214	-	(10)	-	204
Total other comprehensive income (loss), before income tax expense (benefit)	(454)	(6,922)	(69)	3	3	(7,439)
Less: Income tax expense (benefit)	(95)	(1,380)	16	10	-	(1,449)
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax expense (benefit)	\$ (359)	\$ (5,542)	\$ (85)	\$ (7)	\$ 3	\$ (5,990)
	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of Fixed Maturity Securities on Which Other-Than- Temporary Credit Impairments Were Taken	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of All Other Investments	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Retirement Plan Liabilities Adjustment	Fair Value of Liabilities Under Fair Value Option Attributable to Changes in Own Credit Risk	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>						
March 31, 2019						
Unrealized change arising during period	\$ 841	\$ 3,109	\$ 188	\$ (5)	\$ -	\$ 4,133
Less: Reclassification adjustments included in net income	-	(31)	-	(5)	-	(36)
Total other comprehensive income (loss), before income tax expense	841	3,140	188	-	-	4,169
Less: Income tax expense	165	432	24	1	-	622
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax expense	\$ 676	\$ 2,708	\$ 164	\$ (1)	\$ -	\$ 3,547

The following table presents the effect of the reclassification of significant items out of Accumulated other comprehensive income on the respective line items in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income:

(in millions)	Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income Three Months Ended March 31,		Affected Line Item in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income
	2020	2019	
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of fixed maturity securities on which allowance for credit losses were taken			
Investments	\$ -	\$ -	Other realized capital gains
Total	-	-	
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of fixed maturity securities on which other-than-temporary credit impairments were taken			
Investments	-	-	Other realized capital gains
Total	-	-	
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of all other investments			
Investments	214	(31)	Other realized capital gains
Total	214	(31)	
Change in retirement plan liabilities adjustment			
Prior-service credit	-	-	*
Actuarial losses	(10)	(5)	*
Total	(10)	(5)	
Total reclassifications for the period	\$ 204	\$ (36)	

* These Accumulated other comprehensive income components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost. For additional information see Note 14 herein.

13. Earnings Per Common Share (EPS)

The basic EPS computation is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, adjusted to reflect all stock dividends and stock splits. The diluted EPS computation is based on those shares used in the basic EPS computation plus common shares that would have been outstanding assuming issuance of common shares for all dilutive potential common shares outstanding and adjusted to reflect all stock dividends and stock splits.

The following table presents the computation of basic and diluted EPS:

Three Months Ended March 31,		2020	2019
<i>(dollars in millions, except per common share data)</i>			
Numerator for EPS:			
Income from continuing operations	\$	1,654	\$ 937
Less: Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests		(95)	283
Less: Preferred stock dividends		7	-
Income attributable to AIG common shareholders from continuing operations		1,742	654
Income from discontinued operations, net of income tax expense		-	-
Net income attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$	1,742	\$ 654
Denominator for EPS:			
Weighted average common shares outstanding — basic		874,213,630	875,383,084
Dilutive common shares		4,652,583	2,129,160
Weighted average common shares outstanding — diluted ^(a)		878,866,213	877,512,244
Income per common share attributable to AIG common shareholders:			
Basic:			
Income from continuing operations	\$	1.99	\$ 0.75
Income from discontinued operations	\$	-	\$ -
Income attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$	1.99	\$ 0.75
Diluted:			
Income from continuing operations	\$	1.98	\$ 0.75
Income from discontinued operations	\$	-	\$ -
Income attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$	1.98	\$ 0.75

(a) Dilutive common shares included our share-based employee compensation plans and a weighted average portion of the 10-year warrants issued to AIG shareholders as part of AIG's recapitalization in January 2011. The number of common shares excluded from diluted shares outstanding was 67.2 million and 64.3 million for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, because the effect of including those common shares in the calculation would have been anti-dilutive.

For information about our repurchases of AIG Common Stock see Note 12 herein.

14. Employee Benefits

We sponsor various defined benefit plans for eligible employees and retirees in the U.S. and certain non-U.S. countries.

The following table presents the components of net periodic benefit cost (credit) with respect to pension benefits:

	Pension		
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	Total
(in millions)			
Three Months Ended March 31, 2020			
Components of net periodic benefit cost:			
Service cost	\$ 1	\$ 5	\$ 6
Interest cost	34	3	37
Expected return on assets	(60)	(5)	(65)
Amortization of net loss	8	2	10
Net periodic benefit cost (credit)	(17)	5	(12)
Three Months Ended March 31, 2019			
Components of net periodic benefit cost:			
Service cost	\$ 2	\$ 6	\$ 8
Interest cost	44	4	48
Expected return on assets	(57)	(5)	(62)
Amortization of net loss	8	1	9
Net periodic benefit cost (credit)	(3)	6	3
Settlement (credit) charges	-	(4)	(4)
Net benefit cost (credit)	\$ (3)	\$ 2	\$ (1)

The service cost for our U.S. defined benefit plans only reflect administrative fees as the plans are frozen and no longer accrue benefits. We recognized net expense of \$2 million for our U.S. and non-U.S. postretirement benefit plans for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020.

15. Income Taxes

RECENT U.S. TAX LAW CHANGES

On December 22, 2017, the U.S. enacted Public Law 115-97, known informally as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the Tax Act). The Tax Act includes provisions for Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income (GILTI) under which taxes are imposed on the excess of a deemed return on tangible assets of certain foreign subsidiaries and for Base Erosion and Anti-Abuse Tax (BEAT) under which taxes are imposed on certain base eroding payments to affiliated foreign companies. While the U.S. tax authorities issued formal guidance, including recently issued proposed and final regulations for BEAT and other provisions of the Tax Act, there are still certain aspects of the Tax Act that remain unclear and subject to substantial uncertainties. Additional guidance is expected in future periods. Such guidance may result in changes to the interpretations and assumptions we made and actions we may take, which may impact amounts recorded with respect to international provisions of the Tax Act, possibly materially. Consistent with accounting guidance, we treat BEAT as a period tax charge in the period the tax is incurred and have made an accounting policy election to treat GILTI taxes in a similar manner.

On March 27, 2020, the U.S. enacted the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act to mitigate the economic impacts of the COVID-19 crisis. AIG does not expect the tax provisions of the CARES Act to have a material impact on AIG's U.S. federal tax liabilities.

RECLASSIFICATION OF CERTAIN TAX EFFECTS FROM ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

We use an item-by-item approach to release the stranded or disproportionate income tax effects in AOCI related to our available-for-sale securities. Under this approach, a portion of the disproportionate tax effects is assigned to each individual security lot at the date the amount becomes lodged. When the individual securities are sold, mature, or are otherwise impaired on an other-than-temporary basis, the assigned portion of the disproportionate tax effect is reclassified from AOCI to income from continuing operations.

INTERIM TAX CALCULATION METHOD

We use the estimated annual effective tax rate method in computing our interim tax provision. Certain items, including those deemed to be unusual, infrequent or that cannot be reliably estimated, are excluded from the estimated annual effective tax rate. In these cases, the actual tax expense or benefit is reported in the same period as the related item. Certain tax effects are also not reflected in the estimated annual effective tax rate, primarily certain changes in the realizability of deferred tax assets and uncertain tax positions, and are recorded in the period in which the change occurs. While certain impacts of the Tax Act are included in our annual effective tax rate, we continue to refine our calculations as additional information becomes available, which may result in changes to the estimated annual effective tax rate. As of March 31, 2020, the annual effective tax rate includes the tax effects of actual and projected COVID-19 related losses and market developments.

INTERIM TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, the effective tax rate on income from continuing operations was 35.3 percent. The effective tax rate on income from continuing operations differs from the statutory tax rate of 21 percent primarily due to tax charges associated with the establishment of U.S. federal valuation allowance related to certain tax attribute carryforwards, accrual of interest associated with IRS and other tax authority matters, the effect of foreign operations, state and local income taxes, excess tax charges related to share based compensation payments recorded through the income statement, and non-deductible transfer pricing charges, partially offset by tax benefits associated with tax exempt income, and reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income to income from continuing operations related to the disposal of available for sale securities. The effect of foreign operations is primarily related to income in our foreign operations taxed at statutory tax rates higher than 21 percent, other foreign taxes, and foreign income subject to U.S. taxation.

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2019, the effective tax rate on income from continuing operations was 18.8 percent. The effective tax rate on income from continuing operations differs from the statutory tax rate of 21 percent primarily due to tax benefits associated with tax exempt income, reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income to income from continuing operations related to the disposal of available for sale securities, and valuation allowance activity related to certain foreign subsidiaries, partially offset by tax charges associated with the effect of foreign operations, state and local income taxes, a net tax charge related to the accrual of IRS interest, excess tax charges related to share based compensation payments recorded through the income statement, and non-deductible transfer pricing charges. The effect of foreign operations is primarily related to income in our foreign operations taxed at statutory tax rates higher than 21 percent, other foreign taxes, and foreign income subject to U.S. taxation.

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, we consider our foreign earnings with respect to certain operations in Canada, South Africa, the Far East, Latin America, Bermuda as well as the European, Asia Pacific and Middle East regions to be indefinitely reinvested. These earnings relate to ongoing operations and have been reinvested in active business operations. Deferred taxes, if necessary, have been provided on earnings of non-U.S. affiliates whose earnings are not indefinitely reinvested. Given the uncertainties around the impact from the COVID-19 crisis, including the significant global economic slowdown and general market decline, we continue to monitor and review the impact on our reinvestment considerations, including regulatory oversight in the relevant jurisdictions.

ASSESSMENT OF DEFERRED TAX ASSET VALUATION ALLOWANCE

The evaluation of the recoverability of our deferred tax asset and the need for a valuation allowance requires us to weigh all positive and negative evidence to reach a conclusion that it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. The weight given to the evidence is commensurate with the extent to which it can be objectively verified. The more negative evidence that exists, the more positive evidence is necessary and the more difficult it is to support a conclusion that a valuation allowance is not needed.

Our framework for assessing the recoverability of the deferred tax asset requires us to consider all available evidence, including:

- the nature, frequency, and amount of cumulative financial reporting income and losses in recent years;
- the sustainability of recent operating profitability of our subsidiaries;
- the predictability of future operating profitability of the character necessary to realize the net deferred tax asset, including forecasts of future income for each of our businesses and actual and planned business and operational changes;
- the carryforward periods for the net operating loss, capital loss and foreign tax credit carryforwards, including the effect of reversing taxable temporary differences; and
- prudent and feasible actions and tax planning strategies that would be implemented, if necessary, to protect against the loss of the deferred tax asset.

In performing our assessment of the recoverability of the deferred tax asset under this framework, we consider tax laws governing the utilization of the net operating loss, capital loss and foreign tax credit carryforwards in each applicable jurisdiction. Under U.S. tax law, a company generally must use its net operating loss carryforwards before it can use its foreign tax credit carryforwards, even though the carryforward period for the foreign tax credit is shorter than for the net operating loss. Our U.S. federal consolidated income tax group includes both life companies and non-life companies. While the U.S. taxable income of our non-life companies can be offset by our net operating loss carryforwards, only a portion (no more than 35 percent) of the U.S. taxable income of our life companies can be offset by those net operating loss carryforwards. The remaining tax liability of our life companies can be offset by the foreign tax credit carryforwards. Accordingly, we are able to utilize both the net operating loss and foreign tax credit carryforwards concurrently.

Recent events, including the COVID-19 crisis, multiple reductions in target interest rates by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and significant market volatility, impacted actual and projected results of our business operations as well as our views on potential effectiveness of certain prudent and feasible tax planning strategies. In order to demonstrate the predictability and sufficiency of future taxable income necessary to support the realizability of the net operating losses and foreign tax credit carryforwards, we have considered forecasts of future income for each of our businesses, including assumptions about future macro-economic and AIG-specific conditions and events, and any impact these conditions and events may have on our prudent and feasible tax planning strategies. We also subjected the forecasts to a variety of stresses of key assumptions and evaluated the effect on tax attribute utilization.

The carryforward periods of our foreign tax credit carryforwards range from tax years 2020 through 2023. Carryforward periods for our net operating losses extend from 2028 forward. However, utilization of a portion of our net operating losses is limited under separate return limitation year (SRLY) rules. Based on first quarter of 2020 events and our analysis of their potential impact on utilization of our tax attributes, we concluded that a valuation allowance should be established on a portion of our foreign tax credit carryforwards and SRLY net operating losses that are no longer more-likely-than-not to be realized. To the extent that the valuation allowance is attributed to changes in forecast of current year taxable income, the impact is included in our estimated annualized effective tax rate. The valuation allowance related to changes in forecasts of income in future periods as well as other items not related to the current year was recorded discretely in the first quarter of 2020. Accordingly, as of March 31, 2020, we have recorded a \$274 million valuation allowance through continuing operations.

Notwithstanding the recent events, our forecasts of future taxable income, including prudent and feasible tax planning strategies, resulted in sufficient income to achieve realization of the U.S. federal net operating loss carryforwards prior to expiration. As of March 31, 2020, based on all available evidence, it is more likely than not that the U.S. federal net operating loss carryforwards will be utilized prior to expiration and, thus, no valuation allowance has been established.

Estimates of future taxable income, including income generated from prudent and feasible actions and tax planning strategies, impact of settlements with taxing authorities, and any changes to interpretations and assumptions related to the impact of the Tax Act could change in the near term, perhaps materially, which may require us to consider any potential impact to our assessment of the recoverability of the deferred tax asset. Additionally, estimates of future taxable income, including prudent and feasible tax planning strategies, may be further impacted by market developments arising from the COVID-19 crisis and uncertainty regarding its outcome. Such potential impact could be material to our consolidated financial condition or results of operations for an individual reporting period.

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, recent changes in market conditions, including interest rate fluctuations, impacted the unrealized tax gains and losses in the U.S. Life Insurance Companies' available for sale securities portfolio, resulting in a deferred tax asset related to net unrealized tax capital losses. The deferred tax asset relates to the unrealized losses for which the carryforward period has not yet begun, and as such, when assessing its recoverability, we consider our ability and intent to hold the underlying securities to recovery. As of March 31, 2020, based on all available evidence, we concluded that no valuation allowance is necessary in the U.S. Life Insurance Companies' available for sale securities portfolio.

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, recent changes in market conditions, including interest rate fluctuations, impacted the unrealized tax gains and losses in the U.S. non-life companies' available for sale securities portfolio, resulting in a deferred tax asset related to net unrealized tax capital losses. The deferred tax asset relates to the unrealized losses for which the carryforward period has not yet begun, and as such, when assessing its recoverability, we consider our ability and intent to hold the underlying securities to recovery. As of March 31, 2020, based on all available evidence, we concluded that a valuation allowance should be established on a portion of the deferred tax asset related to unrealized losses that are not more-likely-than-not to be realized. For the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, we established \$115 million of valuation allowance associated with the unrealized tax losses in the U.S. non-life companies' available for sale securities portfolio, all of which was allocated to other comprehensive income.

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, we recognized a net increase of \$9 million, in our deferred tax asset valuation allowance associated with certain foreign subsidiaries and state jurisdictions, primarily attributable to current year activity.

TAX EXAMINATIONS AND LITIGATION

On August 1, 2012, we filed a motion for partial summary judgment related to the disallowance of foreign tax credits associated with cross border financing transactions in the Southern District of New York. The Southern District of New York denied our summary judgment motion and upon AIG's appeal, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (the Second Circuit) affirmed the denial. AIG's petition for certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court from the decision of the Second Circuit was denied on March 7, 2016. As a result, the case has been remanded back to the Southern District of New York for a jury trial.

In January 2018, the parties reached non-binding agreements in principle on issues presented in the dispute and are currently reviewing the computations reflecting the settlement terms. The resolution is not final and is subject to various reviews. In 2019, we agreed with the IRS to execute an agreement for the tax years at issue in which AIG would waive restrictions on the assessment of additional tax related to the settlement of the underlying issues in those tax years. The litigation has been stayed pending the outcome of the review process. We can provide no assurance regarding the outcome of any such litigation or whether binding compromised settlements with the parties will ultimately be reached. We currently believe that we have adequate reserves for the potential liabilities that may result from these matters.

ACCOUNTING FOR UNCERTAINTY IN INCOME TAXES

At March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, our unrecognized tax benefits, excluding interest and penalties, were \$4.8 billion. At March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, our unrecognized tax benefits related to tax positions that, if recognized, would not affect the effective tax rate because they relate to such factors as the timing, rather than the permissibility, of the deduction were \$44 million and \$43 million, respectively. Accordingly, at both March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the amounts of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would favorably affect the effective tax rate were \$4.7 billion.

Interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits are recognized in income tax expense. At March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, we had accrued liabilities of \$2.5 billion and \$2.4 billion, respectively, for the payment of interest (net of the federal benefit) and penalties. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, we accrued expense (benefit) of \$49 million and \$58 million, respectively, for the payment of interest and penalties.

We believe it is reasonably possible that our unrecognized tax benefits could decrease within the next 12 months by as much as \$3.6 billion, principally as a result of potential resolutions or settlements of prior years' tax items. The prior years' tax items include unrecognized tax benefits related to the deductibility of certain expenses and matters related to cross border financing transactions.

16. Subsequent Events

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

On May 4, 2020, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG Common Stock of \$0.32 per share, payable on June 29, 2020 to shareholders of record on June 15, 2020. On May 4, 2020, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG's Series A Preferred Stock of \$365.625 per share, payable on June 15, 2020 to holders of record on May 29, 2020.

LLOYD'S SYNDICATE 2019

On May 4, 2020, AIG announced the launch of Lloyd's Syndicate 2019. This Syndicate will exclusively reinsure risks from AIG's Private Client Group. Syndicate 2019 is managed by Talbot Underwriting Limited, the managing agency AIG acquired in 2018 as part of the Validus transaction.

ITEM 2 | Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Glossary and Acronyms of Selected Insurance Terms and References

Throughout this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A), we use certain terms and abbreviations, which are summarized in the Glossary and Acronyms.

American International Group, Inc. (AIG) has incorporated into this discussion a number of cross-references to additional information included throughout this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 (the 2019 Annual Report) to assist readers seeking additional information related to a particular subject.

In this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, unless otherwise mentioned or unless the context indicates otherwise, we use the terms "AIG," the "Company," "we," "us" and "our" to refer to American International Group, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its consolidated subsidiaries. We use the term "AIG Parent" to refer solely to American International Group, Inc., and not to any of its consolidated subsidiaries.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and other publicly available documents may include, and officers and representatives of AIG may from time to time make and discuss, projections, goals, assumptions and statements that may constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These projections, goals, assumptions and statements are not historical facts but instead represent only a belief regarding future events, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and outside AIG's control. These projections, goals, assumptions and statements include statements preceded by, followed by or including words such as "will," "believe," "anticipate," "expect," "intend," "plan," "focused on achieving," "view," "target," "goal" or "estimate." These projections, goals, assumptions and statements may relate to future actions, prospective services or products, future performance or results of current and anticipated services or products, sales efforts, expenses, the outcome of contingencies such as legal proceedings, anticipated organizational, business or regulatory changes, the effect of catastrophes and macroeconomic events, such as COVID-19, anticipated dispositions, monetization and/or acquisitions of businesses or assets, or successful integration of acquired businesses, management succession and retention plans, exposure to risk, trends in operations and financial results.

It is possible that AIG's actual results and financial condition will differ, possibly materially, from the results and financial condition indicated in these projections, goals, assumptions and statements. Factors that could cause AIG's actual results to differ, possibly materially, from those in the specific projections, goals, assumptions and statements include:

- the adverse impact of COVID-19, including with respect to AIG's business, financial condition and results of operations;
- changes in market and industry conditions, including the significant global economic slowdown, general market declines and disruptions to AIG's operations driven by COVID-19 and responses thereto, including new or changed governmental policy and regulatory actions;
- the occurrence of catastrophic events, both natural and man-made, including COVID-19, pandemics and the effects of climate change;
- AIG's ability to effectively execute on AIG 200 operational programs designed to achieve underwriting excellence, modernization of AIG's operating infrastructure, enhanced user and customer experiences and unification of AIG;
- AIG's ability to consummate the sale of its controlling interest in Fortitude Holdings and AIG's ability to successfully manage Legacy Portfolios;
- changes in judgments concerning potential cost saving opportunities;
- actions by credit rating agencies;
- changes in judgments concerning insurance underwriting and insurance liabilities;
- the impact of potential information technology, cybersecurity or data security breaches, including as a result of cyber-attacks or security vulnerabilities, the likelihood of which may increase due to extended remote business operations as a result of COVID-19;
- disruptions in the availability of AIG's electronic data systems or those of third parties;
- the effectiveness of strategies to recruit and retain key personnel and to implement effective succession plans;
- the requirements, which may change from time to time, of the global regulatory framework to which AIG is subject;
- significant legal, regulatory or governmental proceedings;
- concentrations in AIG's investment portfolios;
- changes to the valuation of AIG's investments;
- AIG's ability to successfully dispose of, monetize and/or acquire businesses or assets or successfully integrate acquired businesses;
- changes in judgments concerning the recognition of deferred tax assets and the impairment of goodwill;
- the effectiveness of our risk management policies and procedures, including with respect to our business continuity and disaster recovery plans; and
- such other factors discussed in:
 - Part I, Item 2. MD&A of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q; and
 - Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors and Part II, Item 7. MD&A of the 2019 Annual Report.

We are not under any obligation (and expressly disclaim any obligation) to update or alter any projections, goals, assumptions or other statements, whether written or oral, that may be made from time to time, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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Use of Non-GAAP Measures

Throughout this MD&A, 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.

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. The reconciliation to book value per common share, the most comparable GAAP measure, is presented in the Executive Summary section of this MD&A.

Return on common equity – 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. The reconciliation to return on common equity, the most comparable GAAP measure, is presented in the Executive Summary section of this MD&A.

Adjusted after-tax income attributable to AIG common shareholders is derived by excluding the tax effected adjusted pre-tax income (APTI) adjustments described below, 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.

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 in the Consolidated Results of Operations section of this MD&A.

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.

Adjusted pre-tax income 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 costs associated with the implementation of non-ordinary course legal or regulatory changes or changes to accounting principles.

• **General Insurance**

- **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.
- **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 catastrophe losses are generally weather or seismic events having a net impact on AIG in excess of \$10 million each and man-made catastrophe losses, 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.

• **Life and Retirement**

- **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.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires the application of accounting policies that often involve a significant degree of judgment.

The accounting policies that we believe are most dependent on the application of estimates and assumptions, which are critical accounting estimates, are related to the determination of:

- loss reserves;
- valuation of future policy benefit liabilities and timing and extent of loss recognition;
- valuation of liabilities for guaranteed benefit features of variable annuity products;
- valuation of embedded derivatives for fixed index annuity and life products;
- estimated gross profits to value deferred acquisition costs for investment-oriented products;
- reinsurance assets;
- impairment charges, including impairments on other invested assets and goodwill impairment;
- allowances for credit losses primarily on loans, available for sale fixed maturity securities, reinsurance assets and premiums and other receivables;
- liability for legal contingencies;
- fair value measurements of certain financial assets and liabilities; and
- income tax assets and liabilities, including recoverability of our net deferred tax asset and the predictability of future tax operating profitability of the character necessary to realize the net deferred tax asset and estimates associated with the Tax Act.

These accounting estimates require the use of assumptions about matters, some of which are highly uncertain at the time of estimation. To the extent actual experience differs from the assumptions used, our consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially affected.

The following accounting estimates have been updated from the descriptions in the 2019 Annual Report on account of the new accounting standard the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard that we adopted on January 1, 2020 that changes how we account for current expected credit losses.

REINSURANCE RECOVERABLE

The estimation of reinsurance recoverable involves a significant amount of judgment, particularly for latent exposures, such as asbestos, due to their long-tail nature. Reinsurance assets include reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses that are estimated as part of our loss reserving process and, consequently, are subject to similar judgments and uncertainties as the estimation of gross loss reserves. Similarly, Other assets include reinsurance recoverable for contracts which are accounted for as deposits.

We assess the collectability of reinsurance recoverable balances, at minimum on an annual basis, through either historical trends of disputes and credit events or financial analysis of the credit quality of the reinsurer. We record adjustments to reflect the results of these assessments through an allowance for credit losses and disputes on uncollectable reinsurance that reduces the carrying amount of reinsurance and other assets on the balance sheet (collectively, the reinsurance recoverable balances). This estimate requires significant judgment for which key considerations include:

- paid and unpaid amounts recoverable;
- whether the balance is in dispute or subject to legal collection;
- the relative financial health of the reinsurer as determined by the Obligor Risk Ratings (ORRs) we assign to each reinsurer based upon our financial reviews; insurers that are financially troubled (i.e., in run-off, have voluntarily or involuntarily been placed in receivership, are insolvent, are in the process of liquidation or otherwise subject to formal or informal regulatory restriction) are assigned ORRs that will generate significant allowance; and
- whether collateral and collateral arrangements exist.

An estimate of the reinsurance recoverable's lifetime expected credit losses is established utilizing a probability of default and loss given default method, which reflects the reinsurer's ORR rating. The allowance for credit losses excludes disputed amounts. An allowance for disputes is established for a reinsurance recoverable using the losses incurred model for contingencies.

At March 31, 2020, the allowance for credit losses and disputes on reinsurance recoverable was \$362 million, or less than one percent of the consolidated reinsurance recoverable.

IMPAIRMENT CHARGES

Impairments of Investments

Available for sale securities

If we intend to sell a fixed maturity security, or it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell a fixed maturity security before recovery of its amortized cost basis and the fair value of the security is below amortized cost, an impairment has occurred and the amortized cost is written down to current fair value, with a corresponding charge to realized capital losses. No allowance is established in these situations. When assessing our intent to sell a fixed maturity security, or whether it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell a fixed maturity security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, management evaluates relevant facts and circumstances including, but not limited to, decisions to reposition our investment portfolio, sales of securities to meet cash flow needs and sales of securities to take advantage of favorable pricing.

For fixed maturity securities for which a decline in the fair value below the amortized cost is due to credit related factors, an allowance is established for the difference between the estimated recoverable value and amortized cost with a corresponding charge to realized capital losses. The allowance for credit losses is limited to the difference between amortized cost and fair value. The estimated recoverable value is the present value of cash flows expected to be collected, as determined by management. The difference between fair value and amortized cost that is not associated with credit related factors is presented in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of fixed maturity securities on which an allowance for credit losses were recognized (a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income).

Commercial and residential mortgage loans

At the time of origination or purchase, an allowance for credit losses is established for mortgage and other loan receivables and is updated each reporting period. Changes in the allowance for credit losses are recorded in realized capital losses. This allowance reflects the risk of loss, even when that risk is remote, and reflects losses expected over the remaining contractual life of the loan. The allowance for credit losses considers available relevant information about the collectability of cash flows, including information about past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions. We revert to historical information when we determine that we can no longer reliably forecast future economic assumptions.

The allowances for the commercial mortgage loans and residential mortgage loans are estimated utilizing a Probability of Default /Loss Given Default model. Loss rate factors are determined based on historical data and adjusted for current and forecasted information. The loss rates are applied based on individual loan attributes and considering such data points as Loan-to-Value, FICO scores, and debt service coverage.

The estimate of credit losses also reflects management's assumptions on certain macroeconomic factors that include, but are not limited to, gross domestic product growth, employment, inflation, housing price index, interest rates and credit spreads.

Goodwill Impairment

Goodwill represents the future economic benefits arising from assets acquired in a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognized. At both March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, our goodwill balance was \$4.0 billion. The operating segments with goodwill are our General Insurance business – North America and International operating segments, our Life and Retirement business – Life Insurance operating segment, Legacy Portfolio and Other Operations.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if circumstances indicate an impairment may have occurred. The date of our annual goodwill impairment testing is July 1. In 2019, for substantially all of the reporting units we performed quantitative assessments that supported a conclusion that the fair value of all of the reporting units tested exceeded their book value. To determine fair value, we primarily use a discounted expected future cash flow analysis that estimates and discounts projected future distributable earnings. Such analysis is principally based on our business projections that inherently include judgments regarding business trends.

COVID-19 has caused significant market volatility impacting our actual and projected results along with a decline in our stock price. During the quarter ended March 31, 2020, we performed an updated quantitative and qualitative assessment that continues to support a conclusion that fair values of all of our reporting units exceeded their book value. As this is an evolving crisis, we expect to continue to monitor developments and perform updated analyses as necessary.

For a complete discussion of goodwill impairment see Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors – Estimates and Assumptions and Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2019 Annual Report and in Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors.

INCOME TAXES

Recoverability of Net Deferred Tax Asset

The evaluation of the recoverability of our deferred tax asset and the need for a valuation allowance requires us to weigh all positive and negative evidence to reach a conclusion that it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. The weight given to the evidence is commensurate with the extent to which it can be objectively verified. The more negative evidence that exists, the more positive evidence is necessary and the more difficult it is to support a conclusion that a valuation allowance is not needed.

We consider a number of factors to reliably estimate future taxable income so we can determine the extent of our ability to realize net operating losses, foreign tax credits, realized capital loss and other carryforwards. These factors include forecasts of future income for each of our businesses and actual and planned business and operational changes, both of which include assumptions about future macroeconomic and AIG specific conditions and events. We subject the forecasts to stresses of key assumptions and evaluate the effect on tax attribute utilization. We also apply stresses to our assumptions about the effectiveness of relevant prudent and feasible tax planning strategies. We have also considered the impact of the Tax Act on our forecasts of taxable income, made certain assumptions related to interpretation of relevant new rules, and incorporated guidance issued by the U.S. tax authority. Our analysis also reflects the effect of slower utilization of our tax credits due to a reduction in the U.S. statutory tax rate as a result of the Tax Act.

Recent events, including the COVID-19 crisis, multiple reductions in target interest rates by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and significant market volatility, impacted actual and projected results of our business operations as well as our views on potential effectiveness of certain prudent and feasible tax planning strategies. In order to demonstrate the predictability and sufficiency of future taxable income necessary to support the realizability of the net operating losses and foreign tax credit carryforwards, we have considered forecasts of future income for each of our businesses, including assumptions about future macroeconomic and AIG-specific conditions and events, and any impact these conditions and events may have on our prudent and feasible tax planning strategies. We also subjected the forecasts to a variety of stresses of key assumptions and evaluate the effect on tax attribute utilization.

The carryforward periods of our foreign tax credit carryforwards range from tax years 2020 through 2023. Carryforward periods for our net operating losses extend from 2028 forward. However, utilization of a portion of our net operating losses is limited under separate return limitation year (SRLY) rules. Based on the events that transpired in the first quarter of 2020 and our analysis of their potential impact on utilization of our tax attributes, we concluded that valuation allowance should be established on a portion of our foreign tax credit carryforwards and SRLY net operating losses that are no longer more-likely-than-not to be realized, all of which was allocated to continuing operations.

Notwithstanding the recent events, our forecasts of future taxable income, including prudent and feasible tax planning strategies, resulted in sufficient income to achieve realization of the U.S. federal net operating loss carryforward prior to expiration.

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, recent changes in market conditions, including interest rate fluctuations, impacted the unrealized tax gains and losses in the U.S. Life Insurance Companies' available for sale securities portfolio, resulting in a deferred tax asset related to net unrealized tax capital losses. The deferred tax asset relates to the unrealized losses for which the carryforward period has not yet begun, and as such, when assessing its recoverability, we consider our ability and intent to hold the underlying securities to recovery. As of March 31, 2020, based on all available evidence, we concluded that no valuation allowance is necessary in the U.S. Life Insurance Companies' available for sale securities portfolio.

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, recent changes in market conditions, including interest rate fluctuations, impacted the unrealized tax gains and losses in the U.S. non-life companies' available for sale securities portfolio, resulting in a deferred tax asset related to net unrealized tax capital losses. The deferred tax asset relates to the unrealized losses for which the carryforward period has not yet begun, and as such, when assessing its recoverability, we consider our ability and intent to hold the underlying securities to recovery. As of March 31, 2020, based on all available evidence, we concluded that a valuation allowance should be established on a portion of the deferred tax asset related to unrealized losses that are not more-likely-than-not to be realized. For the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, we established valuation allowance associated with the unrealized tax losses in the U.S. non-life companies' available for sale securities portfolio, all of which was allocated to other comprehensive income.

For a complete discussion of our critical accounting estimates, see Part II, Item 7. MD&A — Critical Accounting Estimates in the 2019 Annual Report.

Executive Summary

OVERVIEW

This overview of the MD&A highlights selected information and may not contain all of the information that is important to current or potential investors in our securities. You should read this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, together with the 2019 Annual Report, in their entirety for a more detailed description of events, trends, uncertainties, risks and critical accounting estimates affecting us.

AIG'S OPERATING STRUCTURE

Our Core businesses include General Insurance, Life and Retirement and Other Operations. General Insurance consists of two operating segments – North America and International. Life and Retirement consists of four operating segments – Individual Retirement, Group Retirement, Life Insurance and Institutional Markets. Blackboard U.S. Holdings, Inc. (Blackboard), AIG's technology-driven subsidiary, is reported within Other Operations. At the end of March 2020, AIG decided to place Blackboard into run-off. We also report a Legacy Portfolio consisting of our run-off insurance lines and legacy investments that we consider non-core. Effective February 2018, our Bermuda-domiciled composite reinsurer, Fortitude Reinsurance Company Ltd (Fortitude Re) is included in our Legacy Portfolio. In November 2019, we announced the sale of a controlling financial interest in Fortitude Holdings, the holding company for Fortitude Re (Majority Interest Fortitude Sale). Upon closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, AIG will have a 3.5 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings. There can be no guarantee that we will receive the required regulatory approvals or that closing conditions will be satisfied in order to consummate the Majority Interest Fortitude sale.

Consistent with how we manage our business, our General Insurance North America operating segment primarily includes insurance businesses in the United States, Canada and Bermuda. Our General Insurance International operating segment includes regional insurance businesses in Japan, the UK, Europe, Asia Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean, Middle East and Africa, and China. General Insurance results are presented before consideration of internal reinsurance agreements.

For further discussion on our business segments see Note 3 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Business Segments

General Insurance

General Insurance is a leading provider of insurance products and services for commercial and personal insurance customers. It includes one of the world's most far-reaching property casualty networks. General Insurance offers a broad range of products to customers through a diversified, multichannel distribution network. Customers value General Insurance's strong capital position, extensive risk management and claims experience and its ability to be a market leader in critical lines of the insurance business.



General Insurance includes the following major operating companies: National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. (National Union); American Home Assurance Company (American Home); Lexington Insurance Company (Lexington); AIG General Insurance Company, Ltd. (AIG Sonpo); AIG Asia Pacific Insurance, Pte. Ltd.; AIG Europe S.A.; American International Group UK Ltd.; Validus Reinsurance, Ltd. (Validus); Talbot Holdings Ltd.; Western World Insurance Group, Inc. and Glatfelter Insurance Group (Glatfelter).

Life and Retirement

Life and Retirement is a unique franchise that brings together a broad portfolio of life insurance, retirement and institutional products offered through an extensive, multichannel distribution network. It holds long-standing, leading market positions in many of the markets it serves in the U.S. With its strong capital position, customer-focused service, breadth of product expertise and deep distribution relationships across multiple channels, Life and Retirement is well positioned to serve growing market needs.



Life and Retirement includes the following major operating companies: American General Life Insurance Company (American General Life); The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company (VALIC); The United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York (U.S. Life); Laya Healthcare Limited and AIG Life Limited.

Other Operations

Other Operations consists of businesses and items not attributed to our General Insurance and Life and Retirement segments or our Legacy Portfolio. It includes AIG Parent; Blackboard; deferred tax assets related to tax attributes; corporate expenses and intercompany eliminations. At the end of March 2020, AIG decided to place Blackboard into run-off.

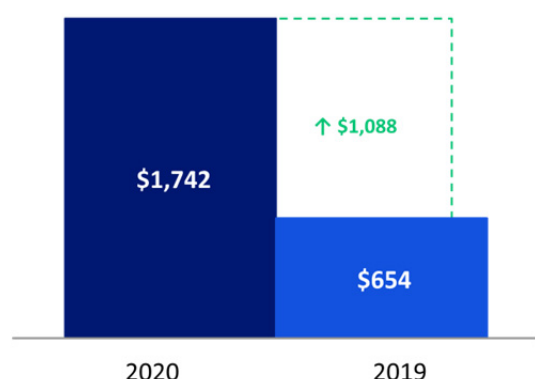
Legacy Portfolio

Legacy Portfolio includes Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines, Legacy General Insurance Run-Off Lines, and Legacy Investments. Effective February 2018, Fortitude Re, our Bermuda-domiciled composite reinsurer, is included in our Legacy Portfolio. On November 25, 2019, we announced an agreement to sell a controlling financial interest in Fortitude Group Holdings, LLC (Fortitude Holdings), the reinsurer of the majority of AIG's Legacy Portfolio, which we anticipate closing in mid-2020, subject to regulatory approvals.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Net Income Attributable To AIG Common Shareholders

Three Months Ended March 31,
(in millions)



2020 and 2019 Comparison

Net income attributable to AIG Common Shareholders increased due to:

- net realized capital gains in the first quarter of 2020 compared to net realized capital losses in the same period in the prior year;
- lower net loss reserve discount charge; and
- the impact of noncontrolling interest attributed to Fortitude Re results as discussed in Consolidated Results of Operations.

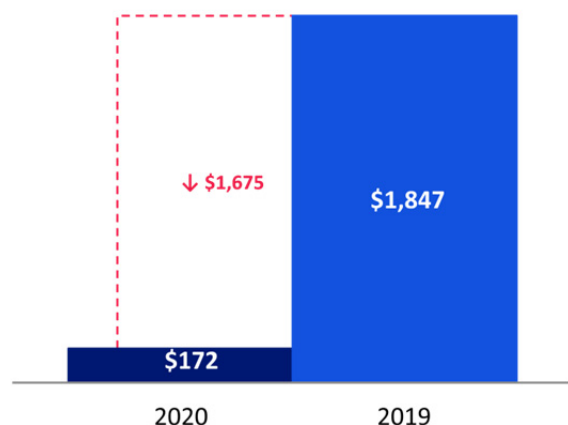
This increase was partially offset by:

- lower investment returns due to losses in our hedge funds and fair value option equity security holdings due to significant global declines in equity markets in the first quarter of 2020, and losses in our fixed maturity securities for which the fair value option was elected due to a significant widening of credit spreads in the quarter. This compares to the same period in the prior year where we experienced gains in our hedge funds and fair value option equity security holdings as a result of robust returns in equity markets and gains in our fixed maturity securities for which the fair value option was elected due to a drop in rates and narrowing of credit spreads;
- higher catastrophe losses primarily due to the impact of COVID-19 and natural catastrophe losses;
- higher variable annuity amortization of DAC and SIA due to significantly weaker equity market performance; and
- asset impairment charges as a result of Blackboard being placed into run-off.

For further discussion see Consolidated Results of Operations.

Adjusted Pre-Tax Income (Loss)*

Three Months Ended March 31,
(in millions)



2020 and 2019 Comparison

Adjusted pre-tax income decreased primarily due to:

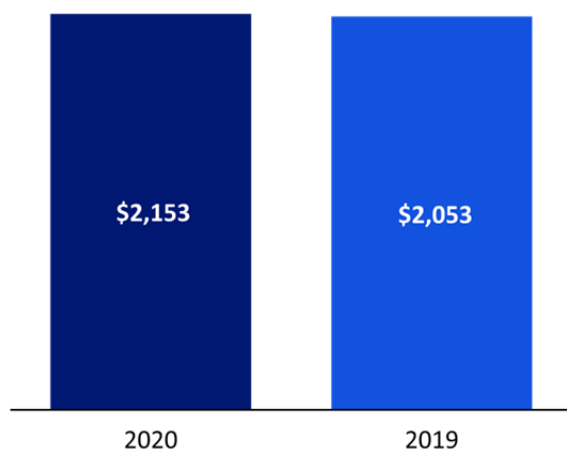
- lower investment returns due to losses in our hedge funds due to significant global declines in equity markets in the first quarter of 2020, and losses in our fixed maturity securities for which the fair value option was elected due to a significant widening of credit spreads in the quarter. This compares to the same period in the prior year where we experienced gains in our hedge funds as a result of robust returns in equity markets and gains in our fixed maturity securities for which the fair value option was elected due to a drop in rates and narrowing of credit spreads;
- higher catastrophe losses primarily due to the impact of COVID-19 and natural catastrophe losses; and
- higher variable annuity amortization of DAC and SIA due to significantly weaker equity market performance.

* Non-GAAP measure – for reconciliation of Non-GAAP to GAAP measures see Consolidated Results of Operations.

General Operating and Other Expenses

Three Months Ended March 31,

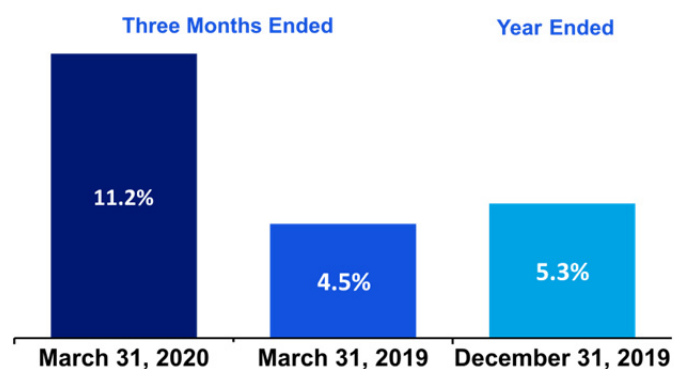
(in millions)



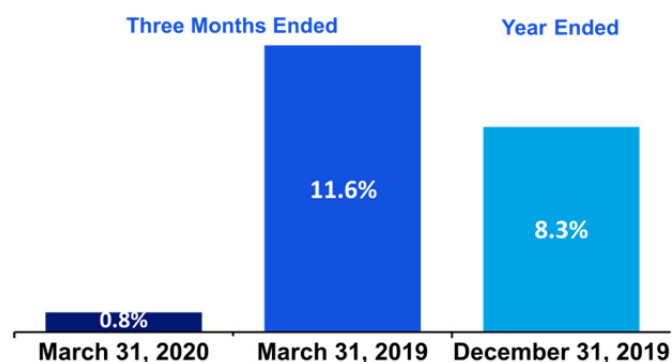
2020 and 2019 Comparison

General operating and other expenses increased primarily due to higher professional fees. General operating and other expenses for the first quarters of 2020 and 2019 included approximately \$90 million and \$47 million of pre-tax restructuring and other costs, respectively, which were primarily comprised of employee severance charges and other exit costs related to organizational simplification, operational efficiency, and business rationalization.

Return on Common Equity

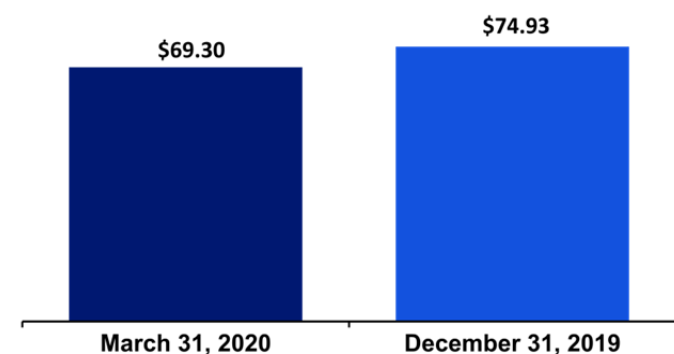


Adjusted Return on Common Equity*

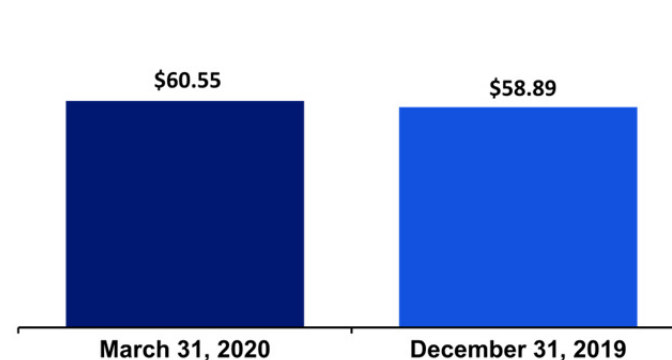


* Non-GAAP measure – for reconciliation of Non-GAAP to GAAP measures see Consolidated Results of Operations.

Book Value Per Common Share



Adjusted Book Value Per Common Share*



* Non-GAAP measure – for reconciliation of Non-GAAP to GAAP measures see Consolidated Results of Operations.

AIG'S OUTLOOK – INDUSTRY AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

Our business is affected by industry and economic factors such as interest rates, currency exchange rates, credit and equity market conditions, catastrophic claims events, regulation, tax policy, competition, and general economic, market and political conditions. We continued to operate under difficult market conditions in the first quarter of 2020, characterized by factors such as the impact of COVID-19 and the related governmental and societal responses, historically low interest rates, global economic contraction, global trade tensions and the UK's withdrawal from its membership in the European Union (the EU) (commonly referred to as Brexit). Brexit has also affected the U.S. dollar/British pound exchange rate and increased the volatility of exchange rates among the Euro, British pound and the Japanese yen (the Major Currencies), which may continue for some time.

Impact of COVID-19

We are continually assessing the impact on our business, operations and investments of COVID-19 and the resulting ongoing and severe economic and societal disruption. Adverse impacts to the global economy resulting from the crisis, including a global economic contraction, disruptions in financial markets, increased market volatility and declines in equity and other asset prices have had and may continue to have negative effects on our investments, our access to liquidity, our ability to generate new sales and the costs associated with claims. In addition, in response to the crisis, new governmental, legislative and regulatory initiatives have been put in place and continue to be developed that could result in additional restrictions and requirements relating to our policies that may have a negative impact on our business operations and capital.

General Insurance offers numerous products for which we are monitoring claims activity and assessing adverse impact on future sales in relation to the COVID-19 crisis. General Insurance had \$419 million of pre-tax catastrophe losses, net of reinsurance, in the first quarter of 2020. This included \$272 million of estimated COVID-19 losses related to travel, contingency, commercial property, trade credit, workers' compensation and Validus Re. The remainder of the catastrophe losses were primarily weather-related. We are continually reassessing our exposures in light of unfolding developments in the U.S. and globally and evaluating coverage by our reinsurance arrangements.

In our Life & Retirement business, the most significant impacts relating to COVID-19 have been the impact of interest rate and equity market levels on spread and fee income, deferred acquisition cost amortization and reserving requirements. We are actively monitoring our claims activity and the potential direct and indirect impacts that COVID-19 may have across our portfolio of Life & Retirement businesses.

We have a diverse investment portfolio with material exposures to various forms of credit risk. Because of the far reaching economic impacts of COVID-19, it is likely that there will be continued impact on the value of the portfolio however at this point in time, uncertainty surrounding the duration and severity of the downturn make the short-term or long-term financial impact of the crisis difficult to quantify.

For additional information please see Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors — COVID-19 is adversely affecting, and is expected to continue to adversely affect, our business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ultimate impact will depend on future developments that are uncertain and cannot be predicted, including the scope and duration of the crisis and actions taken by governmental and regulatory authorities in response thereto.

Impact of Changes in the Interest Rate Environment

While many benchmark U.S. interest rates had risen to recent period highs in 2018, more recent concerns about global trade and potential weakness in U.S. economic expansion led to declining interest rates in 2019. In the first quarter of 2020, interest rates declined further in response to COVID-19 with key benchmark rates in the U.S. and in many developed markets close to historic lows and, in some international jurisdictions, negative. The low interest rate environment negatively affects sales of interest rate sensitive products in our industry and negatively impacts the profitability of our existing business as we reinvest cash flows from investments, including increased calls and prepayments of fixed maturity securities and mortgage loans, at rates below the average yield of our existing portfolios. On the other hand, if rates rise, some of these impacts may abate while there may be different impacts, some of which are highlighted below. We actively manage our exposure to the interest rate environment through portfolio selection and asset-liability management, including spread management strategies for our investment-oriented products and economic hedging of interest rate risk from guarantee features in our variable and fixed index annuities.

Additionally, sustained low interest rates may result in higher pension expense due to the impact on discounting of projected benefit cash flows.

The severe market impacts in the first quarter of 2020 have, however, resulted in an increase in credit spreads that partially offset the decrease in benchmark rates.

Annuity Sales and Surrenders

The sustained low interest rate environment has a significant impact on the annuity industry. Low long-term interest rates put pressure on investment returns, which may negatively affect sales of interest rate sensitive products and reduce future profits on certain existing fixed rate products. However, our disciplined rate setting has helped to mitigate some of the pressure on investment spreads. Rapidly rising interest rates could create the potential for increased sales, but may also drive higher surrenders. Customers are, however, currently buying fixed annuities with surrender charge periods, generally in the three-to-five year range, in pursuit of higher returns, which may help mitigate increased early surrenders in a rising rate environment. In addition, older contracts that have higher minimum interest rates and continue to be attractive to the contract holders have driven better than expected persistency in fixed annuities, although the reserves for such contracts have continued to decrease over time in amount and as a percentage of the total annuity portfolio. We will closely monitor surrenders of fixed annuities as contracts with lower minimum interest rates come out of the surrender charge period in a more attractive rate environment. Low interest rates have also driven growth in our fixed index annuity products, which provide additional interest crediting, tied to favorable performance in certain equity market indices and the availability of guaranteed living benefits. Changes in interest rates significantly impact the valuation of our liabilities for annuities with guaranteed income features and the value of the related hedging portfolio.

Reinvestment and Spread Management

We actively monitor fixed income markets, including the level of interest rates, credit spreads and the shape of the yield curve. We also frequently review our interest rate assumptions and actively manage the crediting rates used for new and in-force business. Business strategies continue to evolve to maintain profitability of the overall business in light of the interest rate environment. A low interest rate environment puts margin pressure on pricing of new business and on existing products, due to the challenge of investing new money or recurring premiums and deposits, and reinvesting investment portfolio cash flows, in the low interest rate environment. In addition, there is investment risk associated with future premium receipts from certain in-force business. Specifically, the investment of these future premium receipts may be at a yield below that required to meet future policy liabilities.

The contractual provisions for renewal of crediting rates and guaranteed minimum crediting rates included in products may reduce spreads in a sustained low interest rate environment and thus reduce future profitability. Although this interest rate risk is partially mitigated through the asset-liability management process, product design elements and crediting rate strategies, a sustained low interest rate environment may negatively affect future profitability.

For additional information on our investment and asset-liability management strategies see Investments.

For investment-oriented products in our Individual Retirement, Group Retirement, Life Insurance and Institutional Markets businesses, our spread management strategies include disciplined pricing and product design for new business, modifying or limiting the sale of products that do not achieve targeted spreads, using asset-liability management to match assets to liabilities to the extent practicable, and actively managing crediting rates to help mitigate some of the pressure on investment spreads. Renewal crediting rate management is done under contractual provisions that were designed to allow crediting rates to be reset at pre-established intervals in accordance with state and federal laws and subject to minimum crediting rate guarantees. We will continue to adjust crediting rates on in-force business to mitigate the pressure on spreads from declining base yields, but our ability to lower crediting rates may be limited by the competitive environment, contractual minimum crediting rates, and provisions that allow rates to be reset only at pre-established intervals. As interest rates rise, we may need to raise crediting rates on in-force business for competitive and other reasons potentially reducing the impact of investing in a higher interest rate environment.

Of the aggregate fixed account values of our Individual Retirement and Group Retirement annuity products, 67 percent were crediting at the contractual minimum guaranteed interest rate at March 31, 2020. The percentage of fixed account values of our annuity products that are currently crediting at rates above one percent was 61 percent at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. These businesses continue to focus on pricing discipline and strategies to manage the minimum guaranteed interest crediting rates offered on new sales in the context of regulatory requirements and competitive positioning. In the core universal life business in our Life Insurance business, 73 percent of the account values were crediting at the contractual minimum guaranteed interest rate at March 31, 2020.

The following table presents fixed annuity and universal life account values of our Individual Retirement, Group Retirement and Life Insurance operating segments by contractual minimum guaranteed interest rate and current crediting rates:

March 31, 2020 Contractual Minimum Guaranteed Interest Rate (in millions)	Current Crediting Rates			Total
	At Contractual Minimum Guarantee	1-50 Basis Points Above Minimum Guarantee	More than 50 Basis Points Above Minimum Guarantee	
Individual Retirement*				
<=1%	\$ 7,199	\$ 2,072	\$ 19,415	\$ 28,686
> 1% - 2%	5,294	66	1,786	7,146
> 2% - 3%	11,501	229	55	11,785
> 3% - 4%	8,962	41	6	9,009
> 4% - 5%	513	-	4	517
> 5% - 5.5%	34	-	5	39
Total Individual Retirement	\$ 33,503	\$ 2,408	\$ 21,271	\$ 57,182
Group Retirement*				
1%	\$ 1,718	\$ 2,734	\$ 4,379	\$ 8,831
> 1% - 2%	5,646	800	373	6,819
> 2% - 3%	14,685	5	-	14,690
> 3% - 4%	781	-	-	781
> 4% - 5%	7,030	-	-	7,030
> 5% - 5.5%	169	-	-	169
Total Group Retirement	\$ 30,029	\$ 3,539	\$ 4,752	\$ 38,320
Universal life insurance				
1%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
> 1% - 2%	121	-	370	491
> 2% - 3%	593	531	800	1,924
> 3% - 4%	1,680	207	130	2,017
> 4% - 5%	3,086	-	37	3,123
> 5% - 5.5%	203	-	-	203
Total universal life insurance	\$ 5,683	\$ 738	\$ 1,337	\$ 7,758
Total	\$ 69,215	\$ 6,685	\$ 27,360	\$ 103,260
Percentage of total	67 %	6 %	27 %	100 %

* Individual Retirement and Group Retirement amounts shown include fixed options within variable annuity products.

General Insurance

The impact of low interest rates on our General Insurance segment is primarily on our long-tail Casualty line of business. We currently expect limited impacts on our existing long-tail Casualty business as the duration of our assets is slightly longer than that of our liabilities. Sustained low interest rates would potentially impact new and renewal business for the long-tail Casualty line as we may not be able to adjust our future pricing consistent with our profitability objectives to fully offset the impact of investing at lower rates. However, we will continue to maintain pricing discipline and risk selection.

In addition, for our General Insurance segment and General Insurance Run-Off Lines reported within the Legacy Portfolio, sustained low interest rates may unfavorably affect the net loss reserve discount for workers' compensation, and to a lesser extent could favorably impact assumptions about future medical costs, the combined net effect of which could result in higher net loss reserves.

Standard of Care Developments

In our Life and Retirement business, we and our distributors are subject to laws and regulations regarding the standard of care applicable to sales of our products and the provision of advice to our customers. In recent years, many of these laws and regulations have been revised or reexamined while others have been newly adopted. We continue to closely follow these legislative and regulatory activities. *For additional information regarding these legislative and regulatory activities, see Item 1. Business – Regulation – U.S. Regulation – Standard of Care Developments in the 2019 Annual Report.* Changes in standard of care requirements or new standards issued by governmental authorities, such as the Department of Labor, the SEC, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) or state regulators and/or legislators, may affect our businesses, results of operations and financial condition. While we cannot predict the long-term impact of these legislative and regulatory developments on our Life and Retirement businesses, we believe our diverse product offerings and distribution relationships position us to compete effectively in this evolving marketplace.

Impact of Currency Volatility

Currency volatility remains acute. Such volatility affected line item components of income for those businesses with substantial international operations. In particular, growth trends in net premiums written reported in U.S. dollars can differ significantly from those measured in original currencies. The net effect on underwriting results, however, is significantly mitigated, as both revenues and expenses are similarly affected.

These currencies may continue to fluctuate, in either direction, especially as a result of the UK's announced exit from the EU, and such fluctuations will affect net premiums written growth trends reported in U.S. dollars, as well as financial statement line item comparability.

General Insurance businesses are transacted in most major foreign currencies. The following table presents the average of the quarterly weighted average exchange rates of the Major Currencies, which have the most significant impact on our businesses:

Three Months Ended March 31, Rate for 1 USD	2020	2019	Percentage Change
Currency:			
GBP	0.77	0.78	(2)%
EUR	0.91	0.88	3 %
JPY	109.45	110.50	(1)%

Unless otherwise noted, references to the effects of foreign exchange in the General Insurance discussion of results of operations are with respect to movements in the Major Currencies included in the preceding table.

Other Industry Developments

On September 7, 2017, the UK Ministry of Justice announced a proposal to increase the Ogden rate from negative 0.75 percent to between zero and one percent. Following this announcement, on December 20, 2018 the UK Parliament passed the Civil Liability Act 2018 which implements a new framework for determining the Ogden rate and requires the UK Ministry of Justice to start a review of the Ogden rate within 90 days of its commencement and review periodically thereafter. The Ministry of Justice concluded a public call for evidence on January 30, 2019 prior to beginning its first review. On July 15, 2019, the UK Ministry of Justice announced a change in the Ogden rate from negative 0.75 percent to negative 0.25 percent with an effective date of August 5, 2019.

Consolidated Results of Operations

The following section provides a comparative discussion of our Consolidated Results of Operations on a reported basis for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019. Factors that relate primarily to a specific business are discussed in more detail within the business segment operations section.

For a discussion of the Critical Accounting Estimates that affect our results of operations see the Critical Accounting Estimates section of this MD&A and Part II, Item 7. MD&A — Critical Accounting Estimates in the 2019 Annual Report.

The following table presents our consolidated results of operations and other key financial metrics:

Three Months Ended March 31, (in millions)	2020	2019	Percentage Change
Revenues:			
Premiums	\$ 7,443	\$ 8,070	(8)%
Policy fees	755	735	3
Net investment income	2,508	3,879	(35)
Net realized capital gains (losses)	3,519	(446)	NM
Other income	218	218	-
Total revenues	14,443	12,456	16
Benefits, losses and expenses:			
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred	6,325	6,679	(5)
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	957	940	2
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	1,862	1,289	44
General operating and other expenses	2,153	2,053	5
Interest expense	355	349	2
(Gain) loss on extinguishment of debt	17	(2)	NM
Net (gain) loss on sale or disposal of divested businesses	216	(6)	NM
Total benefits, losses and expenses	11,885	11,302	5
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense (benefit)	2,558	1,154	122
Income tax expense (benefit)	904	217	317
Income (loss) from continuing operations	1,654	937	77
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	-	-	NM
Net income (loss)	1,654	937	77
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(95)	283	NM
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG	1,749	654	167
Less: Dividends on preferred stock	7	-	NM
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ 1,742	\$ 654	166 %

(in millions, except per common share data)	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Balance sheet data:		
Total assets	\$ 510,477	\$ 525,064
Long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	35,410	35,350
Total AIG shareholders' equity	60,173	65,675
Book value per common share	69.30	74.93
Book value per common share, excluding AOCI	70.45	69.20
Adjusted book value per common share	60.55	58.89

The following table presents a reconciliation of Book value per common share to Book value per common share, excluding AOCI and Book value per common share, excluding AOCI and DTA (Adjusted book value per common share), which are non-GAAP measures. For additional information see Use of Non-GAAP Measures.

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
<i>(in millions, except per common share data)</i>		
Total AIG shareholders' equity	\$ 60,173	\$ 65,675
Preferred equity	485	485
Total AIG common shareholders' equity	59,688	65,190
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(994)	4,982
Total AIG common shareholders' equity, excluding AOCI	60,682	60,208
Deferred tax assets	8,535	8,977
Adjusted common shareholders' equity	\$ 52,147	\$ 51,231
Total common shares outstanding	861,290,608	869,999,031
Book value per common share	\$ 69.30	\$ 74.93
Book value per common share, excluding AOCI	70.45	69.20
Adjusted book value per common share	60.55	58.89

The following table presents a reconciliation of Return on common equity to Adjusted return on common equity, which is a non-GAAP measure. For additional information see Use of Non-GAAP Measures.

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2020	2019	2019	
<i>(dollars in millions)</i>				
Actual or annualized net income attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ 6,968	\$ 2,616	\$ 3,326	
Actual or annualized adjusted after-tax income attributable to AIG common shareholders	396	5,552	4,084	
Average AIG common shareholders' equity	\$ 62,439	\$ 58,332	\$ 62,205	
Average AOCI	1,994	358	3,261	
Average AIG common shareholders' equity, excluding average AOCI	60,445	57,974	58,944	
Average DTA	8,756	10,040	9,605	
Average adjusted AIG common shareholders' equity	\$ 51,689	\$ 47,934	\$ 49,339	
Return on common equity	11.2 %	4.5 %	5.3 %	
Adjusted return on common equity	0.8 %	11.6 %	8.3 %	

The following table presents a reconciliation of pre-tax income/net income (loss) attributable to AIG to adjusted pre-tax income/adjusted after-tax income attributable to AIG:

Three Months Ended March 31,	2020				2019			
	Pre-tax	Total Tax (Benefit) Charge	Non-controlling Interests ^(b)	After Tax	Pre-tax	Total Tax (Benefit) Charge	Non-controlling Interests ^(b)	After Tax
<i>(in millions, except per common share data)</i>								
Pre-tax income/net income including noncontrolling interests	\$ 2,558	\$ 904	-	\$ 1,654	\$ 1,154	\$ 217	-	\$ 937
Noncontrolling interests			95	95			(283)	(283)
Pre-tax income/net income attributable to AIG	\$ 2,558	\$ 904	95	\$ 1,749	\$ 1,154	\$ 217	(283)	\$ 654
Dividends on preferred stock				7				-
Net income attributable to AIG common shareholders				\$ 1,742				\$ 654
Changes in uncertain tax positions and other tax adjustments		(5)	-	5		12	-	(12)
Deferred income tax valuation allowance (releases) charges		(283)	-	283		38	-	(38)
Changes in fair value of securities used to hedge guaranteed living benefits	7	2	-	5	(96)	(20)	-	(76)
Changes in benefit reserves and DAC, VOBA and SIA related to net realized capital gains (losses)	538	113	-	425	(99)	(21)	-	(78)
Changes in the fair value of equity securities	191	40	-	151	(79)	(17)	-	(62)
Favorable prior year development and related amortization changes ceded under retroactive reinsurance agreements	(8)	(2)	-	(6)	(27)	(5)	-	(22)
(Gain) loss on extinguishment of debt	17	4	-	13	(2)	(1)	-	(1)
Net realized capital (gains) losses ^(a)	(3,502)	(767)	-	(2,735)	474	109	-	365
(Income) loss from divested businesses	216	45	-	171	(6)	(1)	-	(5)
Non-operating litigation reserves and settlements	(6)	(1)	-	(5)	1	1	-	-
Net loss reserve discount (benefit) charge	56	12	-	44	473	99	-	374
Integration and transaction costs associated with acquired businesses	2	-	-	2	7	2	-	5
Restructuring and other costs	90	19	-	71	47	10	-	37
Professional fees related to regulatory or accounting changes	13	3	-	10	-	-	-	-
Noncontrolling interests primarily related to net realized capital gains (losses) of Fortitude Holdings' standalone results ^(b)			(77)	(77)			247	247
Adjusted pre-tax income/Adjusted after-tax income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ 172	\$ 84	18	\$ 99	\$ 1,847	\$ 423	(36)	\$ 1,388
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding				878.9				877.5
Income (loss) per common share attributable to AIG common shareholders (diluted)				\$ 1.98				\$ 0.75
Adjusted after-tax income per common share attributable to AIG common shareholders (diluted)				\$ 0.11				\$ 1.58

(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) 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 is the change in fair value of the embedded derivatives which changes with movements in interest rates and credit spreads, and which is 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.

Fortitude Holdings' summarized financial information (standalone results) is presented below:

Three Months Ended March 31, (in millions)	2020		2019	
	Fortitude Holdings	AIG Noncontrolling Interest	Fortitude Holdings	AIG Noncontrolling Interest
Revenues	\$ 230	\$ 46	\$ 606	\$ 121
Expenses	458	91	472	94
Adjusted pre-tax income (loss)	(228)	(45)	134	27
Taxes on adjusted pre-tax income (loss)	(48)	(10)	28	6
Adjusted after-tax income (loss), excluding realized capital gains (losses)	(180)	(35)	106	21
Net realized capital gains (losses)	(489)	(97)	1,573	313
Taxes on realized capital gains (losses)	(103)	(20)	330	66
After-tax net realized capital gains (losses)	(386)	(77)	1,243	247
Net income (loss)	\$ (566)	\$ (112)	\$ 1,349	\$ 268

FIRST QUARTER PRE-TAX INCOME COMPARISON FOR 2020 AND 2019

Pre-tax income increased in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the first quarter of 2019 primarily due to:

- Net realized capital gains in the first quarter of 2020 compared to net realized capital losses in the first quarter of 2019 due to:
 - Life and Retirement guaranteed living benefits, net of hedges, which reflected net realized capital gains in the first quarter of 2020 compared to net realized capital losses in the first quarter of 2019, primarily due to changes in the movement in the non-performance or "own credit" risk adjustment (NPA), which is not hedged as part of our economic hedging program (see Insurance Reserves – Life and Annuity Reserves and DAC – Variable Annuity Guaranteed Benefits and Hedging Results);
 - net realized capital gains in the first quarter of 2020 on foreign exchange hedges compared to net realized capital losses in the first quarter of 2019 due to the U.S. dollar appreciating against the euro and the British pound; and
 - net realized capital gains in the first quarter of 2020 on interest rate hedges compared to net realized capital losses in the first quarter of 2019 due to the decline in interest rates.
- lower net loss reserve discount charge.

This increase was partially offset by:

- lower investment returns due to losses in our hedge funds and fair value option equity security holdings due to significant global declines in equity markets in the first quarter of 2020, and losses from fixed maturity securities for which the fair value option was elected due to a significant widening of credit spreads in the current quarter. This compares to the same period in the prior year where we experienced gains in our hedge funds and fair value option equity security holdings as a result of robust returns in equity markets and gains in our fixed maturity securities for which the fair value option was elected due to a drop in rates and narrowing of credit spreads; and
- higher catastrophe losses primarily due to the impact of COVID-19 and natural catastrophe losses;
- higher variable annuity amortization of DAC and SIA due to significantly weaker equity market performance; and
- asset impairment charges as a result of Blackboard being placed into run-off.

RECENT U.S. TAX LAW CHANGES

On December 22, 2017, the U.S. enacted Public Law 115-97, known informally as the Tax Act. The Tax Act includes provisions for Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income (GILTI) under which taxes are imposed on the excess of a deemed return on tangible assets of certain foreign subsidiaries and for Base Erosion and Anti-Abuse Tax (BEAT) under which taxes are imposed on certain base eroding payments to affiliated foreign companies. While the U.S. tax authorities issued formal guidance, including recently issued proposed and final regulations for BEAT and other provisions of the Tax Act, there are still certain aspects of the Tax Act that remain unclear and subject to substantial uncertainties. Additional guidance is expected in future periods. Such guidance may result in changes to the interpretations and assumptions we made and actions we may take, which may impact amounts recorded with respect to international provisions of the Tax Act, possibly materially. Consistent with accounting guidance, we treat BEAT as a period tax charge in the period the tax is incurred and have made an accounting policy election to treat GILTI taxes in a similar manner.

On March 27, 2020, the U.S. enacted the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act to mitigate the economic impacts of the COVID-19 crisis. AIG does not expect the tax provisions of the CARES Act to have a material impact on AIG's U.S. federal tax liabilities.

Repatriation Assumptions

For 2020, we consider our foreign earnings with respect to certain operations in Canada, South Africa, the Far East, Latin America, Bermuda as well as the European, Asia Pacific and Middle East regions to be indefinitely reinvested. These earnings relate to ongoing operations and have been reinvested in active business operations. Deferred taxes, if necessary, have been provided on earnings of non-U.S. affiliates whose earnings are not indefinitely reinvested. Given the uncertainties around the impact from the COVID-19 crisis, including the significant global economic slowdown and general market decline, we continue to monitor and review the impact on our reinvestment considerations, including regulatory oversight in the relevant jurisdictions.

INTERIM TAX CALCULATION METHOD

We use the estimated annual effective tax rate method in computing our interim tax provision. Certain items, including those deemed to be unusual, infrequent or that cannot be reliably estimated, are excluded from the estimated annual effective tax rate. In these cases, the actual tax expense or benefit is reported in the same period as the related item. Certain tax effects are also not reflected in the estimated annual effective tax rate, primarily certain changes in the realizability of deferred tax assets and uncertain tax positions and are recorded in the period in which the change occurs. While certain impacts of the Tax Act are included in our annual effective tax rate, we continue to refine our calculations as additional information becomes available, which may result in changes to the estimated annual effective tax rate. As of March 31, 2020, the annual effective tax rate includes the tax effects of actual and projected COVID-19 related losses and market developments.

INCOME TAX EXPENSE ANALYSIS

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, the effective tax rate on income from continuing operations was 35.3 percent. The effective tax rate on income from continuing operations differs from the statutory tax rate of 21 percent primarily due to tax charges associated with the establishment of U.S. federal valuation allowance related to a portion of our foreign tax credit and separate return limitation year (SRLY) net operating loss carryforwards, accrual of interest associated with IRS and other tax authority matters, the effect of foreign operations, state and local income taxes, excess tax charges related to share based compensation payments recorded through the income statement, and non-deductible transfer pricing charges, partially offset by tax benefits associated with tax exempt income, and reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income to income from continuing operations related to the disposal of available for sale securities. The effect of foreign operations is primarily related to income in our foreign operations taxed at statutory tax rates higher than 21 percent, other foreign taxes, and foreign income subject to U.S. taxation.

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2019, the effective tax rate on income from continuing operations was 18.8 percent. The effective tax rate on income from continuing operations differs from the statutory tax rate of 21 percent primarily due to tax benefits associated with tax exempt income, reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income to income from continuing operations related to the disposal of available for sale securities, and valuation allowance activity related to certain foreign subsidiaries, partially offset by tax charges associated with the effect of foreign operations, state and local income taxes, a net tax charge related to the accrual of IRS interest, excess tax charges related to share based compensation payments recorded through the income statement, and non-deductible transfer pricing charges. The effect of foreign operations is primarily related to income in our foreign operations taxed at statutory tax rates higher than 21 percent, other foreign taxes, and foreign income subject to U.S. taxation.

Business Segment Operations

Our business operations consist of General Insurance, Life and Retirement, Other Operations, and a Legacy Portfolio.

General Insurance consists of two operating segments: North America and International. Life and Retirement consists of four operating segments: Individual Retirement, Group Retirement, Life Insurance and Institutional Markets. Other Operations consists of businesses and items not allocated to our other businesses, which are primarily AIG Parent and Blackboard. At the end of March 2020, AIG decided to place Blackboard into run-off. Our Legacy Portfolio consists of our Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines, Legacy General Insurance Run-Off Lines, and Legacy Investments. Effective February 2018, Fortitude Re is included in our Legacy Portfolio.

The following table summarizes Adjusted pre-tax income (loss) from our business segment operations. See also Note 3 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Three Months Ended March 31,		2020	2019
<i>(in millions)</i>			
Core business:			
General Insurance			
North America	\$	409	\$ 934
International		92	334
General Insurance		501	1,268
Life and Retirement			
Individual Retirement		306	508
Group Retirement		143	232
Life Insurance		55	116
Institutional Markets		70	68
Life and Retirement		574	924
Other Operations		(451)	(387)
Consolidations, eliminations and other adjustments		(84)	(70)
Total Core		540	1,735
Legacy Portfolio		(368)	112
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$	172	\$ 1,847

General Insurance

General Insurance is managed by our geographic markets of North America and International. Our global presence is reflected in our multinational capabilities to provide our Commercial Lines and Personal Insurance products within these geographic markets.

PRODUCTS AND DISTRIBUTION



Liability: Products include general liability, environmental, commercial automobile liability, workers' compensation, excess casualty and crisis management insurance products. Casualty also includes risk-sharing and other customized structured programs for large corporate and multinational customers.

Financial Lines: Products include professional liability insurance for a range of businesses and risks, including directors and officers, mergers and acquisitions, fidelity, employment practices, fiduciary liability, cyber risk, kidnap and ransom, and errors and omissions insurance.

Property: Products include commercial and industrial property insurance products and services that cover exposures to man-made and natural disasters, including business interruption.

Special Risks: Products include aerospace, political risk, trade credit, portfolio solutions, energy-related property insurance products, surety, marine and crop insurance.

Personal Lines: Products include personal auto and property in selected markets and insurance for high net worth individuals offered through AIG Private Client Group in the U.S. that covers auto, homeowners, umbrella, yacht, fine art and collections. In addition, we offer extended warranty insurance and services covering electronics, appliances, and HVAC.

Accident & Health: Products include voluntary and sponsor-paid personal accident and supplemental health products for individuals, employees, associations and other organizations, as well as a broad range of travel insurance products and services for leisure and business travelers.

General Insurance products in North America and International markets are distributed through various channels, including captive and independent agents, brokers, affinity partners, airlines and travel agents, and retailers. Our distribution network is aided by our competitive position to write multiple-national and cross-border risks in both Commercial Lines and Personal Insurance.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

Profitable Growth: Deploy capital efficiently to act opportunistically and optimize diversity within the portfolio to grow in profitable lines, geographies and customer segments. Look to inorganic growth opportunities in profitable markets and segments to expand our capabilities and footprint.

Reinsurance Optimization: Strategically partner with reinsurers to reduce exposure to losses arising from frequency of large catastrophic events and the severity from individual risk losses. We strive to optimize our reinsurance program to manage volatility and protect the balance sheet from tail events and unpredictable net losses in support of our profitable growth objectives.

Underwriting Excellence: Empower and increase accountability of the underwriter and continue to integrate underwriting, claims and actuarial to enable better decision making. Focus on enhancing risk selection, driving consistent underwriting best practices and building robust monitoring standards to improve underwriting results.

COMPETITION AND CHALLENGES

Operating in a highly competitive industry, General Insurance competes against several hundred companies, specialty insurance organizations, mutual companies and other underwriting organizations in the U.S. In international markets, we compete for business with the foreign insurance operations of large global insurance groups and local companies in specific market areas and product types. Insurance companies compete through a combination of risk acceptance criteria, product pricing, service and terms and conditions. General Insurance seeks to distinguish itself in the insurance industry primarily based on its well-established brand, global franchise, multinational capabilities, financial and capital strength, innovative products, claims expertise to handle complex claims, expertise in providing specialized coverages and customer service.

We serve our business and individual customers on a global basis — from the largest multinational corporations to local businesses and individuals. Our clients benefit from our substantial underwriting expertise.

Our challenges include:

- long-tail Commercial Lines exposures that create added challenges to pricing and risk management;
- over-capacity in certain lines of business that creates downward market pressure on pricing;
- tort environment volatility in certain jurisdictions and lines of business; and
- volatility in claims arising from natural and man-made catastrophes, including public health events, such as the COVID-19 crisis.

OUTLOOK—INDUSTRY AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

Below is a discussion of the industry and economic factors impacting our operating segments:

The impact of COVID-19 is evolving rapidly and will depend upon the scope and duration of the crisis as well as the actions taken by governments, regulators and other third parties in response, all of which are highly uncertain at this time. The results for the first quarter of 2020 include COVID-19 related impacts to both our estimate for catastrophe losses as well as our investment returns, most prominently in our alternative investment portfolio. The impact of COVID-19 on our earned premium was not material this quarter given the timing of the significant global economic slowdown. The recessionary impact of COVID-19 could adversely affect our clients, particularly in certain industry segments where demand is likely to drop significantly. The impact of COVID-19 on our business will depend on how long the government-mandated safety precautions, including “stay at home” orders, are in place and how quickly and in what manner economic activity rebounds. Certain government-mandated safety precautions, such as the “stay at home” orders could benefit our claims experience as certain loss events may become less likely as economic and social activity are suppressed. The regulatory approach to the crisis and impact on the insurance industry is also developing, which adds to the uncertainty we are facing.

General Insurance – North America

Commercial Lines over recent years has experienced challenging market conditions, with widespread excess capacity increasing competition and suppressing rates across multiple classes of business. However, in more recent periods we are seeing growing market support for rate increases in challenged segments where major carriers are reducing their risk appetite and market capacity is contracting as a result. We are seeing rate increases across U.S. Financial Lines and Liability segments (outside of workers’ compensation), with a common driver being higher industry-wide claims severity trends, as well as within our Property and Specialty portfolios. We continue to achieve positive rate increases across a number of lines and classes of business as a result of our disciplined underwriting strategy and focus on risk selection. Despite the higher rates, our retention of business remains consistent with historical levels and in certain instances has increased. These retention rates are often coupled with a reduction in our limits due to our exposure management strategy. Further, we continue to achieve growth in several of our Commercial Lines high margin businesses, although these market segments remain highly competitive.

Personal Insurance growth prospects are supported by the need for full life cycle products and coverage, increases in personal wealth accumulation, and awareness of insurance protection and risk management. We compete in the high net worth market, accident and health insurance, travel insurance, and warranty services and will continue to expand our innovative products and services to distribution partners and clients.

General Insurance – International

We believe our global presence provides Commercial Lines and Personal Insurance a distinct competitive advantage, as the demand for multinational cross-border coverage and services increases due to the growing number of international customers, while giving us the ability to respond quickly to local market conditions and build client relationships.

The Commercial Lines market continues to be highly competitive, due to increased market capacity and ample availability of capital. Despite this, we continue to grow our most profitable segments and diversify our portfolio across all regions by expanding into new product lines (e.g., cyber), new client segments (e.g., middle market) and new distribution channels (e.g., digital and national brokers) while remaining a market leader in key developed and developing markets. Overall, Commercial lines are showing positive rate increases in selective products and markets where market events or withdrawal of capability have favorably impacted pricing. We are maintaining our underwriting discipline, reducing gross and net limits, increasing use of reinsurance to reduce volatility, as well as continuing our risk selection strategy to improve profitability.

Personal Insurance focuses on individual customers, as well as group and corporate clients. Although market competition within Personal Insurance has increased, we continue to benefit from the underwriting quality, portfolio diversity, and generally low volatility of the short-tailed risk in these business lines, although some product classes are exposed to catastrophe losses.

GENERAL INSURANCE RESULTS

Three Months Ended March 31, (in millions)	2020	2019	Percentage Change
Underwriting results:			
Net premiums written	\$ 5,921	\$ 6,033	(2)%
Decrease in unearned premiums	158	680	(77)
Net premiums earned	6,079	6,713	(9)
Losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred ^(a)	4,059	4,233	(4)
Acquisition expenses:			
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	986	1,159	(15)
Other acquisition expenses	345	303	14
Total acquisition expenses	1,331	1,462	(9)
General operating expenses	776	839	(8)
Underwriting income (loss)	(87)	179	NM
Net investment income	588	1,089	(46)
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 501	\$ 1,268	(60)%
Loss ratio^(a)	66.8	63.1	3.7
Acquisition ratio	21.9	21.8	0.1
General operating expense ratio	12.8	12.5	0.3
Expense ratio	34.7	34.3	0.4
Combined ratio^(a)	101.5	97.4	4.1
Adjustments for accident year loss ratio, as adjusted and accident year combined ratio, as adjusted:			
Catastrophe losses and reinstatement premiums	(6.9)	(2.7)	(4.2)
Prior year development, net of (additional) return premium on loss sensitive business	0.9	1.0	(0.1)
Adjustment for ceded premiums under reinsurance contracts related to prior accident years and other	-	0.4	NM
Accident year loss ratio, as adjusted	60.8	61.8	(1.0)
Accident year combined ratio, as adjusted	95.5	96.1	(0.6)

(a) Consistent with our definition of APTI, excludes net loss reserve discount and 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.

The following table presents General Insurance net premiums written by operating segment, showing change on both reported and constant dollar basis:

Three Months Ended March 31,		2020		2019	Percentage Change in	
(in millions)					U.S. dollars	Original Currency
North America	\$	2,770	\$	2,578	7 %	8 %
International		3,151		3,455	(9)	(8)
Total net premiums written	\$	5,921	\$	6,033	(2)%	(2)%

The following tables present General Insurance accident year catastrophes by geography^(a) and number of events:

Catastrophes^(b)

<i>(in millions)</i>	# of Events	North America		International	Total
Three Months Ended March 31, 2020					
Flooding and rainstorms	2	\$	17	\$ 10	\$ 27
Windstorms and hailstorms	4		49	45	94
Earthquakes	2		16	10	26
COVID-19	N/A ^(c)		123	149	272
Total catastrophe-related charges	8	\$	205	\$ 214	\$ 419
Three Months Ended March 31, 2019					
Flooding and rainstorms	1	\$	-	\$ 10	\$ 10
Windstorms and hailstorms	4		158	7	165
Total catastrophe-related charges	5	\$	158	\$ 17	\$ 175

(a) Geography: North America primarily includes insurance businesses in the United States, Canada and Bermuda. International includes regional insurance businesses in Japan, the UK, Europe, Asia Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean, Middle East and Africa, and China. General Insurance results are presented before consideration of internal reinsurance agreements.

(b) Natural catastrophe losses are generally weather or seismic events having a net impact on AIG in excess of \$10 million each and man-made catastrophe losses, such as terrorism and civil disorders that exceed the \$10 million threshold.

(c) As COVID-19 continues to evolve and affects many lines of business, the number of events is yet to be determined.

NORTH AMERICA RESULTS

<i>(in millions)</i>	2020	2019	Percentage Change
Three Months Ended March 31,			
Underwriting results:			
Net premiums written	\$ 2,770	\$ 2,578	7 %
Decrease in unearned premiums	149	575	(74)
Net premiums earned	2,919	3,153	(7)
Losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred ^(a)	2,108	2,189	(4)
Acquisition expenses:			
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	444	508	(13)
Other acquisition expenses	127	106	20
Total acquisition expenses	571	614	(7)
General operating expenses	326	361	(10)
Underwriting loss	(86)	(11)	NM
Net investment income	495	945	(48)
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 409	\$ 934	(56)%
Loss ratio^(a)	72.2	69.4	2.8
Acquisition ratio	19.6	19.5	0.1
General operating expense ratio	11.2	11.4	(0.2)
Expense ratio	30.8	30.9	(0.1)
Combined ratio^(a)	103.0	100.3	2.7
Adjustments for accident year loss ratio, as adjusted and accident year combined ratio, as adjusted:			
Catastrophe losses and reinstatement premiums	(7.0)	(5.1)	(1.9)
Prior year development, net of (additional) return premium on loss sensitive business	0.2	1.8	(1.6)
Adjustment for ceded premiums under reinsurance contracts related to prior accident years and other	-	1.0	NM
Accident year loss ratio, as adjusted	65.4	67.1	(1.7)
Accident year combined ratio, as adjusted	96.2	98.0	(1.8)

(a) Consistent with our definition of APTI, excludes net loss reserve discount and 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.

Business and Financial Highlights

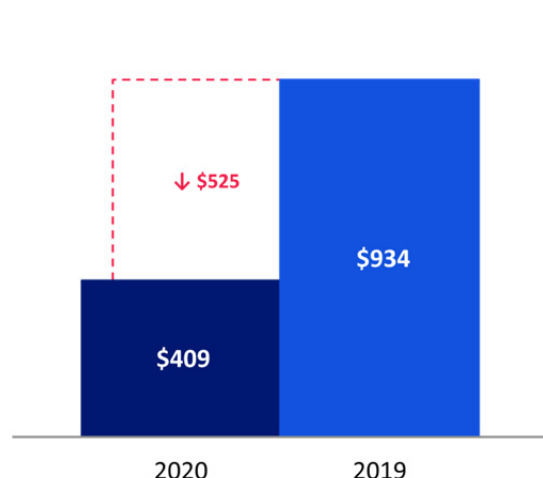
The North America General Insurance business continues to make progress in strengthening our underwriting, actively managing our portfolio to improve business mix and articulating our revised risk appetite to the marketplace. We are leading the industry across a number of lines in terms of driving rate momentum to improve rate adequacy while simultaneously increasing the level of business retained. As we see increasing disruption in the marketplace, we are well placed to capitalize on opportunities, including within our excess and surplus business which is seeing an increase in submission flow and achieving significant rate change.

Adjusted pre-tax income decreased in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in the prior year primarily due to lower net investment income, higher catastrophe losses primarily due to the impact of COVID-19 and lower favorable prior year loss reserve development, partially offset by improvements in the core business as evidenced by the lower current accident year loss ratio, as adjusted and lower general operating expense reflecting ongoing expense discipline.

Net premiums written increased in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in the prior year primarily due to business growth and strong Commercial lines rate increases despite late quarter reduction in premiums due to the impact of COVID-19, partially offset by underwriting actions taken through 2019.

For a discussion of 2020 reinsurance programs see Part II, Item 7 MD&A - Enterprise Risk Management in our 2019 Annual Report.

North America Adjusted Pre-Tax Income Three Months Ended March 31, (in millions)



2020 and 2019 Comparison

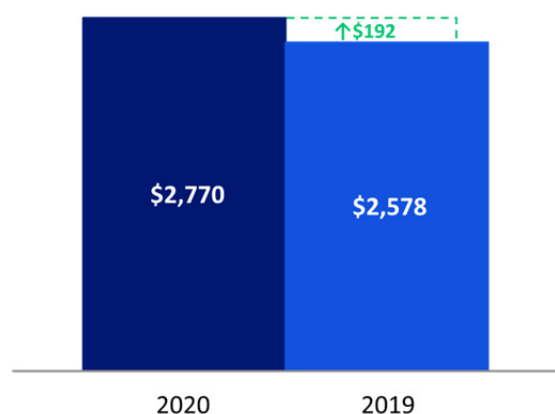
Adjusted pre-tax income decreased primarily due to:

- decrease in net investment income reflecting loss on alternative investments, driven by hedge funds and lower income on fixed income securities;
- higher catastrophe losses primarily due to the impact of COVID-19; and
- lower favorable prior year loss reserve development.

These decreases were partially offset by:

- the lower accident year loss ratio, as adjusted primarily driven by improved business mix, strong premium rate increases, as well as benefits from underwriting actions in 2019; and
- lower general operating expense reflecting ongoing expense discipline.

North America Net Premiums Written
Three Months Ended March 31,
(in millions)



2020 and 2019 Comparison

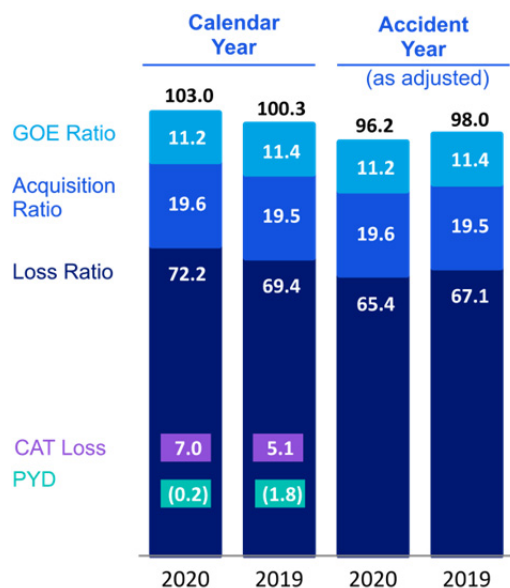
Net premiums written increased primarily due to:

- growth in our assumed reinsurance business, Retail and Wholesale Property as well as strong Commercial lines rate increases.

This increase was partially offset by:

- lower production primarily due to underwriting actions taken through 2019.

North America Combined Ratios
Three Months Ended March 31,



2020 and 2019 Comparison

The increase in the combined ratio reflected an increase in the loss ratio slightly offset by a decrease in the general operating expense ratio.

The increase in the loss ratio reflected:

- lower favorable prior year loss reserve development; and
- higher catastrophe losses primarily due to the impact of COVID-19.

These increases in the loss ratio were partially offset by a lower accident year loss ratio, as adjusted primarily driven by improved business mix, strong rate increases, as well as benefits from underwriting actions taken in 2019.

The decrease in the general operating expense ratio reflected ongoing expense discipline.

INTERNATIONAL RESULTS

Three Months Ended March 31, (in millions)	2020	2019	Percentage Change
Underwriting results:			
Net premiums written	\$ 3,151	\$ 3,455	(9)%
Decrease in unearned premiums	9	105	(91)
Net premiums earned	3,160	3,560	(11)
Losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred	1,951	2,044	(5)
Acquisition expenses:			
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	542	651	(17)
Other acquisition expenses	218	197	11
Total acquisition expenses	760	848	(10)
General operating expenses	450	478	(6)
Underwriting income (loss)	(1)	190	NM
Net investment income	93	144	(35)
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 92	\$ 334	(72)%
Loss ratio	61.7	57.4	4.3
Acquisition ratio	24.1	23.8	0.3
General operating expense ratio	14.2	13.4	0.8
Expense ratio	38.3	37.2	1.1
Combined ratio	100.0	94.6	5.4
Adjustments for accident year loss ratio, as adjusted and accident year combined ratio, as adjusted:			
Catastrophe losses and reinstatement premiums	(6.7)	(0.5)	(6.2)
Prior year development, net of (additional) return premium on loss sensitive business	1.4	0.4	1.0
Adjustment for ceded premiums under reinsurance contracts related to prior accident years	-	-	NM
Accident year loss ratio, as adjusted	56.4	57.3	(0.9)
Accident year combined ratio, as adjusted	94.7	94.5	0.2

Business and Financial Highlights

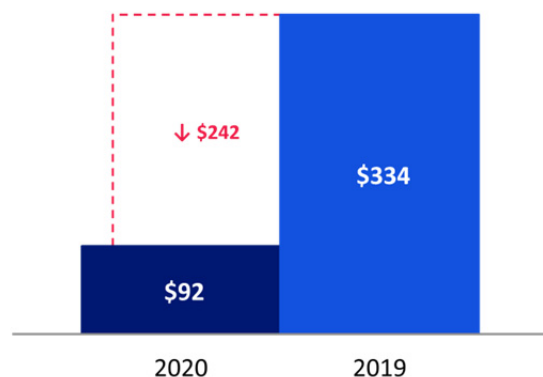
The International General Insurance business is focused on underwriting profits and improved efficiency, further improving underwriting margins, and growing profitably in segments and geographies that support our growth strategy.

Adjusted pre-tax income decreased in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in the prior year primarily due to higher catastrophe losses (due to the combination of COVID-19 and natural catastrophe losses), as well as lower net investment income partially offset by more favorable prior year loss development. The accident year loss ratio, as adjusted continued to improve reflecting the better premium rate environment, underwriting improvements and better risk selection.

Net premiums written, excluding the impact of foreign exchange, decreased in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in the prior year primarily due to lower production primarily due to underwriting actions taken through 2019 as well as lower premiums from run-off business, partially offset by premium rate increases.

For a discussion of 2020 reinsurance programs see Part II, Item 7 MD&A - Enterprise Risk Management in our 2019 Annual Report.

International Adjusted Pre-Tax Income (Loss)
Three Months Ended March 31,
(in millions)



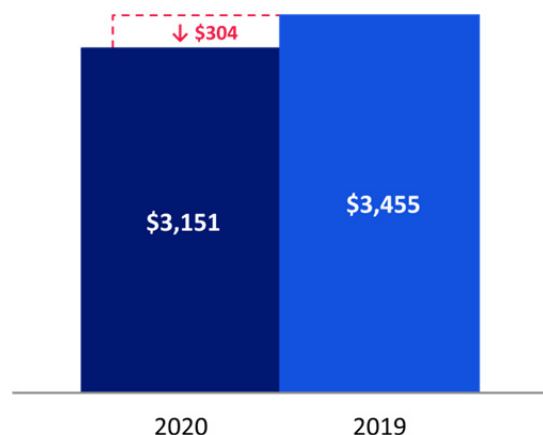
2020 and 2019 Comparison

Adjusted pre-tax Income decreased primarily due to:

- higher catastrophe losses (due to the combination of COVID-19 and natural catastrophe losses); and
- lower net investment income from fixed income securities.

The above decreases were partially offset by slightly more favorable prior year loss development and an improvement in the accident year loss ratio, as adjusted reflecting premium rate increases, benefits from underwriting actions and better risk selection.

International Net Premiums Written
Three Months Ended March 31,
(in millions)

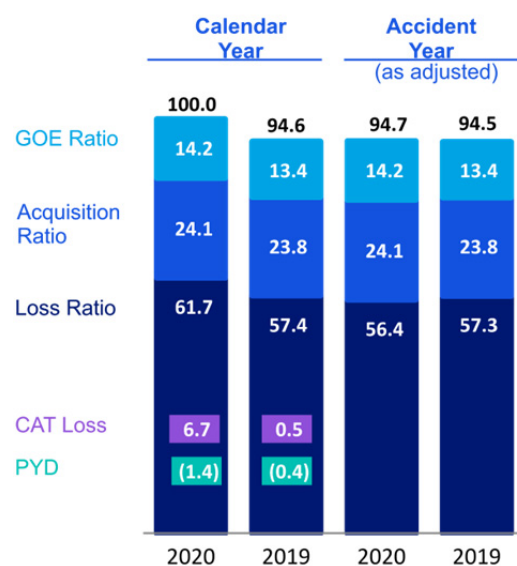


2020 and 2019 Comparison

Net premiums written, excluding the impact of foreign exchange, decreased due to:

- lower production primarily due to underwriting actions taken through 2019 partially offset by premium rate increases; and
- lower premiums from run-off business.

International Combined Ratios Three Months Ended March 31,



2020 and 2019 Comparison

The increase in the combined ratio reflected an increase in both the loss ratio and expense ratio.

The increase in the loss ratio was primarily driven by:

- higher catastrophe losses (due to the combination of COVID-19 and natural catastrophe losses); partially offset by
- lower accident year loss ratio as adjusted reflecting premium rate increases, and benefits from underwriting actions.

The increase in the expense ratio reflected a higher general operating expense ratio driven by lower premiums.

Life and Retirement

PRODUCTS AND DISTRIBUTION



Variable Annuities: Products include variable annuities that offer a combination of growth potential, death benefit features and income protection features. Variable annuities are distributed primarily through banks, wirehouses, and regional and independent broker-dealers.

Index Annuities: Products include fixed index annuities that provide growth potential based in part on the performance of a market index as well as optional living guaranteed features that provide lifetime income protection. Fixed index annuities are distributed primarily through banks, broker-dealers, independent marketing organizations and independent insurance agents.

Fixed Annuities: Products include single premium fixed annuities, immediate annuities and deferred income annuities. Certain fixed deferred annuity products offer optional income protection features. The fixed annuities product line maintains an industry-leading position in the U.S. bank distribution channel by designing products collaboratively with banks and offering an efficient and flexible administration platform.

Retail Mutual Funds: Includes our mutual fund offerings and related administration and servicing operations. Retail Mutual Funds are distributed primarily through broker-dealers.



Group Retirement: Products and services consist of group mutual funds, group annuities, individual annuity and investment products, and financial planning and advisory services, and plan administrative and compliance services.

In March 2019, the products and services marketed by The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company were rebranded under the AIG Retirement Services name to allow the business to fully leverage the strength and scale of the AIG brand. Legal entity names, however, remain unchanged: The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company and its subsidiaries, VALIC Financial Advisors, Inc. and VALIC Retirement Services Company.

AIG Retirement Services career financial advisors and independent financial advisors provide retirement plan participants with enrollment support and comprehensive financial planning services.



Life Insurance: In the U.S., products primarily include term life and universal life insurance distributed through independent marketing organizations, independent insurance agents, financial advisors and direct marketing. International operations include the distribution of life and health products in the UK and Ireland.



Institutional Markets: Products primarily include stable value wrap products, structured settlement and pension risk transfer annuities, corporate- and bank-owned life insurance and guaranteed investment contracts (GICs). Institutional Markets products are primarily distributed through specialized marketing and consulting firms and structured settlement brokers.

FHLB Funding Agreements are issued through our Individual Retirement, Group Retirement and Institutional Markets operating segments. Funding agreements are issued by our U.S. Life and Retirement companies to FHLBs in their respective districts at fixed or floating rates over specified periods, which can be prepaid at our discretion. Proceeds are generally invested in fixed income securities and other suitable investments to generate spread income. These investment contracts do not have mortality or morbidity risk and are similar to GICs.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

Deliver client-centric solutions through our unique franchise by bringing together a broad portfolio of life insurance, retirement and institutional products offered through an extensive, multichannel distribution network. Life and Retirement focuses on ease of doing business, offering valuable solutions, and expanding and deepening its distribution relationships across multiple channels.

Position market leading businesses to serve growing needs by continually enhancing product solutions, service delivery and digital capabilities while using data and analytics in an innovative manner to improve customer experience.

Individual Retirement will continue to capitalize on the opportunity to meet consumer demand for guaranteed income by maintaining innovative variable and index annuity products, while also managing risk from guarantee features through risk-mitigating product design and well-developed economic hedging capabilities.

Our fixed annuity products provide diversity in our annuity product suite by offering stable returns for retirement savings.

Group Retirement continues to enhance its technology platform to improve the customer experience for plan sponsors and individual participants. AIG Retirement Services' (formerly VALIC) self-service tools paired with its career financial advisors provide a compelling service platform. Group Retirement's strategy also involves providing financial planning services for its clients and meeting their need for income in retirement.

Life Insurance in the U.S. will continue to position itself for growth and changing market dynamics while continuing to execute strategies to enhance returns. Our focus is on materializing success from a multi-year effort of building state-of-the-art platforms and underwriting innovations, which are expected to bring process improvements and cost efficiencies.

In the UK, AIG Life Insurance will continue to focus on growing the business organically and through potential acquisition opportunities.

Institutional Markets continues to grow its assets under management across multiple product lines, including stable value wrap, GICs and pension risk transfer annuities. Our growth strategy is opportunistic and allows us to pursue select transactions that meet our risk-adjusted return requirements.

Enhance Operational Effectiveness by simplifying processes and operating environments to increase competitiveness, improve service and product capabilities and facilitate delivery of our target customer experience. We continue to invest in technology to improve operating efficiency and ease of doing business for our distribution partners and customers. We believe that simplifying our operating models will enhance productivity and support further profitable growth.

Manage our Balance Sheet through a rigorous approach to our products and portfolio. We match our product design and high quality investments with our asset and liability exposures to maximize our ability to meet cash and liquidity needs under various operating scenarios.

Deliver Value Creation and Manage Capital by striving to deliver solid earnings through disciplined pricing, sustainable underwriting improvements, expense efficiency, and diversification of risk, while optimizing capital allocation and efficiency within insurance entities to enhance return on common equity.

COMPETITION AND CHALLENGES

Life and Retirement operates in the highly competitive insurance and financial services industry in the U.S. and select international markets, competing against various financial services companies, including banks and other life insurance and mutual fund companies. Competition is primarily based on product pricing and design, distribution, financial strength, customer service and ease of doing business.

Our business remains competitive due to its long-standing market leading positions, innovative products, distribution relationships across multiple channels, customer-focused service and strong financial ratings.

Our primary challenges include:

- a sustained low interest rate environment, which makes it difficult to profitably price new products and puts margin pressure on existing business due to lower reinvestment yields;
- increased competition in our primary markets, including aggressive pricing of annuities by private equity-backed annuity writers, increased competition and consolidation of employer groups in the group retirement planning market, and competitors with different profitability targets in the pension risk transfer space as well as other product lines;
- increasingly complex new and proposed regulatory requirements, which have affected industry growth and costs; and
- upgrading our technology and underwriting processes while managing general operating expenses.

OUTLOOK—INDUSTRY AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

Below is a discussion of the industry and economic factors impacting our specific operating segments:

The impact of COVID-19 is evolving rapidly and will depend upon the scope and duration of the crisis as well as the actions taken by governments, regulators and other third parties in response, all of which are highly uncertain at this time. The results for the first quarter of 2020 include COVID-19 related market impacts increasing Variable Annuity DAC/SIA amortization and reserves due to the equity market decline as well as our investment returns, primarily due to lower yield enhancements from losses on securities for which the fair value option was elected. The impact of COVID-19 on our premiums and deposits as well as claims incurred was not material this quarter primarily due to the timing of the COVID-19 outbreak in the U.S., late in the first quarter. The regulatory approach to the crisis and impact on the insurance industry is an unknown factor which adds more uncertainty.

Individual Retirement

Increasing life expectancy and reduced expectations for traditional retirement income from defined benefit programs and fixed income securities are leading Americans to seek additional financial security as they approach retirement. The strong demand for individual index and fixed deferred annuities with guaranteed income features has attracted increased competition in this product space. In response to the continued low interest rate environment, which has added pressure to profit margins, we have developed guaranteed income benefits for variable, fixed index, and fixed deferred annuities with margins that are less sensitive to the level of interest rates.

Changes in the capital markets (interest rate environment, equity markets, volatility) can have a significant impact on sales, surrender rates, investment returns, guaranteed income features, and spreads in the annuity industry.

Group Retirement

Group Retirement competes in the defined contribution market under the AIG Retirement Services brand. AIG Retirement Services is a leading retirement plan provider in the U.S. for K-12 schools and school districts, higher education, healthcare, government and other not-for-profit institutions. The defined contribution market is a highly efficient and competitive market that requires support for both plan sponsors and individual participants. To meet this challenge, AIG Retirement Services is investing in a client-focused technology platform to support improved compliance and self-service functionality. AIG Retirement Services' model pairs self-service tools with its career financial advisors who provide individual plan participants with enrollment support and comprehensive financial planning services.

Changes in the capital markets (interest rate environment, equity markets, volatility) can have a significant impact on investment returns, guaranteed income features, and spreads, and a moderate impact on sales and surrender rates.

Life Insurance

Consumers have a significant need for life insurance, whether it is used for income replacement for their surviving family, estate planning or wealth transfer. Additionally, consumers use life insurance to provide living benefits in case of chronic, critical or terminal illnesses, and to supplement retirement income.

In response to consumer needs and a sustained low interest rate environment, our Life Insurance product portfolio will continue to promote products with lower long-duration interest rate risk and mitigate exposure to products that have long-duration interest rate risk through sales levels and hedging strategies.

As life insurance ownership remains at historical lows in the U.S. and the UK, efforts to expand the reach and increase the affordability of life insurance are critical. The industry is investing in consumer-centric efforts to reduce traditional barriers to securing life protection by simplifying the sales and service experience. Digitally enabled processes and tools provide a fast, friendly and simple path to life insurance protection.

Institutional Markets

Institutional Markets serves a variety of needs for corporate clients. Demand is driven by a number of factors including the macroeconomic and regulatory environment. We expect to see continued growth in the pension risk transfer market as corporate plan sponsors look to transfer asset or liability, longevity, administrative and operational risks associated with their defined benefit plans.

Changes in the interest rate environment can have a significant impact on investment returns and net investment spreads, as well as reduce the tax efficiency associated with institutional life insurance products, dampening organic growth opportunities.

For additional discussion of the impact of market interest rate movement on our Life and Retirement business see Executive Summary – AIG's Outlook – Industry and Economic Factors – Impact of Changes in the Interest Rate Environment.

LIFE AND RETIREMENT RESULTS

Three Months Ended March 31, (in millions)	2020	2019	Percentage Change
Revenues:			
Premiums	\$ 1,223	\$ 1,229	- %
Policy fees	726	707	3
Net investment income	2,003	2,042	(2)
Advisory fee and other income	220	226	(3)
Total adjusted revenues	4,172	4,204	(1)
Benefits, losses and expenses:			
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred	1,720	1,566	10
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	897	887	1
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	318	200	59
General operating and other expenses*	622	587	6
Interest expense	41	40	3
Total benefits, losses and expenses	3,598	3,280	10
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 574	\$ 924	(38)%

* Includes general operating expenses, non-deferrable commissions, other acquisition expenses, advisory fee expenses and other expenses.

Our insurance companies generate significant revenues from investment activities. As a result, the operating segments in Life and Retirement are subject to variances in net investment income on the asset portfolios that support insurance liabilities and surplus.

For additional information on our investment strategy, asset-liability management process and invested asset composition see Investments.

INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT RESULTS

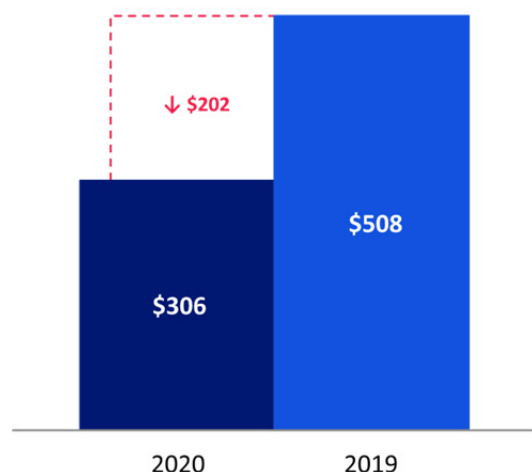
Three Months Ended March 31, (in millions)	2020	2019	Percentage Change
Revenues:			
Premiums	\$ 41	\$ 11	273 %
Policy fees	207	193	7
Net investment income	975	999	(2)
Advisory fee and other income	147	148	(1)
Benefits and expenses:			
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred	138	31	345
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	444	424	5
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	221	120	84
Non deferrable insurance commissions	79	77	3
Advisory fee expenses	52	54	(4)
General operating expenses	110	118	(7)
Interest expense	20	19	5
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 306	\$ 508	(40)%
Fixed annuities base net investment spread:			
Base yield	4.36 %	4.68 %	(32)bps
Cost of funds	2.61	2.71	(10)
Fixed annuities base net investment spread	1.75 %	1.97 %	(22)bps

Business and Financial Highlights

The market environment continues to reflect uncertainties in the annuity business resulting from a sustained low interest rate environment as well as the COVID-19 crisis. Interest rates declined significantly in the first quarter of 2020 and are at historical lows. Premiums and deposits decreased in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in the prior year. Net flows decreased in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in the prior year primarily due to lower sales in Fixed and Index Annuities, and Retail Mutual Funds, as well as higher surrenders and withdrawals partially offset by higher Variable Annuity sales.

Adjusted pre-tax income decreased in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in the prior year, primarily driven by increases in Variable Annuity DAC/SIA amortization and reserves due to the equity market decline, lower yield enhancements from losses on securities for which the fair value option was elected, lower base investment yield and lower hedge fund returns. Partially offsetting these decreases were higher private equity income and growth in invested assets.

Individual Retirement Adjusted Pre-Tax Income
Three Months Ended March 31,
(in millions)



2020 and 2019 Comparison

Adjusted pre-tax income decreased primarily due to:

- increases in Variable Annuity DAC/SIA amortization and reserves due to the equity market decline; and
- decrease in net investment income driven by lower yield enhancements from losses on securities for which the fair value option was elected, and lower base investment yield, partially offset by increases in invested assets.

Partially offsetting these decreases were:

- Higher gains on alternative investments due to higher private equity income partially offset by lower hedge fund returns.

INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT GAAP PREMIUMS, PREMIUMS AND DEPOSITS, SURRENDERS AND NET FLOWS

For Individual Retirement, premiums primarily represent amounts received on life-contingent payout annuities. Premiums increased in the three-month period ended March 31, 2020 compared to the same period in the prior year.

Premiums and deposits is a non-GAAP financial measure that includes, in addition to direct and assumed premiums, deposits received on investment-type annuity contracts, FHLB funding agreements and mutual funds under administration.

Net flows for annuity products in Individual Retirement represent premiums and deposits less death, surrender and other withdrawal benefits. Net flows for mutual funds represent deposits less withdrawals.

The following table presents a reconciliation of Individual Retirement GAAP premiums to premiums and deposits:

Three Months Ended March 31,

(in millions)

	2020		2019	
Premiums	\$	41	\$	11
Deposits		3,078		4,175
Other		(3)		-
Premiums and deposits	\$	3,116	\$	4,186

The following table presents surrenders as a percentage of average reserves:

Three Months Ended March 31,	2020	2019
Surrenders as a percentage of average reserves		
Fixed annuities	6.7 %	8.1 %
Variable and index annuities	6.4	6.0

The following table presents reserves for fixed annuities and variable and index annuities by surrender charge category:

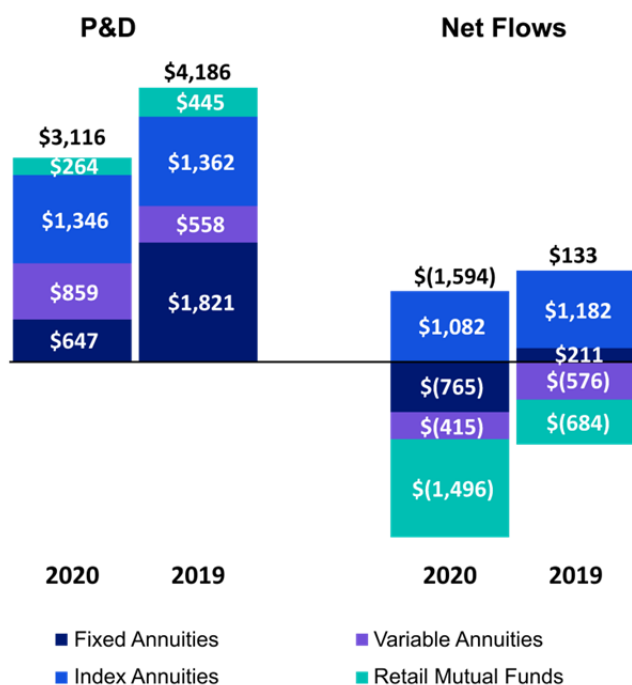
	March 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Fixed Annuities	Variable and Index Annuities	Fixed Annuities	Variable and Index Annuities
<i>(in millions)</i>				
No surrender charge	\$ 27,385	\$ 21,455	\$ 27,804	\$ 24,393
Greater than 0% - 2%	2,488	8,652	2,059	9,397
Greater than 2% - 4%	2,893	13,630	3,209	15,296
Greater than 4%	16,316	32,876	16,453	31,833
Non-surrenderable	1,696	535	1,664	525
Total reserves	\$ 50,778	\$ 77,148	\$ 51,189	\$ 81,444

Individual Retirement annuities are typically subject to a four- to seven-year surrender charge period, depending on the product. For fixed annuities, the proportion of reserves subject to surrender charge at March 31, 2020 was flat compared to December 31, 2019. The decrease in reserves with no surrender charge for variable and index annuities at March 31, 2020 compared to December 31, 2019 is principally due to lower equity markets that resulted in a decline in variable annuities separate account reserves.

A discussion of the significant variances in premiums and deposits and net flows for each product line follows:

Individual Retirement Premiums and Deposits (P&D) and Net Flows

Three Months Ended March 31,
(in millions)



2020 and 2019 Comparison

- Fixed Annuities** premiums and deposits decreased primarily due to lower bank, broker dealer and Independent Market Organization distribution sales driven by a decline in interest rates, and lower sales of products with living benefit features. Net flows were negative primarily due to lower premiums and deposits partially offset by lower surrenders compared to positive net flows in the first quarter 2019.
- Variable and Index Annuities** premiums and deposits increased primarily due to higher variable annuity sales driven by higher broker dealer and bank distribution sales partially offset by a decrease in index annuity sales driven by a decline in the broker dealer and wirehouse distribution channels. Variable annuity net flows remained negative but improved primarily due to increase in sales partially offset by higher surrenders. Index annuity net flows decreased primarily due to lower sales and higher surrenders.
- Retail Mutual Funds** premiums and deposits decreased due to continued negative industry trends in U.S. actively managed equity funds and underperformance within our largest fund. Net flows remained negative and deteriorated reflecting lower deposits and higher surrenders and withdrawals.

GROUP RETIREMENT RESULTS

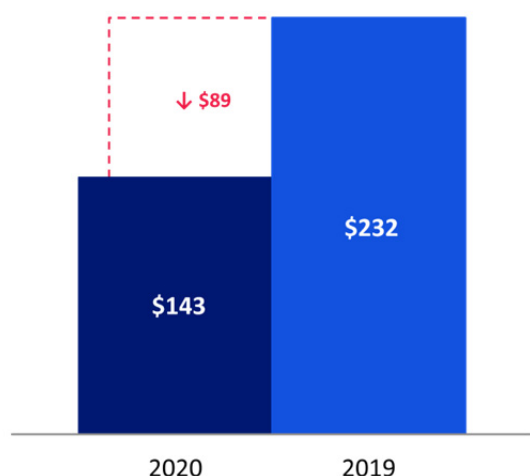
Three Months Ended March 31, (in millions)		2020	2019	Percentage Change
Revenues:				
Premiums	\$	6	\$ 4	50 %
Policy fees		109	100	9
Net investment income		517	541	(4)
Advisory fee and other income		62	64	(3)
Benefits and expenses:				
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred		33	10	230
Interest credited to policyholder account balances		281	282	-
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs		35	12	192
Non deferrable insurance commissions		28	28	-
Advisory fee expenses		24	23	4
General operating expenses		139	111	25
Interest expense		11	11	-
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$	143	\$ 232	(38)%
Base net investment spread:				
Base yield		4.39 %	4.59 %	(20)bps
Cost of funds		2.69	2.76	(7)
Base net investment spread		1.70 %	1.83 %	(13)bps

Business and Financial Highlights

Group Retirement is focused on implementing initiatives to grow its business. However, external factors, including increased competition and the consolidation of healthcare providers and other employers in target markets, continue to impact Group Retirement's customer retention. Premiums and deposits decreased in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019. Net flows remained negative but improved in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the same period of 2019 due to lower surrenders partially offset by lower premiums and deposits.

Adjusted pre-tax income decreased in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019 primarily from higher variable annuity DAC amortization and reserves due to weaker equity market performance, higher general operating expenses, lower gains on securities for which the fair value option was elected, and lower gains on base net investment spread primarily due to lower reinvestment yields. Partially offsetting these decreases were higher investment returns in our alternative investment portfolio including higher private equity returns and higher policy fee income driven by growth of assets.

Group Retirement Adjusted Pre-Tax Income
Three Months Ended March 31,
(in millions)



2020 and 2019 Comparison

Adjusted pre-tax income decreased primarily due to:

- higher variable annuity DAC amortization and reserves due to weaker equity market performance;
- higher general operating expenses primarily due to increased legal expenses and continued investment in people and technology;
- lower net investment income, primarily from lower gains on securities for which the fair value option was elected and lower hedge fund returns due to widening spreads partially offset by higher gains on alternative investment portfolio driven by higher private equity returns and higher gain on calls; and
- decrease in base net investment spread primarily due to lower reinvestment yields and lower accretion;

Partially offsetting these decreases were:

- higher policy fee income net of expenses primarily driven by growth of assets.

GROUP RETIREMENT GAAP PREMIUMS, PREMIUMS AND DEPOSITS, SURRENDERS AND NET FLOWS

For Group Retirement, premiums primarily represent amounts received on life-contingent payout annuities. Premiums in the first quarter of 2020, which primarily represents immediate annuities, increased compared to 2019. Overall, premiums are not a significant driver of the Group Retirement results.

Premiums and deposits is a non-GAAP financial measure that includes, in addition to direct and assumed premiums, deposits received on investment-type annuity contracts, FHLB funding agreements and mutual funds under administration.

Net flows for annuity products included in Group Retirement represent premiums and deposits less death, surrender and other withdrawal benefits. Net flows for mutual funds represent deposits less withdrawals.

The following table presents a reconciliation of Group Retirement GAAP premiums to premiums and deposits:

Three Months Ended March 31,		2020		2019	
<i>(in millions)</i>					
Premiums	\$	6	\$	4	
Deposits		1,849		2,059	
Premiums and deposits	\$	1,855	\$	2,063	

The following table presents Group Retirement surrenders as a percentage of average reserves and mutual funds under administration:

Three Months Ended March 31,		2020		2019	
Surrenders as a percentage of average reserves and mutual funds		9.4 %		11.8 %	

The following table presents reserves for Group Retirement annuities by surrender charge category:

<i>(in millions)</i>	March 31, 2020 ^(a)	December 31, 2019 ^(a)
No surrender charge ^(b)	\$ 65,519	\$ 71,912
Greater than 0% - 2%	578	1,140
Greater than 2% - 4%	501	672
Greater than 4%	5,950	6,038
Non-surrenderable	615	614
Total reserves	\$ 73,163	\$ 80,376

(a) Excludes mutual fund assets under administration of \$17.8 billion and \$21.7 billion at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

(b) Group Retirement amounts in this category include general account reserves of approximately \$6.2 billion at both March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, which are subject to 20 percent annual withdrawal limitations at the participant level and general account reserves of \$5.6 billion and \$5.4 billion at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively, which are subject to 20 percent annual withdrawal limitations at the plan level.

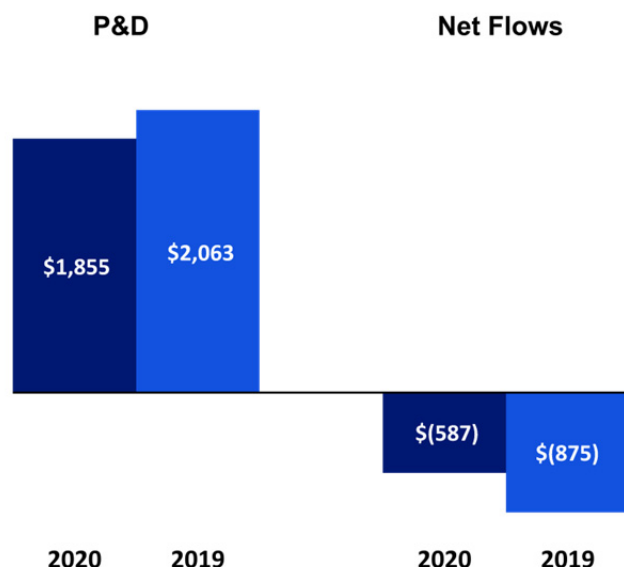
Group Retirement annuities are typically subject to a five- to seven-year surrender charge period, depending on the product. At March 31, 2020, Group Retirement annuity reserves decreased compared to December 31, 2019 primarily due to weaker equity market performance. The surrender rate in the first quarter of 2020 decreased due to fewer large plan surrenders compared to the same period in the prior year.

A discussion of the significant variances in premiums and deposits and net flows follows:

Group Retirement Premiums and Deposits and Net Flows

Three Months Ended March 31,

(in millions)



2020 and 2019 Comparison

Net flows remained negative but improved primarily due to lower surrenders partially offset by decreased deposits. There were approximately \$185 million of large plan surrenders in the first quarter of 2020 compared to approximately \$566 million of large plan surrenders for the same period in the prior year. External factors including consolidation of healthcare providers and other employers in target markets continue to impact Group Retirement customer retention.

LIFE INSURANCE RESULTS

Three Months Ended March 31, (in millions)	2020	2019	Percentage Change
Revenues:			
Premiums	\$ 419	\$ 395	6 %
Policy fees	370	373	(1)
Net investment income	291	291	-
Other income	11	14	(21)
Benefits and expenses:			
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred	709	638	11
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	92	92	-
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	61	67	(9)
Non deferrable insurance commissions	27	12	125
General operating expenses	140	141	(1)
Interest expense	7	7	-
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 55	\$ 116	(53)%

Business and Financial Highlights

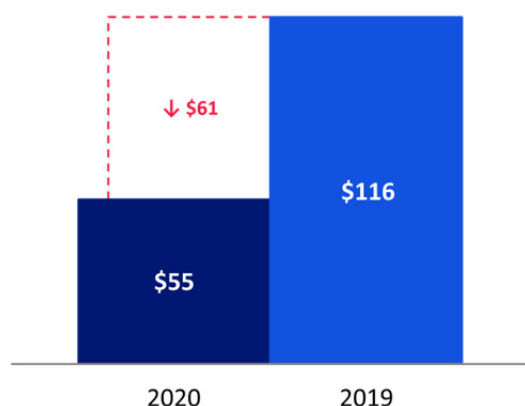
Life Insurance is focused on selling profitable new products through strategic channels to enhance future returns. Adjusted pre-tax income decreased in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in the prior year primarily due to higher mortality and insurance reserves, and prior year favorable reserve and reinsurance refinements.

Life Insurance Adjusted Pre-Tax Income Three Months Ended March 31, (in millions)

2020 and 2019 Comparison

Adjusted pre-tax income decreased primarily due to:

- Higher mortality and insurance reserves; and
- Prior year favorable reserve and reinsurance refinements.



LIFE INSURANCE GAAP PREMIUMS AND PREMIUMS AND DEPOSITS

Premiums for Life Insurance represent amounts received on traditional life insurance policies, primarily term life and international life and health. Premiums, excluding the effect of foreign exchange, increased in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in the prior year. Premiums and deposits for Life Insurance is a non-GAAP financial measure that includes direct and assumed premiums as well as deposits received on universal life insurance.

The following table presents a reconciliation of Life Insurance GAAP premiums to premiums and deposits:

Three Months Ended March 31,				
<i>(in millions)</i>				
		2020		2019
Premiums	\$	419	\$	395
Deposits		402		406
Other		194		194
Premiums and deposits	\$	1,015	\$	995

A discussion of the significant variances in premiums and deposits follows:

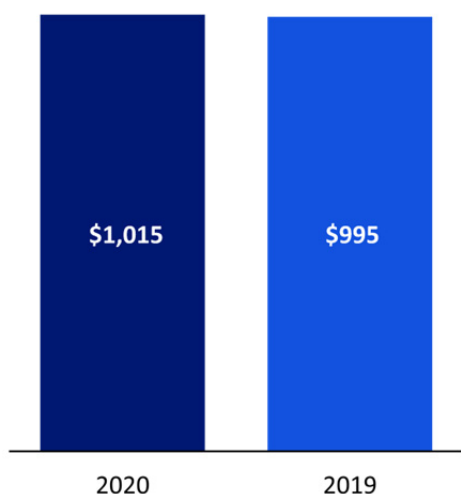
Life Insurance Premiums and Deposits

Three Months Ended March 31,

(in millions)

2020 and 2019 Comparison

Premiums and deposits, excluding the effect of foreign exchange, increased primarily due to growth in international life, health and group premiums.



INSTITUTIONAL MARKETS RESULTS

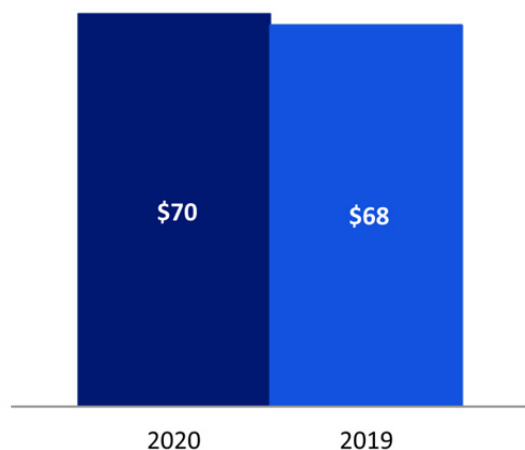
Three Months Ended March 31, (in millions)		2020	2019	Percentage Change
Revenues:				
Premiums	\$	757	\$ 819	(8)%
Policy fees		40	41	(2)
Net investment income		220	211	4
Benefits and expenses:				
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred		840	887	(5)
Interest credited to policyholder account balances		80	89	(10)
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs		1	1	-
Non deferrable insurance commissions		7	8	(13)
General operating expenses		16	15	7
Interest expense		3	3	-
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$	70	\$ 68	3 %

Business and Financial Highlights

Institutional Markets continued to opportunistically grow its portfolio, which drove the increase in net investment income. Product distribution continues to be strong and the business is focused on maintaining pricing discipline.

Institutional Markets Adjusted Pre-Tax Income

Three Months Ended March 31,
(in millions)



2020 and 2019 Comparison

Decrease in premiums and policyholder benefits were primarily due to pension risk transfer business written in 2019 compared to 2020.

Adjusted pre-tax income increased primarily due to:

- higher net investment income from growth in reserves;
- decrease in interest crediting results from impact of lower interest rates on floating-rate GICs and related hedging; and
- favorable mortality experience.

INSTITUTIONAL MARKETS GAAP PREMIUMS AND PREMIUMS AND DEPOSITS

Premiums for Institutional Markets primarily represent amounts received on pension risk transfer or structured settlement annuities with life contingencies. Premiums decreased in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in the prior year primarily driven by the pension risk transfer business written in the first quarter of 2019.

Premiums and deposits for Institutional Markets is a non-GAAP financial measure that includes direct premiums as well as deposits received on investment-type annuity contracts, including GICs. Deposits also include FHLB funding agreements.

The following table presents a reconciliation of Institutional Markets GAAP premiums to premiums and deposits:

Three Months Ended March 31,			
<i>(in millions)</i>			
		2020	2019
Premiums	\$	757	\$ 819
Deposits		152	286
Other		8	7
Premiums and deposits	\$	917	\$ 1,112

A discussion of the significant variances in premiums and deposits follows:

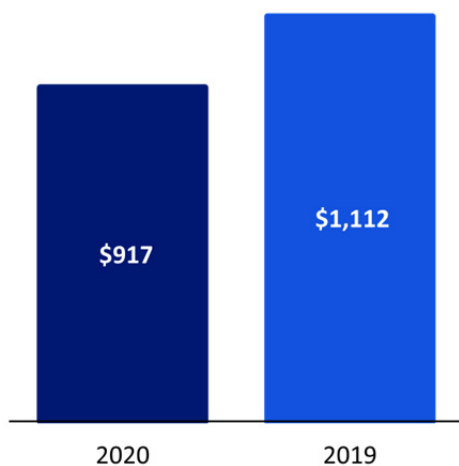
Institutional Markets Premiums and Deposits

Three Months Ended March 31,

(in millions)

2020 and 2019 Comparison

Premiums and deposits decreased due to lower deposits on GICs and lower pension risk transfer sales.



Other Operations

Other Operations consists of income from assets held by AIG Parent and other corporate subsidiaries, general operating expenses not attributable to AIG reporting segments, certain compensation expenses attributable to Other Operations and reporting segments, amortization of value of distribution network acquired related to the Validus and Glatfelter acquisitions, and interest expense attributable to AIG long-term debt as well as debt associated with consolidated investment entities. Other Operations also includes Blackboard – a subsidiary focused on delivering commercial insurance solutions using digital technology, data analytics and automation. At the end of March 2020, AIG decided to place Blackboard into run-off.

OTHER OPERATIONS RESULTS

Three Months Ended March 31, (in millions)	2020	2019	Percentage Change
Revenues:			
Premiums	\$ 15	\$ 12	25 %
Net investment income:			
Interest and dividends - available for sale securities	26	27	(4)
Interest and dividends - fair value option securities	(8)	4	NM
Other investment income - consolidated investment entities	94	53	77
Other investment income	16	19	(16)
Total net investment income	128	103	24
Other income	19	24	(21)
Total adjusted revenues	162	139	17
Benefits, losses and expenses:			
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred	11	4	175
Acquisition expenses - amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	4	5	(20)
General operating expenses	280	214	31
Interest expense:			
Interest - corporate	259	260	-
Interest - other (primarily consolidated investment entities)*	59	43	37
Total interest expense	318	303	5
Total benefits, losses and expenses	613	526	17
Adjusted pre-tax loss before consolidation and eliminations	(451)	(387)	(17)
Consolidation, eliminations and other adjustments	(84)	(70)	(20)
Adjusted pre-tax loss	\$ (535)	\$ (457)	(17)%
Adjusted pre-tax loss by activities:			
Corporate (Parent and Service Companies):			
General operating expenses	\$ (244)	\$ (181)	(35)%
Interest expense	(259)	(260)	-
All other income (expense), net	20	41	(51)
Total Corporate (Parent and Service Companies)	(483)	(400)	(21)
Consolidated investment portfolio	48	22	118
Blackboard	(16)	(9)	(78)
Consolidation, eliminations and other adjustments:			
Consolidation, eliminations and other adjustments - consolidated investment entities	(104)	(92)	(13)
Consolidation, eliminations and other adjustments - other	20	22	(9)
Total consolidation, eliminations and other adjustments	(84)	(70)	(20)
Adjusted pre-tax loss	\$ (535)	\$ (457)	(17)%

* Interest expense-other primarily represents interest expense on consolidated investment entities of \$46 million and \$31 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively, and costs of derivatives used to economically hedge foreign denominated debt of \$12 million and \$9 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

2020 AND 2019 COMPARISON

Adjusted pre-tax loss increased primarily due to:

- higher corporate general operating expenses due to higher compensation and technology costs; and
- higher interest expenses driven by debt associated with consolidated investment entities.

The increase in adjusted pre-tax loss was partially offset by:

- higher net investment income associated with consolidated investment entities.

Legacy Portfolio

Legacy Portfolio represents exited or discontinued product lines, policy forms or distribution channels. Effective February 2018, our Bermuda-domiciled composite reinsurer, Fortitude Re, is included in our Legacy Portfolio.

- **Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines** – Reserves consist of certain structured settlements, pension risk transfer annuities and single premium immediate annuities written prior to April 2012. Also includes exposures to whole life, long-term care and exited accident & health product lines.
- **Legacy General Insurance Run-Off Lines** – Reserves consist of excess workers' compensation, environmental exposures and exposures to other products within General Insurance that are no longer actively marketed. Also includes the remaining reserves in Eaglestone Reinsurance Company.
- **Legacy Investments** – Includes investment classes that we have placed into run-off including holdings in direct investments as well as investments in global capital markets and global real estate.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

For Legacy insurance lines, securing the interests of our policyholders and insureds is paramount. We have considered and continue to evaluate the following strategies for these lines:

- Third-party and affiliated reinsurance and retrocessions to improve capital efficiency.
- Commutations of assumed reinsurance and direct policy buy-backs.
- Enhanced insured policyholder options and claims resolution strategies.
- Enhanced asset liability management and expense management.

For Legacy investments, our business strategy is to maximize liquidity to AIG Parent and minimize book value impairments while sourcing for our insurance companies attractive assets for their portfolios.

SALE OF FORTITUDE HOLDINGS

Fortitude Re was established during the first quarter of 2018 in connection with a series of affiliated reinsurance transactions related to our Legacy Portfolio. Those reinsurance transactions were designed to consolidate most of our Legacy Insurance Run-Off Lines into a single legal entity. As of March 31, 2020, the affiliated transactions included the cession of approximately \$30.1 billion of reserves from our Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines and approximately \$3.8 billion of reserves from our Legacy General Insurance Run-Off Lines related to business written by multiple wholly-owned AIG subsidiaries. Fortitude Re has approximately \$2.7 billion of total assets after elimination of intercompany balances, primarily managed by AIG, and is AIG's main run-off reinsurer with its own dedicated management team. In the second quarter of 2018, we formed Fortitude Holdings to act as a holding company for Fortitude Re.

On November 13, 2018, AIG completed the sale of a 19.9 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings to TC Group Cayman Investments Holdings, L.P. (TCG), an affiliate of Carlyle. Upon completion of the 2018 Fortitude Sale, Fortitude Holdings owned 100 percent of the outstanding common shares of Fortitude Re and AIG had an 80.1 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings. AIG received \$381 million in cash and will receive up to \$95 million of deferred compensation following December 31, 2023, which is subject to a purchase price adjustment wherein AIG will reimburse TCG for adverse development in property casualty related reserves, based on an agreed methodology, that occurs on or prior to December 31, 2023, up to the value of TCG's investment in Fortitude. Any amount due to TCG in respect of this purchase price adjustment will be offset by the amount of the \$95 million otherwise due from TCG to AIG. To the extent AIG does not receive all or a portion of the planned distributions by May 13, 2020, TCG will pay us up to an additional \$100 million, which amount shall adjust in proportion with the amount of the dividend received by AIG. In connection with the 2018 Fortitude Sale, we agreed to certain investment commitment targets into various Carlyle strategies and to certain minimum investment management fee payments within thirty-six months following the closing. AIG also will be required to pay a proportionate amount of an agreed make-whole fee to the extent we fail to satisfy such investment commitment targets.

On November 25, 2019, AIG entered into a membership interest purchase agreement with Fortitude Holdings, Carlyle, Carlyle FRL, an investment fund advised by an affiliate of Carlyle (Carlyle FRL), T&D United Capital Co., Ltd. (T&D) and T&D Holdings, Inc., pursuant to which, subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions set forth therein, Carlyle FRL will purchase from AIG a 51.6 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings and T&D will purchase from AIG a 25 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings. Upon closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, AIG will have a 3.5 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings.

The purchase price under the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale is subject to a post-closing purchase price adjustment pursuant to which AIG will pay Fortitude Re for certain adverse development in property casualty related reserves, based on an agreed methodology, that may occur on or prior to December 31, 2023, up to a maximum payment of \$500 million. In connection with the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale agreement, AIG, Fortitude Holdings and TCG have agreed that, effective as of the closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, (i) AIG's aforementioned investment commitment targets will be assumed by Fortitude Holdings and AIG will be released therefrom, (ii) the purchase price adjustment that AIG had agreed to provide TCG in the 2018 Fortitude Sale will be terminated, and (iii) Carlyle will remain obligated to pay AIG \$95 million of deferred compensation at December 31, 2023 and up to an additional \$100 million to the extent AIG does not receive all or a portion of the planned distributions by May 13, 2020, which amount shall adjust in proportion with the amount of the dividend received by AIG. We expect to contribute approximately \$1.45 billion of the proceeds of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale to certain of our insurance company subsidiaries for a period of time following the closing of the transaction. There can be no guarantee that we will receive the required regulatory approvals or that closing conditions will be satisfied in order to consummate the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale.

The affiliated reinsurance transactions executed in the first quarter of 2018 with Fortitude Re resulted in prepaid insurance assets on the ceding subsidiaries' balance sheets of approximately \$2.5 billion (after-tax) and related deferred acquisition costs of \$0.5 billion (after-tax) at inception of the contract. The prepaid insurance assets have been eliminated in AIG's consolidated financial statements since the counterparties were wholly owned.

Upon closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, AIG will recognize a loss for the portion of the unamortized balance of these assets that are not recoverable, if any, when we are no longer a controlling shareholder in Fortitude Holdings. As of March 31, 2020, the unamortized balances of the aforementioned prepaid insurance assets and related deferred acquisition costs were \$2.2 billion (after-tax) and \$0.4 billion (after-tax), respectively. This combined loss of \$2.6 billion would be incremental to any gain or loss recognized on the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale. The incremental gain or loss we will recognize on the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale would be impacted, perhaps significantly, by market conditions existing at the time the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale closes.

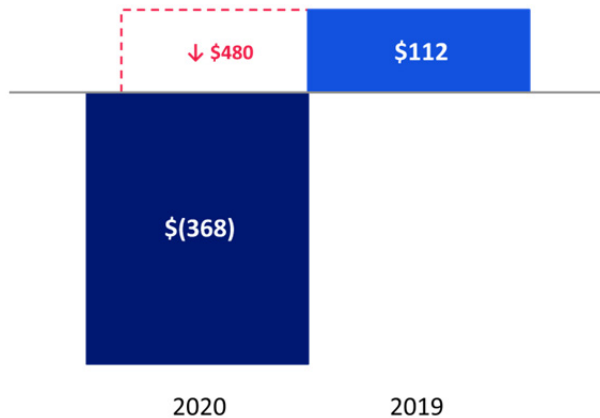
LEGACY PORTFOLIO RESULTS

Three Months Ended March 31, (in millions)		2020	2019	Percentage Change
Revenues:				
Premiums	\$	124	\$ 118	5 %
Policy fees		29	30	(3)
Net investment income		127	575	(78)
Other income (loss)		(16)	(17)	6
Total adjusted revenues		264	706	(63)
Benefits, losses and expenses:				
Policyholder benefits and losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred		507	432	17
Interest credited to policyholder account balances		51	54	(6)
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs		18	18	-
General operating and other expenses		52	85	(39)
Interest expense		4	5	(20)
Total benefits, losses and expenses		632	594	6
Adjusted pre-tax income (loss)	\$	(368)	\$ 112	NM%
Adjusted pre-tax income (loss) by type:				
General Insurance Run-Off Lines	\$	36	\$ 15	140 %
Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines		(133)	87	NM
Legacy Investments		(271)	10	NM
Adjusted pre-tax income (loss)	\$	(368)	\$ 112	NM%
Selected Balance Sheet Data				
(in millions)		March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	
Legacy Investments, net of related debt	\$	1,352	\$ 2,002	
Legacy General Insurance run-off reserves		5,147	5,409	
Legacy Life and Retirement run-off reserves		37,817	38,728	

Business and Financial Highlights

Legacy insurance lines, including those ceded to Fortitude Re, continue to run-off as anticipated for Legacy General Insurance and Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines. Legacy investments have been reduced significantly over the last several years declining from \$6.7 billion at December 31, 2016 to \$1.4 billion at March 31, 2020. The remaining Legacy investments primarily include structured credit junior notes for which we have elected the fair value option and real estate investments.

Legacy Portfolio Adjusted Pre-Tax Income Three Months Ended March 31, (in millions)



2020 and 2019 Comparison

Adjusted pre-tax income decreased due to:

- Lower Legacy Investment earnings due to a losses on fair value option portfolios in the first quarter of 2020 compared to gains in the first quarter of 2019; and
- Lower Legacy Life and Retirement earnings due to lower net investment income, primarily from lower returns from hedge funds and lower gains on securities for which the fair value option was elected.

These decreases were partially offset by higher Legacy General Insurance earnings due to higher net investment income.

Investments

OVERVIEW

Our investment strategies are tailored to the specific business needs of each operating unit by targeting an asset allocation mix that provides diversification from an asset class, sector, issuer, and geographic perspective. The primary objectives are generation of investment income, preservation of capital, liquidity management and growth of surplus. The majority of assets backing our insurance liabilities consist of fixed maturity securities.

The impact of COVID-19 is evolving rapidly and will depend upon the scope and duration of the crisis as well as the actions taken by governments, regulators and other third parties in response, all of which are highly uncertain at this time. Adverse changes and developments affecting the global economy, including a significant global economic slowdown, stock market declines and increased financial market volatility may have near-term and long-term negative effects on our overall investment portfolio. Within our diversified investment portfolio, there may be exposures to certain segments of the economy significantly affected by the crisis, which could result in the recognition of credit losses and increases in our allowance for credit losses if businesses remain closed and the impact of the crisis on the global economy worsens.

INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2020

- A drop in interest rates was more than offset by a significant widening of credit spreads that resulted in a net unrealized loss movement in our investment portfolio. Net unrealized gains in our available for sale portfolio decreased to approximately \$7.4 billion as of March 31, 2020 from approximately \$17.9 billion as of December 31, 2019.
- We continued to make investments in structured securities and other fixed maturity securities with favorable risk compared to return characteristics to improve yields and increase net investment income.
- We experienced lower investment returns due to losses in our hedge funds and fair value option equity security holdings due to significant volatility and declines in equity markets in the first quarter of 2020, and losses from fixed maturity securities for which the fair value option was elected due to a significant widening of credit spreads in the current quarter. This compares to the same period in the prior year where we experienced gains in our hedge funds and fair value options equity security holdings as a result of robust equity market returns, and gains in our fixed maturities securities portfolio for which we elected the fair value option due to a drop in rates and narrowing credit spreads.
- Blended investment yields on new investments were lower than blended rates on investments that were sold, matured or called.
- Implemented CECL (Current Expected Credit Losses), the new credit loss accounting standard, in the first quarter of 2020.

Investment Strategies

Investment strategies are assessed at the business segment level and involve considerations that include local and general market conditions, duration and cash flow management, risk appetite and volatility constraints, rating agency and regulatory capital considerations, and tax and legal investment limitations.

Some of our key investment strategies are as follows:

- Our fundamental strategy across the portfolios is to seek investments with similar characteristics to the associated insurance liabilities to the extent practicable. AIG embeds Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations in its fundamental investment analysis of the companies or projects we invest in to ensure that they have sustainable earnings over the full term of our investment. AIG considers internal and external factors and evaluates changes in consumer behavior, industry trends related to ESG factors as well as the ability of the management of companies to respond appropriately to these changes in order to maintain their competitive advantage.
- We seek to originate investments that offer enhanced yield through illiquidity premiums, such as private placements and commercial mortgage loans, which also add portfolio diversification. These assets typically afford credit protections through covenants, ability to customize structures that meet our insurance liability needs, and deeper due diligence given information access.
- Given our global presence, we have access to assets that provide diversification from local markets. To the extent we purchase these investments, we generally hedge the currency risk using derivatives, which could provide opportunities to earn higher risk adjusted returns compared to risk assets in the functional currency.

- AIG Parent, included in Other Operations, actively manages its assets and liabilities in terms of products, counterparties and duration. AIG Parent's liquidity sources are held primarily in the form of cash, short-term investments and publicly traded, investment grade rated fixed maturity securities that can be readily monetized through sales or repurchase agreements. These securities allow us to diversify sources of liquidity while reducing the cost of maintaining sufficient liquidity.
- Within the U.S., the Life and Retirement and General Insurance investments are generally split between reserve backing and surplus portfolios.
 - Insurance reserves are backed by mainly investment grade fixed maturity securities that meet our duration, current risk-return, tax, liquidity, credit quality and diversification objectives. We assess asset classes based on their fundamental risk, including credit (public and private), commercial mortgages and residential mortgages regardless of whether such investments are bonds, loans, or structured products.
 - Surplus investments seek to enhance portfolio returns and are generally comprised of a mix of fixed maturity investment grade and below investment grade securities and various alternative asset classes, including private equity, real estate equity, and hedge funds. Over the past few years, hedge fund investments have been reduced with more emphasis given to private equity, real estate and private credit.
- Outside of the U.S., fixed maturity securities held by insurance companies consist primarily of high-grade securities generally denominated in the currencies of the countries in which we operate.

Asset Liability Management

The investment strategy within the General Insurance companies focuses on growth of surplus, maintenance of sufficient liquidity for unanticipated insurance claims, and preservation of capital. General Insurance invests primarily in fixed maturity securities issued by corporations, municipalities and other governmental agencies; structured securities collateralized by, among other assets, residential and commercial real estate; and commercial mortgage loans. Fixed maturity securities of the General Insurance companies' North America operations have an average duration of 3.2 years. Fixed maturity securities of the General Insurance companies' international operations have an average duration of 3.6 years.

While invested assets backing reserves of the General Insurance companies are primarily invested in conventional liquid fixed maturity securities, we have continued to allocate to asset classes that offer higher yields through structural and illiquidity premiums, particularly in our North America operations. In addition, we continue to invest in both fixed rate and floating rate asset-backed investments to manage our exposure to potential changes in interest rates and inflation. We seek to diversify the portfolio across asset classes, sectors, and issuers to mitigate idiosyncratic portfolio risks.

In addition, a portion of the surplus of General Insurance is invested in a diversified portfolio of alternative investments that seek to balance liquidity, volatility and growth of surplus. There is a higher allocation to equity-oriented investments in General Insurance surplus relative to other AIG portfolios given the underlying inflation risks inherent in that business. Although these alternative investments are subject to periodic earnings fluctuations, they have historically achieved yields in excess of the fixed maturity portfolio yields and have provided added diversification to the broader portfolio.

The investment strategy of the Life and Retirement companies is to provide net investment income to back liabilities that result in stable distributable earnings and enhance portfolio value, subject to asset liability management, capital, and regulatory constraints.

The Life and Retirement companies use asset-liability management as a primary tool to monitor and manage risk in their businesses. The Life and Retirement companies maintain a diversified, high- to-medium quality portfolio of fixed maturity securities issued by corporations, municipalities and other governmental agencies; structured securities collateralized by, among other assets, residential and commercial real estate; and commercial mortgage loans that, to the extent practicable, match the duration characteristics of the liabilities. The investment portfolio of each product line is tailored to the specific characteristics of its insurance liabilities, and as a result, duration varies between distinct portfolios. The interest rate environment has a direct impact on the asset liability management profile of the businesses, and an extended low interest rate environment may result in a lengthening of liability durations from initial estimates, primarily due to lower lapses, which may require us to further extend the duration of the investment portfolio. A further lengthening of the portfolio will be assessed in the context of available market opportunities as longer duration markets may not provide similar diversification benefits as shorter duration markets.

Fixed maturity securities of the Life and Retirement companies' domestic operations have an average duration of 8.1 years. We seek to diversify the portfolio across asset classes, sectors, and issuers to mitigate idiosyncratic portfolio risks.

In addition, the Life and Retirement companies seek to enhance surplus portfolio returns through investments in a diversified portfolio of alternative investments. Although these alternative investments are subject to periodic earnings fluctuations, they have historically achieved yields in excess of the fixed maturity portfolio yields.

NAIC Designations of Fixed Maturity Securities

The Securities Valuation Office (SVO) of the NAIC evaluates the investments of U.S. insurers for statutory reporting purposes and assigns fixed maturity securities to one of six categories called 'NAIC Designations.' In general, NAIC Designations of '1' highest quality, or '2' high quality, include fixed maturity securities considered investment grade, while NAIC Designations of '3' through '6' generally include fixed maturity securities referred to as below investment grade. The NAIC has adopted revised rating methodologies for certain structured securities, including non-agency RMBS and CMBS, which are intended to enable a more precise assessment of the value of such structured securities and increase the accuracy in assessing expected losses to better determine the appropriate capital requirement for such structured securities. These methodologies result in an improved NAIC Designation for such securities compared to the rating typically assigned by the three major rating agencies. The following tables summarize the ratings distribution of AIG subsidiaries fixed maturity security portfolio by NAIC Designation, and the distribution by composite AIG credit rating, which is generally based on ratings of the three major rating agencies.

For a full description of the composite AIG credit ratings see — Credit Ratings.

The following table presents the fixed maturity security portfolio categorized by NAIC Designation, at fair value:

March 31, 2020

(in millions)

NAIC Designation	1	2	Total Investment Grade	3	4	5	6	Total Below Investment Grade	Total
Other fixed maturity securities	\$ 94,702	\$ 71,537	\$ 166,239	\$ 7,429	\$ 6,746	\$ 1,067	\$ 167	\$ 15,409	\$ 181,648
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized	59,303	3,631	62,934	278	87	98	2,036	2,499	65,433
Total	\$ 154,005	\$ 75,168	\$ 229,173	\$ 7,707	\$ 6,833	\$ 1,165	\$ 2,203	\$ 17,908	\$ 247,081

* Excludes \$48 million of fixed maturity securities for which no NAIC Designation is available.

The following table presents the fixed maturity security portfolio categorized by composite AIG credit rating, at fair value:

March 31, 2020

(in millions)

Composite AIG Credit Rating	AAA/AA/A	BBB	Total Investment Grade	BB	B	CCC and Lower	Total Below Investment Grade	Total
Other fixed maturity securities	\$ 95,866	\$ 69,736	\$ 165,602	\$ 7,391	\$ 6,734	\$ 1,921	\$ 16,046	\$ 181,648
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized	50,075	4,240	54,315	642	358	10,118	11,118	65,433
Total	\$ 145,941	\$ 73,976	\$ 219,917	\$ 8,033	\$ 7,092	\$ 12,039	\$ 27,164	\$ 247,081

* Excludes \$48 million of fixed maturity securities for which no NAIC Designation is available.

Credit Ratings

At March 31, 2020, approximately 89 percent of our fixed maturity securities were held by our domestic entities. Approximately 17 percent of these securities were rated AAA by one or more of the principal rating agencies, and approximately 12 percent were rated below investment grade or not rated. Our investment decision process relies primarily on internally generated fundamental analysis and internal risk ratings. Third-party rating services' ratings and opinions provide one source of independent perspective for consideration in the internal analysis.

Moody's Investors Service Inc. (Moody's), Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC, a subsidiary of S&P Global Inc. (S&P), or similar foreign rating services rate a significant portion of our foreign entities' fixed maturity securities portfolio. Rating services are not available for some foreign-issued securities. Our Credit Risk Management department closely reviews the credit quality of the foreign portfolio's non-rated fixed maturity securities. At March 31, 2020, approximately 25 percent of such investments were either rated AAA or, on the basis of our internal analysis, were equivalent from a credit standpoint to securities rated AAA, and approximately 6 percent were below investment grade or not rated. Approximately 29 percent of the foreign entities' fixed maturity securities portfolio is comprised of sovereign fixed maturity securities supporting policy liabilities in the country of issuance.

Composite AIG Credit Ratings

With respect to our fixed maturity securities, the credit ratings in the table below and in subsequent tables reflect: (a) a composite of the ratings of the three major rating agencies, or when agency ratings are not available, the rating assigned by the NAIC SVO (99 percent of total fixed maturity securities), or (b) our equivalent internal ratings when these investments have not been rated by any of the major rating agencies or the NAIC. The “Non-rated” category in those tables consists of fixed maturity securities that have not been rated by any of the major rating agencies, the NAIC or us.

For a discussion of credit risks associated with Investments see Enterprise Risk Management.

The following table presents the composite AIG credit ratings of our fixed maturity securities calculated on the basis of their fair value:

	Available for Sale		Other		Total	
	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
<i>(in millions)</i>						
Rating:						
Other fixed maturity securities						
AAA	\$ 11,814	\$ 11,821	\$ 2,057	\$ 2,121	\$ 13,871	\$ 13,942
AA	31,032	31,141	-	-	31,032	31,141
A	50,954	49,437	11	11	50,965	49,448
BBB	69,736	75,598	-	-	69,736	75,598
Below investment grade	15,079	15,905	5	7	15,084	15,912
Non-rated	1,009	1,301	-	-	1,009	1,301
Total	\$ 179,624	\$ 185,203	\$ 2,073	\$ 2,139	\$ 181,697	\$ 187,342
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized						
AAA	\$ 29,164	\$ 29,419	\$ 345	\$ 365	\$ 29,509	\$ 29,784
AA	14,006	14,816	177	201	14,183	15,017
A	6,246	6,861	137	165	6,383	7,026
BBB	3,724	4,154	515	98	4,239	4,252
Below investment grade	8,969	10,575	2,102	3,630	11,071	14,205
Non-rated	43	58	4	84	47	142
Total	\$ 62,152	\$ 65,883	\$ 3,280	\$ 4,543	\$ 65,432	\$ 70,426
Total						
AAA	\$ 40,978	\$ 41,240	\$ 2,402	\$ 2,486	\$ 43,380	\$ 43,726
AA	45,038	45,957	177	201	45,215	46,158
A	57,200	56,298	148	176	57,348	56,474
BBB	73,460	79,752	515	98	73,975	79,850
Below investment grade	24,048	26,480	2,107	3,637	26,155	30,117
Non-rated	1,052	1,359	4	84	1,056	1,443
Total	\$ 241,776	\$ 251,086	\$ 5,353	\$ 6,682	\$ 247,129	\$ 257,768

Available-for-Sale Investments

The following table presents the fair value of our available-for-sale securities:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fair Value at March 31, 2020	Fair Value at December 31, 2019
Bonds available for sale:		
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 5,689	\$ 5,380
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	15,440	15,318
Non-U.S. governments	14,173	14,869
Corporate debt	144,322	149,636
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized:		
RMBS	30,857	32,805
CMBS	14,226	14,430
CDO/ABS	17,069	18,648
Total mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized	62,152	65,883
Total bonds available for sale*	\$ 241,776	\$ 251,086

* At March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the fair value of bonds available for sale held by us that were below investment grade or not rated totaled \$25.1 billion and \$27.8 billion, respectively.

The following table presents the fair value of our aggregate credit exposures to non-U.S. governments for our fixed maturity securities:

<i>(in millions)</i>	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Japan	\$ 1,666	\$ 1,651
Canada	971	989
France	880	1,013
United Kingdom	602	638
Germany	552	593
Indonesia	516	589
United Arab Emirates	439	494
Israel	438	399
Norway	393	410
Panama	334	348
Other	7,382	7,745
Total	\$ 14,173	\$ 14,869

The following table presents the fair value of our aggregate European credit exposures by major sector for our fixed maturity securities:

(in millions)	March 31, 2020					December 31, 2019	
	Sovereign	Financial Institution	Non-Financial Corporates	Structured Products	Total	Total	Total
Euro-Zone countries:							
France	\$ 880	\$ 1,742	\$ 1,442	\$ -	\$ 4,064	\$	4,304
Germany	552	159	2,512	-	3,223		3,329
Netherlands	304	935	1,077	89	2,405		2,626
Ireland	62	154	395	1,263	1,874		2,132
Belgium	179	119	898	-	1,196		1,254
Spain	40	270	763	-	1,073		1,122
Luxembourg	-	240	340	-	580		381
Italy	3	99	361	-	463		482
Finland	88	43	40	-	171		192
Austria	160	3	-	-	163		164
Other - EuroZone	486	71	210	-	767		826
Total Euro-Zone	\$ 2,754	\$ 3,835	\$ 8,038	\$ 1,352	\$ 15,979	\$	16,812
Remainder of Europe:							
United Kingdom	\$ 602	\$ 3,650	\$ 7,975	\$ 2,313	\$ 14,540	\$	15,798
Switzerland	30	1,061	647	-	1,738		1,879
Sweden	129	290	116	-	535		582
Norway	393	45	69	-	507		549
Russian Federation	187	41	204	-	432		425
Other - Remainder of Europe	57	28	110	-	195		262
Total - Remainder of Europe	\$ 1,398	\$ 5,115	\$ 9,121	\$ 2,313	\$ 17,947	\$	19,495
Total	\$ 4,152	\$ 8,950	\$ 17,159	\$ 3,665	\$ 33,926	\$	36,307

Investments in Municipal Bonds

At March 31, 2020, the U.S. municipal bond portfolio was composed primarily of essential service revenue bonds and high-quality tax-exempt bonds with 91 percent of the portfolio rated A or higher.

The following table presents the fair values of our available for sale U.S. municipal bond portfolio by state and municipal bond type:

(in millions)	March 31, 2020				December 31, 2019
	State General Obligation	Local General Obligation	Revenue	Total Fair Value	Total Fair Value
State:					
New York	\$ 6	\$ 381	\$ 2,684	\$ 3,071	\$ 3,059
California	732	383	1,937	3,052	2,928
Texas	96	529	865	1,490	1,512
Illinois	84	143	853	1,080	1,072
Massachusetts	431	-	327	758	745
Ohio	47	1	433	481	482
Georgia	107	71	276	454	459
Virginia	9	-	418	427	493
Washington	168	-	247	415	405
Florida	10	-	399	409	355
Pennsylvania	106	1	297	404	395
Washington, D.C.	11	-	296	307	316
Missouri	-	-	280	280	277
All other states ^(a)	382	280	2,150	2,812	2,820
Total^{(b)(c)}	\$ 2,189	\$ 1,789	\$ 11,462	\$ 15,440	\$ 15,318

(a) We did not have material credit exposure to the government of Puerto Rico.

(b) Excludes certain university and not-for-profit entities that issue their bonds in the corporate debt market. Includes industrial revenue bonds.

(c) Includes \$447 million of pre-refunded municipal bonds.

Investments in Corporate Debt Securities

The following table presents the industry categories of our available for sale corporate debt securities:

Industry Category	Fair Value at March 31, 2020	Fair Value at December 31, 2019
(in millions)		
Financial institutions:		
Money Center/Global Bank Groups	\$ 9,924	\$ 10,701
Regional banks — other	650	659
Life insurance	2,919	3,166
Securities firms and other finance companies	254	334
Insurance non-life	5,413	5,492
Regional banks — North America	6,662	6,825
Other financial institutions	13,017	13,608
Utilities	19,256	19,424
Communications	9,918	9,939
Consumer noncyclical	20,305	19,997
Capital goods	7,752	8,006
Energy	10,696	13,379
Consumer cyclical	10,543	10,989
Basic	5,230	5,617
Other	21,783	21,500
Total*	\$ 144,322	\$ 149,636

* At March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively, approximately 90 and 89 percent of these investments were rated investment grade.

Our investments in the energy category, as a percentage of total investments in available-for-sale fixed maturities, were 4.4 percent and 5.3 percent at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. While the energy investments are primarily investment grade and are actively managed, the category continues to experience volatility that could adversely affect credit quality and fair value.

Investments in RMBS

The following table presents AIG's RMBS available for sale securities:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fair Value at March 31, 2020	Fair Value at December 31, 2019
Agency RMBS	\$ 15,811	\$ 15,721
Alt-A RMBS	7,123	8,484
Subprime RMBS	2,403	2,654
Prime non-agency	4,082	4,451
Other housing related	1,438	1,495
Total RMBS^{(a)(b)}	\$ 30,857	\$ 32,805

(a) Includes approximately \$7.3 billion and \$8.7 billion at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively, of certain RMBS that had experienced deterioration in credit quality since their origination. For additional discussion on Purchased Credit Impaired Securities see Note 6 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

(b) The weighted average expected life was five years at March 31, 2020 and six years at December 31 2019.

Our underwriting practices for investing in RMBS, other asset-backed securities (ABS) and CDOs take into consideration the quality of the originator, the manager, the servicer, security credit ratings, underlying characteristics of the mortgages, borrower characteristics, and the level of credit enhancement in the transaction.

Investments in CMBS

The following table presents our CMBS available for sale securities:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fair Value at March 31, 2020	Fair Value at December 31, 2019
CMBS (traditional)	\$ 10,999	\$ 11,250
Agency	2,210	2,051
Other	1,017	1,129
Total	\$ 14,226	\$ 14,430

The fair value of CMBS holdings remained stable during the first quarter of 2020. The majority of our investments in CMBS are in tranches that contain substantial protection features through collateral subordination. The majority of CMBS holdings are traditional conduit transactions, broadly diversified across property types and geographical areas.

Investments in ABS/CDOs

The following table presents our ABS/CDO available for sale securities by collateral type:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fair value at March 31, 2020	Fair value at December 31, 2019
Collateral Type:		
ABS	\$ 8,620	\$ 9,274
Bank loans (collateralized loan obligation)	8,418	9,330
Other	31	44
Total	\$ 17,069	\$ 18,648

Commercial Mortgage Loans

At March 31, 2020, we had direct commercial mortgage loan exposure of \$36.3 billion. All commercial mortgage loans were current or performing according to their restructured terms.

The following table presents the commercial mortgage loan exposure by location and class of loan based on amortized cost:

	Number of	Class						Percent of	
(dollars in millions)	Loans	Apartments	Offices	Retail	Industrial	Hotel	Others	Total	Total
March 31, 2020									
State:									
New York	101	\$ 2,509	\$ 4,979	\$ 458	\$ 375	\$ 98	\$ -	\$ 8,419	23 %
California	72	849	1,341	246	551	805	33	3,825	11
New Jersey	47	1,671	32	413	81	27	32	2,256	6
Texas	52	563	1,161	173	139	145	-	2,181	6
Florida	71	447	157	503	218	217	-	1,542	4
Massachusetts	13	539	243	547	25	-	-	1,354	4
Illinois	19	505	440	10	18	-	22	995	3
Washington, D.C.	14	503	299	-	-	18	-	820	2
Pennsylvania	21	80	17	522	46	24	-	689	2
Ohio	24	173	10	187	267	-	-	637	2
Other states	203	2,133	735	1,254	725	400	8	5,255	14
Foreign	89	4,182	1,208	933	1,129	523	343	8,318	23
Total	726	\$ 14,154	\$ 10,622	\$ 5,246	\$ 3,574	\$ 2,257	\$ 438	\$ 36,291	100 %
December 31, 2019									
State:									
New York	99	\$ 2,377	\$ 4,913	\$ 457	\$ 376	\$ 98	\$ -	\$ 8,221	23 %
California	74	736	1,341	249	572	817	41	3,756	10
New Jersey	48	1,635	44	370	81	27	33	2,190	6
Texas	52	501	1,163	174	141	145	-	2,124	6
Florida	74	393	234	544	218	217	10	1,616	3
Massachusetts	13	540	245	549	25	-	-	1,359	4
Illinois	19	505	441	10	18	-	22	996	3
Washington, D.C.	13	447	302	-	-	18	-	767	2
Pennsylvania	23	81	20	528	46	25	-	700	2
Ohio	25	174	10	188	269	-	5	646	2
Other states	215	2,073	740	1,276	740	401	44	5,274	15
Foreign	85	4,237	1,189	987	1,177	564	367	8,521	24
Total	740	\$ 13,699	\$ 10,642	\$ 5,332	\$ 3,663	\$ 2,312	\$ 522	\$ 36,170	100 %

* Does not reflect allowance for credit losses.

For additional discussion on commercial mortgage loans see Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2019 Annual Report.

Credit Impairments

The following table presents a rollforward of the changes in allowance for credit losses on available for sale fixed maturity securities by major investment category:

Three Months Ended March 31, 2020		Non-		
(in millions)		Structured	Structured	Total
Balance, beginning of year *	\$	7	\$ -	\$ 7
Additions:				
Securities for which allowance for credit losses were not previously recorded		24	174	198
Purchases of available for sale debt securities accounted for as purchased credit deteriorated assets		6	-	6
Reductions:				
Securities sold during the period		-	-	-
Intent to sell security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis		-	-	-
Additional increases or decreases to the allowance for credit losses on securities that had an allowance recorded in a previous period, for which there was no intent to sell before recovery amortized cost basis		-	-	-
Write-offs charged against the allowance		-	-	-
Recoveries of amounts previously written off		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-
Balance, end of period	\$	37	\$ 174	\$ 211

* The beginning balance incorporates the Day 1 gross up on PCD assets held as of January 1, 2020.

Prior to January 1, 2020, we recorded other-than-temporary impairment charges of \$83 million in the first quarter of 2019.

For a discussion of our allowance for credit losses on available for sale securities accounting policy see Note 6 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following table shows the aging of the unrealized losses of fixed maturity securities, the extent to which the fair value is less than amortized cost or cost, and the number of respective items in each category:

Aging ^(a) (dollars in millions)	Less Than or Equal to 20% of Cost ^(b)			Greater Than 20% to 50% of Cost ^(b)			Greater Than 50% of Cost ^(b)			Total		
	Unrealized			Unrealized			Unrealized			Unrealized		
	Cost ^(c)	Loss	Items ^(e)	Cost ^(c)	Loss	Items ^(e)	Cost ^(c)	Loss	Items ^(e)	Cost ^(c)	Loss ^(d)	Items ^(e)
Investment grade bonds												
0-6 months	\$ 58,241	\$ 3,302	8,143	\$ 3,291	\$ 911	388	\$ 42	\$ 23	6	\$ 61,574	\$ 4,236	8,537
7-11 months	1,033	74	186	87	27	17	11	6	1	1,131	107	204
12 months or more	3,901	395	617	833	226	103	111	64	12	4,845	685	732
Total	\$ 63,175	\$ 3,771	8,946	\$ 4,211	\$ 1,164	508	\$ 164	\$ 93	19	\$ 67,550	\$ 5,028	9,473
Below investment grade bonds												
0-6 months	\$ 15,999	\$ 1,262	4,491	\$ 1,558	\$ 487	491	\$ 411	\$ 242	90	\$ 17,968	\$ 1,991	5,072
7-11 months	94	11	70	98	33	54	20	15	13	212	59	137
12 months or more	582	52	219	607	198	104	289	172	48	1,478	422	371
Total	\$ 16,675	\$ 1,325	4,780	\$ 2,263	\$ 718	649	\$ 720	\$ 429	151	\$ 19,658	\$ 2,472	5,580
Total bonds												
0-6 months	\$ 74,240	\$ 4,564	12,634	\$ 4,849	\$ 1,398	879	\$ 453	\$ 265	96	\$ 79,542	\$ 6,227	13,609
7-11 months	1,127	85	256	185	60	71	31	21	14	1,343	166	341
12 months or more	4,483	447	836	1,440	424	207	400	236	60	6,323	1,107	1,103
Total^(e)	\$ 79,850	\$ 5,096	13,726	\$ 6,474	\$ 1,882	1,157	\$ 884	\$ 522	170	\$ 87,208	\$ 7,500	15,053

(a) Represents the number of consecutive months that fair value has been less than cost by any amount.

(b) Represents the percentage by which fair value is less than cost at March 31, 2020.

(c) For bonds, represents amortized cost net of allowance.

(d) The effect on Net income of unrealized losses after taxes will be mitigated upon realization because certain realized losses will result in current decreases in the amortization of certain DAC.

(e) Item count is by CUSIP by subsidiary.

The allowance for credit losses was \$13 million for investment grade bonds, and \$198 million for below investment grade bonds as of March 31, 2020.

Change in Unrealized Gains and Losses on Investments

The change in net unrealized gains and losses on investments in the first quarter of 2020 was primarily attributable to decreases in the fair value of fixed maturity securities. For the first quarter of 2020, net unrealized gains related to fixed maturity securities decreased by \$10.5 billion due primarily to a significant widening of credit spreads.

The change in net unrealized gains and losses on investments in the first quarter of 2019 was primarily attributable to increases in the fair value of fixed maturity securities. For the first quarter of 2019, net unrealized gains related to fixed maturity securities increased by \$6.0 billion due primarily to a decrease in rates and a narrowing of credit spreads.

For further discussion of our investment portfolio see also Note 6 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Net Realized Capital Gains and Losses

The following table presents the components of Net realized capital gains (losses):

Three Months Ended March 31,			
(in millions)		2020	2019
Sales of fixed maturity securities	\$	214	\$ (31)
Other-than-temporary impairments		-	(83)
Change in intent*		-	-
Change in allowance for credit losses on fixed maturity securities		(198)	-
Change in allowance for credit losses on loans		(38)	(24)
Foreign exchange transactions		(254)	(37)
Variable annuity embedded derivatives, net of related hedges		2,192	(261)
All other derivatives and hedge accounting		1,559	(72)
Other		44	62
Net realized capital gains (losses)	\$	3,519	\$ (446)

* For the three months ended March 31, 2019, the change in intent was included in Other-than-temporary impairments.

Net realized capital gains in the first quarter of 2020 compared to losses in the same period in the prior year due to derivative gains versus derivative losses in the prior year and gains on sales of securities versus losses in the prior period.

Net realized capital losses in the first quarter of 2019 due primarily to derivative losses and other-than-temporary impairment charges.

Variable annuity embedded derivatives, net of related hedges, reflected gains in the first quarter of 2020 compared to losses in the first quarter of 2019 primarily due to changes in the non-performance or "own credit" risk adjustment used in the valuation of the variable annuities with guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWB) embedded derivative, which are not hedged as part of our economic hedging program.

For additional discussion of market risk management related to these product features see Enterprise Risk Management – Insurance Risks – Life and Retirement Companies' Key Risks – Variable Annuity, Index Annuity and Universal Life Risk Management and Hedging Programs in the 2019 Annual Report. For more information on the economic hedging target and the impact to pre-tax income of this program see Insurance Reserves – Life and Annuity Reserves and DAC – Variable Annuity Guaranteed Benefits and Hedging Results in this MD&A.

For further discussion of our investment portfolio see also Note 6 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Insurance Reserves

LIABILITY FOR UNPAID LOSSES AND LOSS ADJUSTMENT EXPENSES (LOSS RESERVES)

The following table presents the components of our gross and net loss reserves by segment and major lines of business*:

	March 31, 2020			December 31, 2019		
	Net liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	Gross liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	Net liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	Gross liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses
<i>(in millions)</i>						
General Insurance:						
U.S. Workers' Compensation (net of discount)	\$ 4,187	\$ 5,539	\$ 9,726	\$ 4,330	\$ 5,494	\$ 9,824
U.S. Excess Casualty	4,185	5,411	9,596	4,285	5,073	9,358
U.S. Other Casualty	4,174	4,643	8,817	4,064	4,695	8,759
U.S. Financial Lines	4,938	2,241	7,179	5,154	2,221	7,375
U.S. Property and Special risks	5,404	2,602	8,006	4,950	2,807	7,757
U.S. Personal Insurance	1,238	984	2,222	1,287	988	2,275
UK/Europe Casualty and Financial Lines	6,064	934	6,998	6,234	1,268	7,502
UK/Europe Property and Special risks	2,672	1,186	3,858	2,573	1,191	3,764
UK/Europe and Japan Personal Insurance	1,990	552	2,542	1,962	519	2,481
Other product lines	5,738	2,305	8,043	6,238	2,053	8,291
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses	1,805	884	2,689	1,824	882	2,706
Total General Insurance	42,395	27,281	69,676	42,901	27,191	70,092
Legacy Portfolio - Run-Off Lines:						
U.S. Run-Off Long Tail Insurance Lines (net of discount)	3,701	3,546	7,247	3,769	3,587	7,356
Other run-off product lines	130	66	196	164	66	230
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses	358	114	472	377	115	492
Total Legacy Portfolio - Run-Off Lines	4,189	3,726	7,915	4,310	3,768	8,078
Other Operations (Blackboard)	49	107	156	48	110	158
Total	\$ 46,633	\$ 31,114	\$ 77,747	\$ 47,259	\$ 31,069	\$ 78,328

* Includes loss reserve discount of \$1.6 billion and \$1.5 billion as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 respectively. For discussion of loss reserve discount see Note 10 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Prior Year Development

The following table summarizes incurred (favorable) unfavorable prior year development net of reinsurance by segment:

Three Months Ended March 31,			
<i>(in millions)</i>		2020	2019
General Insurance:			
North America	\$	(13)	\$ (60)
International		(47)	(12)
Total General Insurance	\$	(60)	\$ (72)
Legacy Portfolio - Run-Off Lines		-	(2)
Total prior year (favorable) unfavorable development	\$	(60)	\$ (74)

* Includes the amortization attributed to the deferred gain at inception from the National Indemnity Company (NICO) adverse development reinsurance agreement of \$53 million and \$58 million for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Consistent with our definition of APTI, the amount excludes the portion of (favorable)/unfavorable prior year reserve development for which we have ceded the risk under the NICO reinsurance agreements of \$6 million and \$1 million for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The related changes in amortization of the deferred gain were \$22 million and \$28 million for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Net Loss Development

In the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, we recognized favorable prior year loss reserve development of \$60 million.

The key components of this development were as follows:

North America

- amortization of the deferred gain from the adverse development reinsurance agreement with NICO; and
- adverse development in Personal Insurance.

International

- favorable development in International Casualty recoveries.

In the three-month period ended March 31, 2019, we recognized favorable prior year loss reserve development of \$74 million. The key components of this development were as follows:

North America

- amortization of the deferred gain from the adverse development reinsurance agreement with NICO;
- favorable development in U.S. Property and Special Risks driven by favorable catastrophe activity; and
- adverse development in Excess Casualty.

International

- favorable development in Europe and Japan Personal Insurance and Europe Property and Special Risks; and
- adverse development in Europe Casualty and Financial Lines.

The following tables summarize incurred (favorable) unfavorable prior year development net of reinsurance, by segment and major lines of business, and by accident year groupings:

Three Months Ended March 31, 2020

(in millions)

	Total	2019	2018 & Prior
General Insurance North America:			
U.S. Workers' Compensation	\$ (28)	\$ 2	\$ (30)
U.S. Excess casualty	(13)	-	(13)
U.S. Other casualty	(11)	-	(11)
U.S. Financial lines	(8)	-	(8)
U.S. Property and Special Risks	(2)	(5)	3
U.S. Personal insurance	40	47	(7)
Other product lines	9	(14)	23
Total General Insurance North America	\$ (13)	\$ 30	\$ (43)
General Insurance International:			
UK/Europe casualty and financial lines	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
UK/Europe property and Special Risks	(9)	(13)	4
UK/Europe and Japan Personal insurance	(12)	(12)	-
Other product lines	(26)	4	(30)
Total General Insurance International	\$ (47)	\$ (21)	\$ (26)
Legacy Portfolio - Run-Off Lines	-	-	-
Total prior year (favorable) unfavorable development	\$ (60)	\$ 9	\$ (69)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019

(in millions)

	Total	2018	2017 & Prior
General Insurance North America:			
U.S. Workers' Compensation	\$ (19)	\$ 2	\$ (21)
U.S. Excess casualty	17	-	17
U.S. Other casualty	(9)	-	(9)
U.S. Financial lines	(10)	-	(10)
U.S. Property and Special Risks	(46)	6	(52)
U.S. Personal insurance	9	(12)	21
Other product lines	(2)	-	(2)
Total General Insurance North America	\$ (60)	\$ (4)	\$ (56)
General Insurance International:			
UK/Europe casualty and financial lines	\$ 51	\$ 3	\$ 48
UK/Europe property and Special Risks	(33)	(2)	(31)
UK/Europe and Japan Personal insurance	(44)	(43)	(1)
Other product lines	14	(32)	46
Total General Insurance International	\$ (12)	\$ (74)	\$ 62
Legacy Portfolio - Run-off Lines	(2)	2	(4)
Total prior year (favorable) unfavorable development	\$ (74)	\$ (76)	\$ 2

We note that for certain categories of claims (e.g., construction defect claims and environmental claims) and for reinsurance recoverable, losses may sometimes be reclassified to an earlier or later accident year as more information about the date of occurrence becomes available to us.

Significant Reinsurance Agreements

In the first quarter of 2017, we entered into an adverse development reinsurance agreement with NICO, under which we transferred to NICO 80 percent of the reserve risk on substantially all of our U.S. Commercial long-tail exposures for accident years 2015 and prior. Under this agreement, we ceded to NICO 80 percent of the losses on subject business paid on or after January 1, 2016 in excess of \$25 billion of net paid losses, up to an aggregate limit of \$25 billion. We account for this transaction as retroactive reinsurance. This transaction resulted in a gain, which under U.S. GAAP retroactive reinsurance accounting is deferred and amortized into income over the settlement period. NICO created a collateral trust account as security for their claim payment obligations to us, into which they deposited the consideration paid under the agreement, and Berkshire Hathaway Inc. has provided a parental guarantee to secure NICO's obligations under the agreement.

For a description of AIG's catastrophe reinsurance protection for 2020, see Part II, Item 7. MD&A – Enterprise Risk Management – Insurance Risks – General Insurance Companies' Key Risks – Natural Catastrophe Risk in our 2019 Annual Report.

The table below shows the calculation of the deferred gain on the adverse development reinsurance agreement as of March 31, 2020 and as of December 31, 2019, showing the effect of discounting of loss reserves and amortization of the deferred gain.

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
<i>(in millions)</i>		
Gross Covered Losses		
Covered reserves before discount	\$ 18,473	\$ 19,064
Inception to date losses paid	23,552	22,954
Attachment point	(25,000)	(25,000)
Covered losses above attachment point	\$ 17,025	\$ 17,018
Deferred Gain Development		
Covered losses above attachment ceded to NICO (80%)	\$ 13,620	\$ 13,614
Consideration paid including interest	(10,188)	(10,188)
Pre-tax deferred gain before discount and amortization	3,432	3,426
Discount on ceded losses ^(a)	(1,179)	(1,251)
Pre-tax deferred gain before amortization	2,253	2,175
Inception to date amortization of deferred gain at inception	(746)	(693)
Inception to date amortization attributed to changes in deferred gain ^(b)	(115)	(101)
Deferred gain liability reflected in AIG's balance sheet	\$ 1,392	\$ 1,381

(a) For the period from inception to March 31, 2020, the accretion of discount and a reduction in effective interest rates was offset by changes in estimates of the amount and timing of future recoveries under the adverse development reinsurance agreement.

(b) Excluded from our definition of APTI.

The following table presents the rollforward of activity in the deferred gain from the adverse development reinsurance agreement:

Three Months Ended March 31,		
<i>(in millions)</i>		
	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of year, net of discount	\$ 1,381	\$ 1,382
(Favorable) unfavorable prior year reserve development ceded to NICO ^(a)	6	2
Amortization attributed to deferred gain at inception ^(b)	(53)	(58)
Amortization attributed to changes in deferred gain ^(c)	(14)	(20)
Changes in discount on ceded loss reserves	72	307
Balance at end of period, net of discount	\$ 1,392	\$ 1,613

(a) Prior year reserve development ceded to NICO under the retroactive reinsurance agreement is deferred under U.S. GAAP.

(b) Represents amortization of the deferred gain recognized in APTI.

(c) Excluded from APTI and included in U.S. GAAP.

The lines of business subject to this agreement have been the source of the majority of the prior year adverse development charges over the past several years. The agreement is expected to result in lower capital charges for reserve risks at our U.S. insurance subsidiaries. In addition, we would expect future net investment income to decline as a result of lower invested assets.

For a summary of significant reinsurers see Item 7. MD&A – Enterprise Risk Management – Insurance Risks – Reinsurance Activities – Reinsurance Recoverable in our 2019 Annual Report.

LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVES AND DAC

The following section provides discussion of life and annuity reserves and deferred policy acquisition costs.

Variable Annuity Guaranteed Benefits and Hedging Results

Our Individual Retirement and Group Retirement businesses offer variable annuity products with GMWB riders that provide guaranteed living benefit features. The liabilities for GMWB are accounted for as embedded derivatives measured at fair value. The fair value of the embedded derivatives may fluctuate significantly based on market interest rates, equity prices, credit spreads, market volatility, policyholder behavior and other factors.

In addition to risk-mitigating features in our variable annuity product design, we have an economic hedging program designed to manage market risk from GMWB, including exposures to changes in interest rates, equity prices, credit spreads and volatility. The hedging program utilizes derivative instruments, including but not limited to equity options, futures contracts and interest rate swap and swaption contracts, as well as fixed maturity securities with a fair value election.

For additional discussion of market risk management related to these product features see Enterprise Risk Management – Insurance Risks – Life and Retirement Companies’ Key Risks – Variable Annuity, Index Annuity and Universal Life Risk Management and Hedging Programs in our 2019 Annual Report.

Differences in Valuation of Embedded Derivatives and Economic Hedge Target

The variable annuity hedging program utilizes an economic hedge target, which represents an estimate of the underlying economic risks in our GMWB riders. The economic hedge target differs from the U.S. GAAP valuation of the GMWB embedded derivatives primarily due to the following:

- The economic hedge target includes 100 percent of rider fees in present value calculations; the U.S. GAAP valuation reflects only those fees attributed to the embedded derivative such that the initial value at contract issue equals zero;
- The economic hedge target uses best estimate actuarial assumptions and excludes explicit risk margins used for U.S. GAAP valuation, such as margins for policyholder behavior, mortality, and volatility; and
- The economic hedge target excludes the non-performance or “own credit” risk adjustment used in the U.S. GAAP valuation, which reflects a market participant’s view of our claims-paying ability by incorporating a different spread (the NPA spread) to the curve used to discount projected benefit cash flows.

Because the discount rate includes the NPA spread and other explicit risk margins, the U.S. GAAP valuation is generally less sensitive to movements in interest rates and other market factors, and to changes from actuarial assumption updates, than the economic hedge target.

For more information on our valuation methodology for embedded derivatives within policyholder contract deposits see Note 5 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

The market value of the hedge portfolio compared to the economic hedge target at any point in time may be different and is not expected to be fully offsetting. In addition to the derivatives held in conjunction with the variable annuity hedging program, the Life and Retirement companies have cash and invested assets available to cover future claims payable under these guarantees. The primary sources of difference between the change in the fair value of the hedging portfolio and the economic hedge target include:

- Basis risk due to the variance between expected and actual fund returns, which may be either positive or negative;
- Realized volatility versus implied volatility;
- Actual versus expected changes in the hedge target driven by assumptions not subject to hedging, particularly policyholder behavior; and
- Risk exposures that we have elected not to explicitly or fully hedge.

The following table presents a reconciliation between the fair value of the U.S. GAAP embedded derivatives and the value of our economic hedge target:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
<i>(in millions)</i>		
Reconciliation of embedded derivatives and economic hedge target:		
Embedded derivative liability	\$ 3,978	\$ 2,474
Exclude non-performance risk adjustment	(6,719)	(2,504)
Embedded derivative liability, excluding NPA	10,697	4,978
Adjustments for risk margins and differences in valuation	(6,346)	(2,394)
Economic hedge target liability	\$ 4,351	\$ 2,584

Impact on Pre-tax Income (Loss)

The impact on our pre-tax income (loss) of the variable annuity guaranteed living benefits and related hedging results includes changes in the fair value of the GMWB embedded derivatives, and changes in the fair value of related derivative hedging instruments, both of which are recorded in Other realized capital gains (losses). Realized capital gains (losses), as well as net investment income from changes in the fair value of fixed maturity securities used in the hedging program, are excluded from adjusted pre-tax income of Individual Retirement and Group Retirement.

The change in the fair value of the embedded derivatives and the change in the value of the hedging portfolio are not expected to be fully offsetting, primarily due to the differences in valuation between the economic hedge target, the U.S. GAAP embedded derivatives and the fair value of the hedging portfolio, as discussed above. When corporate credit spreads widen, the change in the NPA spread generally reduces the fair value of the embedded derivative liabilities, resulting in a gain, and when corporate credit spreads narrow or tighten, the change in the NPA spread generally increases the fair value of the embedded derivative liabilities, resulting in a loss. In addition to changes driven by credit market-related movements in the NPA spread, the NPA balance also reflects changes in business activity and in the net amount at risk from the underlying guaranteed living benefits.

The following table presents the net increase (decrease) to consolidated pre-tax income (loss) from changes in the fair value of the GMWB embedded derivatives and related hedges, excluding related DAC amortization:

Three Months Ended March 31,			
(in millions)			
	2020		2019
Change in fair value of embedded derivatives, excluding NPA	\$	(5,601)	\$ 215
Change in fair value of variable annuity hedging portfolio:			
Fixed maturity securities*		7	96
Interest rate derivative contracts		2,194	293
Equity derivative contracts		1,384	(593)
Change in fair value of variable annuity hedging portfolio		3,585	(204)
Change in fair value of embedded derivatives excluding NPA, net of hedging portfolio		(2,016)	11
Change in fair value of embedded derivatives due to NPA spread		2,646	(163)
Change in fair value of embedded derivatives due to change in NPA volume		1,569	(13)
Total change due to NPA		4,215	(176)
Net impact on pre-tax income (loss)	\$	2,199	\$ (165)
By Consolidated Income Statement line			
Net investment income	\$	7	\$ 96
Net realized capital gains (losses)		2,192	(261)
Net impact on pre-tax income (loss)	\$	2,199	\$ (165)

* Beginning in July 2019, the fixed maturity securities portfolio used in the hedging program was rebalanced to reposition the portfolio from a duration, sector, and issuer perspective. As part of this rebalancing, fixed maturity securities where we elected the fair value option were sold. Later in the quarter, as new fixed maturity securities were purchased, they were classified as available for sale. The change in fair value of available-for-sale fixed maturity securities and recognized as a component of other comprehensive income was reduced \$13 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020.

The net impact on pre-tax income of \$2.2 billion from the GMWB embedded derivatives and related hedges in the three-month period ended March 31, 2020 (excluding related DAC amortization) was driven by widening of credits spreads on the economic hedge target as well as the NPA spread, impact of lower interest rates that resulted in NPA volume gains from higher expected GMWB payments, offset by the impact of lower interest rates on the change in the fair value of embedded derivatives excluding NPA, net of the hedging portfolio. In the first quarter of 2019, the net impact on pre-tax loss of \$165 million was primarily driven by losses from credit spread tightening and lower equity volatility on the economic hedge target and the impact of tighter credit spreads on the NPA spread.

The change in the fair value of the GMWB embedded derivatives, excluding NPA, in the first quarter of 2020 reflected losses from decreases in interest rates and lower equity markets, offset by widening of crediting spreads. The change in the fair value of the GMWB embedded derivatives, excluding NPA, in the first quarter of 2019 reflected gains from higher equity markets, offset by losses from decreases in interest rates, tightening of credit spreads, and lower equity volatility.

Fair value gains or losses in the hedging portfolio are typically not fully offset by increases or decreases in liabilities on a U.S. GAAP basis, due to the NPA and other risk margins used for U.S. GAAP valuation that cause the embedded derivatives to be less sensitive to changes in market rates than the hedge portfolio. On an economic basis, the changes in the fair value of the hedge portfolio were partially offset by the increase in the economic hedge target, as discussed below. In the first quarter of 2020, we estimated a net mark to market gain of approximately \$2 billion from our hedging activities related to our economic hedge target primarily driven by widening credit spreads. In the first quarter of 2019, we estimated a net mark to market gain of approximately \$160 million from our hedging activities related to our economic hedge target primarily driven by a modeling refinement to our economic projections.

Change in Economic Hedge Target

The increase in the economic hedge target liability in the first quarter of 2020 was primarily due to lower interest rates, lower equity markets, offset by widening credit spreads.

Change in Fair Value of the Hedging Portfolio

The changes in the fair value of the economic hedge target and, to a lesser extent, the embedded derivative valuation under U.S. GAAP, were offset in part by the following changes in the fair value of the variable annuity hedging portfolio:

- Changes in the fair value of interest rate derivative contracts, which included swaps, swaptions and futures, resulted in gains driven by lower interest rates in the first quarters of 2020 and 2019.
- Changes in the fair value of equity derivative contracts, which included futures and options, resulted in gains in the first quarter of 2020 versus losses in the first quarter of 2019, which varied based on the relative change in equity market returns in the respective periods.
- Changes in the fair value of fixed maturity securities, primarily corporate bonds, are used as a capital-efficient way to economically hedge interest rate and credit spread-related risk. Beginning in July 2019, the change in the fair value of available-for-sale hedging bonds is reported as a component of comprehensive income in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss). Prior to July 2019, the change in the fair value of the hedging bonds, which was excluded from the adjusted pre-tax income of the Individual Retirement and Group Retirement segments, was reported in net investment income on the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss). The change in the fair value of the corporate bond hedging program in the first quarter of 2020 reflected gains due to decreases in interest rates offset by widening credit spreads. The change in the fair value of the corporate bond hedging program in the first quarter of 2019 reflected gains due to decreases in interest rates, and tightening of credit spreads.

DAC

The following table summarizes the major components of the changes in DAC, including VOBA, within the Life and Retirement companies, excluding DAC of the Legacy Portfolio:

Three Months Ended March 31, (in millions)		2020	2019
Balance, beginning of year	\$	7,901	\$ 9,046
Initial allowance upon CECL adoption		15	-
Acquisition costs deferred		260	323
Amortization expense:			
Related to realized capital gains and losses		(535)	93
All other operating amortization		(318)	(200)
Increase (decrease) in DAC due to foreign exchange		(32)	7
Change related to unrealized depreciation (appreciation) of investments		1,195	(781)
Balance, end of period*	\$	8,486	\$ 8,488

* DAC balance excluding the amount related to unrealized depreciation (appreciation) of investments was \$9.3 billion and \$9.6 billion at March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

DAC and Reserves Related to Unrealized Appreciation of Investments

DAC and Reserves for universal life and investment-type products (collectively, investment-oriented products) are adjusted at each balance sheet date to reflect the change in DAC, unearned revenue, and benefit reserves with an offset to Other comprehensive income (OCI) as if securities available for sale had been sold at their stated aggregate fair value and the proceeds reinvested at current yields (shadow Investment-Oriented Adjustments). Similarly, for long-duration traditional products, significant unrealized appreciation of investments in a sustained low interest rate environment may cause additional future policy benefit liabilities (shadow Loss Adjustments) with an offset to OCI to be recorded.

Shadow adjustments to DAC and unearned revenue generally move in the opposite direction of the change in unrealized appreciation of the available for sale securities portfolio, reducing the reported DAC and unearned revenue balance when market interest rates decline. Conversely, shadow adjustments to benefit reserves generally move in the same direction as the change in unrealized appreciation of the available for sale securities portfolio, increasing reported future policy benefit liabilities balance when market interest rates decline.

Market conditions in the first quarter of 2020 drove an \$8.4 billion decrease in the unrealized appreciation of fixed maturity securities held to support businesses in the Life and Retirement companies at March 31, 2020 compared to December 31, 2019. At March 31, 2020, the shadow Investment-Oriented Adjustments reflected increases in DAC and unearned revenues and decreases in future policy benefit liabilities compared to December 31, 2019, while the shadow Loss Adjustments reflected a decrease in future policy benefit liabilities.

Reserves

The following table presents a rollforward of insurance reserves by operating segments for Life and Retirement, including future policy benefits, policyholder contract deposits, other policy funds, and separate account liabilities, as well as Retail Mutual Funds and Group Retirement mutual fund assets under administration:

Three Months Ended March 31,		2020	2019
(in millions)			
Individual Retirement			
Balance at beginning of period, gross	\$	144,928	\$ 132,729
Premiums and deposits		3,116	4,186
Surrenders and withdrawals		(3,887)	(3,222)
Death and other contract benefits		(823)	(831)
Subtotal		(1,594)	133
Change in fair value of underlying assets and reserve accretion, net of			
policy fees		(7,419)	5,763
Cost of funds*		412	403
Other reserve changes		(268)	55
Balance at end of period		136,059	139,083
Reinsurance ceded		(313)	(316)
Total Individual Retirement insurance reserves and mutual fund assets	\$	135,746	\$ 138,767
Group Retirement			
Balance at beginning of period, gross	\$	102,049	\$ 91,685
Premiums and deposits		1,855	2,063
Surrenders and withdrawals		(2,260)	(2,781)
Death and other contract benefits		(182)	(157)
Subtotal		(587)	(875)
Change in fair value of underlying assets and reserve accretion, net of			
policy fees		(10,705)	5,807
Cost of funds*		278	278
Other reserve changes		(88)	11
Balance at end of period		90,947	96,906
Total Group Retirement insurance reserves and mutual fund assets	\$	90,947	\$ 96,906
Life Insurance			
Balance at beginning of period, gross	\$	22,096	\$ 19,719
Premiums and deposits		926	908
Surrenders and withdrawals		(147)	(173)
Death and other contract benefits		(137)	(143)
Subtotal		642	592
Change in fair value of underlying assets and reserve accretion, net of			
policy fees		(383)	(262)
Cost of funds*		92	93
Other reserve changes		(1,191)	69
Balance at end of period		21,256	20,211
Reinsurance ceded		(1,160)	(1,238)
Total Life Insurance reserves	\$	20,096	\$ 18,973

Institutional Markets

Balance at beginning of period, gross	\$	21,588	\$	19,839
Premiums and deposits		917		1,112
Surrenders and withdrawals		(105)		(246)
Death and other contract benefits		(294)		(158)
Subtotal		518		708
Change in fair value of underlying assets and reserve accretion, net of policy fees		93		205
Cost of funds*		80		89
Other reserve changes		17		(8)
Balance at end of period		22,296		20,833
Reinsurance ceded		(45)		(43)
Total Institutional Markets reserves	\$	22,251	\$	20,790

Total insurance reserves and mutual fund assets

Balance at beginning of period, gross	\$	290,661	\$	263,972
Premiums and deposits		6,814		8,269
Surrenders and withdrawals		(6,399)		(6,422)
Death and other contract benefits		(1,436)		(1,289)
Subtotal		(1,021)		558
Change in fair value of underlying assets and reserve accretion, net of policy fees		(18,414)		11,513
Cost of funds*		862		863
Other reserve changes		(1,530)		127
Balance at end of period		270,558		277,033
Reinsurance ceded		(1,518)		(1,597)
Total insurance reserves and mutual fund assets	\$	269,040	\$	275,436

* Excludes amortization of deferred sales inducements.

Insurance reserves of Life and Retirement, as well as Retail Mutual Funds and Group Retirement mutual fund assets under administration, were comprised of the following balances:

		March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
<i>(in millions)</i>			
Future policy benefits	\$	18,015	\$ 17,963
Policyholder contract deposits		149,876	147,545
Other policy funds		277	271
Separate account liabilities		76,786	91,222
Total insurance reserves*		244,954	257,001
Mutual fund assets		25,604	33,660
Total insurance reserves and mutual fund assets	\$	270,558	\$ 290,661

* Excludes reserves related to the Legacy Portfolio.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

OVERVIEW

Liquidity refers to the ability to generate sufficient cash resources to meet our payment obligations. It is defined as cash and unencumbered assets that can be monetized in a short period of time at a reasonable cost. We endeavor to manage our liquidity prudently through various risk committees, policies and procedures, and a stress testing and liquidity risk framework established by our Treasury group with oversight by Enterprise Risk Management (ERM). Our liquidity risk framework is designed to manage liquidity at both AIG Parent and its subsidiaries to meet our financial obligations for a minimum of six months under a liquidity stress scenario.

See Part II Item 7. MD&A — Enterprise Risk Management — Risk Appetite, Limits, Identification, and Measurement and Enterprise Risk Management — Liquidity Risk Management in the 2019 Annual Report for additional information.

Capital refers to the long-term financial resources available to support the operation of our businesses, fund business growth, and cover financial and operational needs that arise from adverse circumstances. Our primary source of ongoing capital generation is derived from the profitability of our insurance subsidiaries. We must comply with numerous constraints on our minimum capital positions. These constraints drive the requirements for capital adequacy at AIG and the individual businesses and are based on internally-defined risk tolerances, regulatory requirements, rating agency and creditor expectations and business needs. Actual capital levels are monitored on a regular basis, and using ERM's stress testing methodology, we evaluate the capital impact of potential macroeconomic, financial and insurance stresses in relation to the relevant capital constraints of both AIG and our insurance subsidiaries.

We believe that we have sufficient liquidity and capital resources to satisfy future requirements and meet our obligations to policyholders, customers, creditors and debt-holders, including those arising from reasonably foreseeable contingencies or events.

Nevertheless, some circumstances may cause our cash or capital needs to exceed projected liquidity or readily deployable capital resources. Additional collateral calls, deterioration in investment portfolios or reserve strengthening affecting statutory surplus, higher surrenders of annuities and other policies, downgrades in credit ratings, or catastrophic losses may result in significant additional cash or capital needs and loss of sources of liquidity and capital. In addition, regulatory and other legal restrictions could limit our ability to transfer funds freely, either to or from our subsidiaries.

Depending on market conditions, regulatory and rating agency considerations and other factors, we may take various liability and capital management actions. Liability management actions may include, but are not limited to, repurchasing or redeeming outstanding debt, issuing new debt or engaging in debt exchange offers. Capital management actions may include, but are not limited to, issuing preferred stock, paying dividends to our shareholders and AIG Common Stock, par value \$2.50 per share (AIG Common Stock) and/or warrant repurchases.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES HIGHLIGHTS

SOURCES

AIG Parent Funding from Subsidiaries

During the first quarter of 2020, AIG Parent received \$397 million in dividends and loan repayments from subsidiaries. Of this amount, \$240 million consisted of dividends in the form of cash and fixed maturity securities from our General Insurance companies and \$157 million consisted of dividends and loan repayments in the form of cash from our Life and Retirement companies.

AIG Parent also received a net amount of \$459 million in tax sharing payments in the form of cash from our insurance businesses in the first quarter of 2020. The tax sharing payments may be subject to further adjustment in future periods.

Revolving Credit Facility

On March 20, 2020, AIG Parent borrowed \$1.3 billion under its \$4.5 billion committed, revolving syndicated credit facility.

USES

Debt Reduction

In March 2020, we redeemed \$350 million aggregate principal amount of our 4.35% Callable Notes Due 2045.

We also made other repurchases of and repayments on debt instruments of approximately \$560 million during the first quarter of 2020. AIG Parent made interest payments on our debt instruments totaling \$226 million during the first quarter of 2020.

Dividend

We paid a cash dividend of \$365.625 per share on AIG's Series A 5.85% Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock (Series A Preferred Stock) during the first quarter of 2020 totaling \$7 million.

We paid a cash dividend of \$0.32 per share on AIG Common Stock during the first quarter of 2020 totaling \$276 million.

Repurchase of Common Stock

We repurchased approximately 12 million shares of AIG Common Stock during the first quarter of 2020, for an aggregate purchase price of \$500 million, under an accelerated stock repurchase (ASR) agreement executed in February 2020.

ANALYSIS OF SOURCES AND USES OF CASH

The following table presents selected data from AIG's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows:

Three Months Ended March 31,				
(in millions)			2020	2019
Sources:				
Changes in policyholder contract balances	\$	642	\$	1,434
Issuance of long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities		673		1,449
Borrowings under syndicated credit facility		1,300		-
Issuance of preferred stock, net of issuance costs		-		485
Net cash provided by other financing activities		-		263
Total sources		2,615		3,631
Uses:				
Net cash used in operating activities		(14)		(976)
Net cash used in other investing activities		(633)		(1,979)
Repayments of long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities		(884)		(589)
Purchase of common stock		(500)		-
Dividends paid on preferred stock		(7)		-
Dividends paid on common stock		(276)		(278)
Net cash provided by (used in) other financing activities		(288)		-
Total uses		(2,602)		(3,822)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and restricted cash		10		12
Increase (decrease) in cash and restricted cash	\$	23	\$	(179)

The following table presents a summary of AIG's Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows:

Three Months Ended March 31,				
(in millions)			2020	2019
Summary:				
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$	(14)	\$	(976)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(633)		(1,979)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		660		2,764
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and restricted cash		10		12
Net Increase (decrease) in cash and restricted cash		23		(179)
Cash and restricted cash at beginning of year		3,287		3,358
Change in cash of businesses held for sale		9		-
Cash and restricted cash at end of period	\$	3,319	\$	3,179

Operating Cash Flow Activities

Insurance companies generally receive most premiums in advance of the payment of claims or policy benefits. The ability of insurance companies to generate positive cash flow is affected by the frequency and severity of losses under their insurance policies, policy retention rates and operating expenses.

Interest payments totaled \$323 million in the first quarter of 2020 compared to \$315 million in the first quarter of 2019. Excluding interest payments, AIG had operating cash inflows of \$309 million in the first quarter of 2020 compared to operating cash outflows of \$661 million in the first quarter of 2019.

Investing Cash Flow Activities

Net cash used in investing activities in the first quarter of 2020 was \$633 million compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$2.0 billion in the first quarter of 2019.

Financing Cash Flow Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities in the first quarter of 2020 reflected:

- approximately \$1.3 billion inflow from AIG's committed, revolving syndicated credit facility;
- approximately \$276 million in the aggregate to pay a dividend of \$0.32 per share on AIG Common Stock;
- approximately \$7 million to pay a dividend of \$365.625 per share on AIG's Series A Preferred Stock;
- \$500 million to repurchase approximately 12 million shares of AIG Common Stock; and
- approximately \$211 million in net outflows from the issuance and repayment of long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities.

Net cash provided by financing activities in the first quarter of 2019 reflected:

- approximately \$278 million in the aggregate to pay a dividend of \$0.32 per share on AIG Common Stock;
- approximately \$860 million in net inflows from the issuance and repayment of long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities; and
- approximately \$485 million inflow from the issuance of AIG's Series A Preferred Stock.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES OF AIG PARENT AND SUBSIDIARIES

AIG Parent

As of March 31, 2020, AIG Parent had approximately \$10.7 billion in liquidity sources. AIG Parent's liquidity sources are primarily held in the form of cash, short-term investments and publicly traded, investment grade rated fixed maturity securities and also include a committed, revolving syndicated credit facility. Fixed maturity securities primarily include U.S. government and government sponsored entity securities, U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities, corporate and municipal bonds and certain other highly rated securities. AIG Parent actively manages its assets and liabilities in terms of products, counterparties and duration. Based upon an assessment of funding needs, the liquidity sources can be readily monetized through sales or repurchase agreements or contributed as admitted assets to regulated insurance companies. AIG Parent liquidity is monitored through the use of various internal liquidity risk measures. AIG Parent's primary sources of liquidity are dividends, distributions, loans and other payments from subsidiaries and credit facilities. AIG Parent's primary uses of liquidity are for debt service, capital and liability management, and operating expenses.

We believe that we have sufficient liquidity and capital resources to satisfy our reasonably foreseeable future requirements and meet our obligations to our creditors, debt-holders and insurance company subsidiaries. We expect to access the debt and preferred equity markets from time to time to meet funding requirements as needed.

We utilize our capital resources to support our businesses, with the majority of capital allocated to our insurance operations. Should we have or generate more capital than is needed to support our business strategies (including organic growth or acquisition opportunities) or mitigate risks inherent to our business, we may develop plans to distribute such capital to shareholders via dividends or AIG Common Stock repurchase authorizations or deploy such capital towards liability management.

In the normal course, it is expected that a portion of the capital released by our insurance operations, by our other operations or through the utilization of AIG's deferred tax assets may be available to support our business strategies, for distribution to shareholders or for liability management.

In developing plans to distribute capital, AIG considers a number of factors, including, but not limited to: AIG's business and strategic plans, expectations for capital generation and utilization, AIG's funding capacity and capital resources in comparison to internal benchmarks, as well as rating agency expectations, regulatory standards and internal stress tests for capital.

The following table presents AIG Parent's liquidity sources:

<i>(in millions)</i>	As of March 31, 2020	As of December 31, 2019
Cash and short-term investments ^(a)	\$ 5,112	\$ 2,804
Unencumbered fixed maturity securities ^(b)	2,376	4,777
Total AIG Parent liquidity	7,488	7,581
Available capacity under committed, syndicated credit facility ^(c)	3,200	4,500
Total AIG Parent liquidity sources	\$ 10,688	\$ 12,081

(a) Cash and short-term investments include reverse repurchase agreements totaling \$3.0 billion and \$2.1 billion as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

(b) Unencumbered securities consist of publicly traded, investment grade rated fixed maturity securities. Fixed maturity securities primarily include U.S. government and government sponsored entity securities, U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities, corporate and municipal bonds and certain other highly rated securities.

(c) For additional information relating to this committed, syndicated credit facility see Credit Facilities below.

Insurance Companies

We expect that our insurance companies will be able to continue to satisfy reasonably foreseeable future liquidity requirements and meet their obligations, including those arising from reasonably foreseeable contingencies or events, through cash from operations and, to the extent necessary, monetization of invested assets. Our insurance companies' liquidity resources are primarily held in the form of cash, short-term investments and publicly traded, investment grade rated fixed maturity securities.

Each of our material insurance companies' liquidity is monitored through various internal liquidity risk measures. The primary sources of liquidity are premiums, fees, reinsurance recoverables and investment income and maturities. The primary uses of liquidity are paid losses, reinsurance payments, benefit claims, surrenders, withdrawals, interest payments, dividends, expenses, investment purchases and collateral requirements.

Our General Insurance companies may require additional funding to meet capital or liquidity needs under certain circumstances. Large catastrophes may require us to provide additional support to our affected operations. Downgrades in our credit ratings could put pressure on the insurer financial strength ratings of our subsidiaries, which could result in non-renewals or cancellations by policyholders and adversely affect a subsidiary's ability to meet its own obligations. Increases in market interest rates may adversely affect the financial strength ratings of our subsidiaries, as rating agency capital models may reduce the amount of available capital relative to required capital. Other potential events that could cause a liquidity strain include an economic collapse of a nation or region significant to our operations, nationalization, catastrophic terrorist acts, pandemics or other events causing economic or political upheaval.

For a discussion regarding risks associated with COVID-19, see Part II Item 1A –Risk Factors – COVID-19 is adversely affecting, and is expected to continue to adversely affect, financial condition and results of operations, and its ultimate impact will depend on future developments that are uncertain and cannot be predicted, including the scope and duration of the crisis and actions taken by governmental and regulatory authorities in response thereto.

Management believes that because of the size and liquidity of our Life and Retirement companies' investment portfolios, normal deviations from projected claim or surrender experience would not create significant liquidity risk. Furthermore, our Life and Retirement companies' products contain certain features that mitigate surrender risk, including surrender charges. However, in times of extreme capital markets disruption, liquidity needs could outpace resources. As part of their risk management framework, our Life and Retirement companies continue to evaluate and, where appropriate, pursue strategies and programs to improve their liquidity position and facilitate their ability to maintain a fully invested asset portfolio.

Certain of our U.S. insurance companies are members of the FHLBs in their respective districts. Borrowings from FHLBs are used to supplement liquidity or for other uses deemed appropriate by management. Our U.S. General Insurance companies had no outstanding borrowings from FHLBs at both March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019. Our U.S. Life and Retirement companies had \$3.6 billion and \$3.5 billion which were due to FHLBs in their respective districts at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively, under funding agreements issued through our Individual Retirement, Group Retirement and Institutional Markets operating segments, which were reported in Policyholder contract deposits. Proceeds from funding agreements are generally invested in fixed income securities and other investments intended to generate spread income. These investment contracts do not have mortality or morbidity risk and are similar to GICs. In addition, our U.S. Life and Retirement companies had no outstanding borrowings in the form of cash advances from FHLBs at both March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Certain of our U.S. Life and Retirement companies have programs, which began in 2012, that lend securities from their investment portfolio to supplement liquidity or for other uses as deemed appropriate by management. Under these programs, these U.S. Life and Retirement companies lend securities to financial institutions and receive cash as collateral equal to 102 percent of the fair value of the loaned securities. Cash collateral received is invested in short-term investments or partially used for short-term liquidity purposes.

Additionally, the aggregate amount of securities that a Life and Retirement company is able to lend under its program at any time is limited to five percent of its general account statutory-basis admitted assets. Our U.S. Life and Retirement companies had \$2.6 billion and \$2.8 billion of securities subject to these agreements at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively, and \$2.9 billion of liabilities to borrowers for collateral received at both March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

AIG generally manages capital between AIG Parent and our insurance companies through internal, Board-approved policies and limits, as well as management standards. In addition, AIG Parent has unconditional capital maintenance agreements (CMAs) in place with certain subsidiaries. Nevertheless, regulatory and other legal restrictions could limit our ability to transfer capital freely, either to or from our subsidiaries.

In February 2018, AIG Parent entered into a CMA with Fortitude Re. Among other things, the CMA provides that AIG Parent will maintain available statutory capital and surplus in each of Fortitude Re's long term business fund and general business account at or above a stress threshold percentage of its projected enhanced capital requirement in respect of the applicable fund, as defined under Bermuda law. As of March 31, 2020, the stress threshold percentage under this CMA was 125 percent.

AIG Parent and/or certain subsidiaries are parties to several letter of credit agreements with various financial institutions, which issue letters of credit from time to time in support of our insurance companies. These letters of credit are subject to reimbursement by AIG Parent and/or certain subsidiaries in the event of a drawdown by our insurance companies. Letters of credit issued in support of the General Insurance companies totaled approximately \$3.0 billion at March 31, 2020. Letters of credit issued in support of the Life and Retirement companies totaled approximately \$852 million at March 31, 2020. Letters of credit issued in support of Fortitude Re totaled \$550 million at March 31, 2020.

In the first quarter of 2020, our General Insurance companies collectively paid a total of approximately \$240 million in dividends in the form of cash and fixed maturity securities to AIG Parent. The fixed maturity securities primarily included U.S. treasuries.

In the first quarter of 2020, our Life and Retirement companies collectively paid a total of approximately \$157 million in dividends and loan repayments in the form of cash to AIG Parent.

Tax Matters

If the settlement agreements in principle are concluded in our ongoing dispute related to the disallowance of foreign tax credits associated with cross border financing transactions, we will be required to make a payment to the U.S. Treasury. Although we can provide no assurance regarding whether the non-binding settlements will be finalized, the amount we currently expect to pay based on current proposed settlement terms is approximately \$1.7 billion, including obligations of AIG Parent and subsidiaries. This amount is net of payments previously made with respect to cross border financing transactions involving matters dating back to 1997 and other matters largely related to the same tax years. There remains uncertainty with regard to whether the settlements in principle will ultimately be approved by the relevant authorities as well as the amount and timing of any potential payment(s) or prepayment(s), one or more of which could be made as early as the third quarter of 2020. AIG has waived assessment on certain amounts and the IRS will seek payment through a Notice and Demand for Payment once their administrative steps are completed.

For additional information regarding this matter see Note 15 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

CREDIT FACILITIES

We maintain a committed, revolving syndicated credit facility (the Facility) as a potential source of liquidity for general corporate purposes. The Facility provides for aggregate commitments by the bank syndicate to provide unsecured revolving loans and/or standby letters of credit of up to \$4.5 billion without any limits on the type of borrowings and is scheduled to expire in June 2022.

To further increase AIG Parent liquidity, on March 20, 2020, we borrowed \$1.3 billion under the Facility. As of March 31, 2020, a total of \$3.2 billion remains available under the Facility. Our ability to utilize the Facility is not contingent on our credit ratings. However, our ability to utilize the Facility is conditioned on the satisfaction of certain legal, operating, administrative and financial covenants and other requirements contained in the Facility. These include covenants relating to our maintenance of a specified total consolidated net worth and total consolidated debt to total consolidated capitalization. Failure to satisfy these and other requirements contained in the Facility would restrict our access to the Facility and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity. We expect to utilize the Facility from time to time, and may use the proceeds for general corporate purposes.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table summarizes contractual obligations in total, and by remaining maturity:

March 31, 2020			Payments due by Period				
		Total	Remainder of	2021 -	2023 -		
(in millions)		Payments	2020	2022	2024	2025	Thereafter
Insurance operations							
Loss reserves ^(a)	\$	80,491	\$ 16,073	\$ 22,020	\$ 11,578	\$ 3,758	\$ 27,062
Insurance and investment contract liabilities		278,559	14,343	32,084	30,227	13,733	188,172
Borrowings		1,344	121	228	-	-	995
Syndicated credit facility		-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest payments on borrowings		778	25	99	99	50	505
Other long-term obligations		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$	361,172	\$ 30,562	\$ 54,431	\$ 41,904	\$ 17,541	\$ 216,734
Other							
Insurance and investment contract liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	\$	23,879	\$ 1,384	\$ 3,216	\$ 2,824	\$ 1,931	\$ 14,524
Syndicated credit facility		1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-
Interest payments on borrowings		13,585	780	1,796	1,582	731	8,696
Other long-term obligations		420	112	200	96	-	12
Total	\$	39,184	\$ 3,576	\$ 5,212	\$ 4,502	\$ 2,662	\$ 23,232
Consolidated							
Loss reserves ^(a)	\$	80,491	\$ 16,073	\$ 22,020	\$ 11,578	\$ 3,758	\$ 27,062
Insurance and investment contract liabilities		278,559	14,343	32,084	30,227	13,733	188,172
Borrowings		25,223	1,505	3,444	2,824	1,931	15,519
Syndicated credit facility		1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-
Interest payments on borrowings		14,363	805	1,895	1,681	781	9,201
Other long-term obligations ^(b)		420	112	200	96	-	12
Total^(c)	\$	400,356	\$ 34,138	\$ 59,643	\$ 46,406	\$ 20,203	\$ 239,966

(a) Represents loss reserves, undiscounted and gross of reinsurance.

(b) Primarily includes contracts to purchase future services and other capital expenditures.

(c) Does not reflect unrecognized tax benefits of \$4.8 billion. See Note 15 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Loss Reserves

Loss reserves relate to our General Insurance companies and represent estimates of future loss and loss adjustment expense payments based on historical loss development payment patterns. Due to the significance of the assumptions used, the payments by period presented above could be materially different from actual required payments. We believe that our General Insurance companies maintain adequate financial resources to meet the actual required payments under these obligations.

Insurance and Investment Contract Liabilities

Insurance and investment contract liabilities, including GIC liabilities, relate to our Life and Retirement companies. These liabilities include various investment-type products with contractually scheduled maturities, including periodic payments. These liabilities also include benefit and claim liabilities, of which a significant portion represents policies and contracts that do not have stated contractual maturity dates and may not result in any future payment obligations. For these policies and contracts (i) we are not currently making payments until the occurrence of an insurable event, such as death or disability, (ii) payments are conditional on survivorship or (iii) payment may occur due to a surrender or other non-scheduled event beyond our control.

We have made significant assumptions to determine the estimated undiscounted cash flows of these contractual policy benefits. These assumptions include mortality, morbidity, future lapse rates, expenses, investment returns and interest crediting rates, offset by expected future deposits and premiums on in-force policies. Due to the significance of the assumptions, the periodic amounts presented could be materially different from actual required payments. The amounts presented in this table are undiscounted and exceed the future policy benefits and policyholder contract deposits included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

We believe that our Life and Retirement companies have adequate financial resources to meet the payments actually required under these obligations. These subsidiaries have substantial liquidity in the form of cash and short-term investments. In addition, our Life and Retirement companies maintain significant levels of investment grade rated fixed maturity securities, including substantial holdings in government and corporate bonds, and could seek to monetize those holdings in the event operating cash flows are

insufficient. We expect liquidity needs related to GIC liabilities to be funded through cash flows generated from maturities and sales of invested assets.

Borrowings

Our borrowings exclude those incurred by consolidated investments and include hybrid financial instrument liabilities recorded at fair value. We expect to repay the long-term debt maturities and interest accrued on borrowings by AIG through maturing investments and dispositions of invested assets, future cash flows from operations, cash flows generated from invested assets, future debt or preferred stock issuance and other financing arrangements. Borrowings supported by assets of AIG include various notes and bonds payable as well as GIAs that are supported by cash and investments held by AIG Parent and certain non-insurance subsidiaries for the repayment of those obligations.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS AND COMMERCIAL COMMITMENTS

The following table summarizes Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Commercial Commitments in total, and by remaining maturity:

March 31, 2020		Amount of Commitment Expiring				
(in millions)	Total Amounts Committed	Remainder of 2020	2021 - 2022	2023 - 2024	2025	Thereafter
Insurance operations						
Guarantees:						
Standby letters of credit	\$ 163	\$ 144	\$ 8	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11
Guarantees of indebtedness	59	55	4	-	-	-
All other guarantees ^(a)	23	4	19	-	-	-
Commitments:						
Investment commitments ^(b)	6,482	2,221	3,332	890	35	4
Commitments to extend credit	3,257	717	1,589	657	148	146
Letters of credit	2	2	-	-	-	-
Other commercial commitments	11	3	5	3	-	-
Total^(c)	\$ 9,997	\$ 3,146	\$ 4,957	\$ 1,550	\$ 183	\$ 161
Other						
Guarantees:						
Liquidity facilities ^(d)	\$ 74	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 74
Standby letters of credit	80	80	-	-	-	-
All other guarantees	403	403	-	-	-	-
Commitments:						
Investment commitments ^(b)	393	88	164	117	-	24
Commitments to extend credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Letters of credit	11	11	-	-	-	-
Total^{(c)(e)}	\$ 961	\$ 582	\$ 164	\$ 117	\$ -	\$ 98
Consolidated						
Guarantees:						
Liquidity facilities ^(d)	\$ 74	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 74
Standby letters of credit	243	224	8	-	-	11
Guarantees of indebtedness	59	55	4	-	-	-
All other guarantees ^(a)	426	407	19	-	-	-
Commitments:						
Investment commitments ^(b)	6,875	2,309	3,496	1,007	35	28
Commitments to extend credit	3,257	717	1,589	657	148	146
Letters of credit	13	13	-	-	-	-
Other commercial commitments	11	3	5	3	-	-
Total^{(c)(e)}	\$ 10,958	\$ 3,728	\$ 5,121	\$ 1,667	\$ 183	\$ 259

(a) Excludes potential amounts for indemnification obligations included in asset sales agreements. For further information on indemnification obligations see Note 11 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

(b) Includes commitments to invest in private equity funds, hedge funds and other funds and commitments to purchase and develop real estate in the United States and abroad. The commitments to invest in private equity funds, hedge funds and other funds are called at the discretion of each fund, as needed for funding new investments or expenses of the fund. The expiration of these commitments is estimated in the table above based on the expected life cycle of the related fund, consistent with past trends of requirements for funding. Investors under these commitments are primarily insurance and real estate subsidiaries.

- (c) Does not include guarantees, CMAs or other support arrangements among AIG consolidated entities.
- (d) Primarily represents liquidity facilities provided in connection with certain municipal swap transactions and collateralized bond obligations.
- (e) Excludes commitments with respect to pension plans. The remaining annual pension contribution for 2020 is expected to be approximately \$47 million for U.S. and non-U.S. plans.

Arrangements with Variable Interest Entities

We enter into various arrangements with variable interest entities (VIEs) in the normal course of business, and we consolidate a VIE when we are the primary beneficiary of the entity.

For a further discussion of our involvement with VIEs see Note 8 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Indemnification Agreements

We are subject to financial guarantees and indemnity arrangements in connection with our sales of businesses. These arrangements may be triggered by declines in asset values, specified business contingencies, the realization of contingent liabilities, litigation developments, or breaches of representations, warranties or covenants provided by us. These arrangements are typically subject to time limitations, defined by contract or by operation of law, such as by prevailing statutes of limitation. Depending on the specific terms of the arrangements, the maximum potential obligation may or may not be subject to contractual limitations.

For additional information regarding our indemnification agreements see Note 11 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

We have recorded liabilities for certain of these arrangements where it is possible to estimate them. These liabilities are not material in the aggregate. We are unable to develop a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential payout under some of these arrangements. Overall, we believe that it is unlikely we will have to make any material payments under these arrangements.

DEBT

The following table provides the rollforward of AIG's total debt outstanding:

Three Months Ended March 31, (in millions)	Balance at December 31, 2019	Issuances	Maturities and Repayments	Effect of Foreign Exchange	Other Changes	Balance at March 31, 2020
Debt issued or guaranteed by AIG:						
AIG general borrowings:						
Notes and bonds payable	\$ 20,467	\$ -	\$ (350)	\$ (79)	\$ 10	\$ 20,048
Junior subordinated debt	1,542	-	-	(8)	-	1,534
AIG Japan Holdings Kabushiki Kaisha	344	-	-	5	-	349
AIGLH notes and bonds payable	282	-	-	-	-	282
AIGLH junior subordinated debt	361	-	-	-	-	361
Validus notes and bonds payable	353	-	-	-	(1)	352
Total AIG general borrowings	23,349	-	(350)	(82)	9	22,926
AIG borrowings supported by assets:^(a)						
Series AIGFP matched notes and bonds payable	21	-	-	-	-	21
GIAs, at fair value	2,003	34	(31)	-	209 ^(b)	2,215
Notes and bonds payable, at fair value	59	-	(2)	-	4 ^(b)	61
Total AIG borrowings supported by assets	2,083	34	(33)	-	213	2,297
Total debt issued or guaranteed by AIG	25,432	34	(383)	(82)	222	25,223
Other subsidiaries' notes, bonds, loans and mortgages payable - not guaranteed by AIG	47	4	(6)	-	-	45
Total long-term debt	25,479	38	(389)	(82)	222	25,268
Syndicated credit facility ^(c)	-	1,300	-	-	-	1,300
Debt of consolidated investment entities - not guaranteed by AIG ^(d)	9,871	635	(521)	(27)	184 ^(e)	10,142
Total debt	\$ 35,350	\$ 1,973	\$ (910)	\$ (109)	\$ 406	\$ 36,710

(a) AIG Parent guarantees all such debt, except for Series AIGFP matched notes and bonds payable, which are direct obligations of AIG Parent. Collateral posted to third parties was \$1.5 billion at both March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019. This collateral primarily consists of securities of the U.S. government and government sponsored entities and generally cannot be replighted or resold by the counterparties.

(b) Primarily represents adjustments to the fair value of debt.

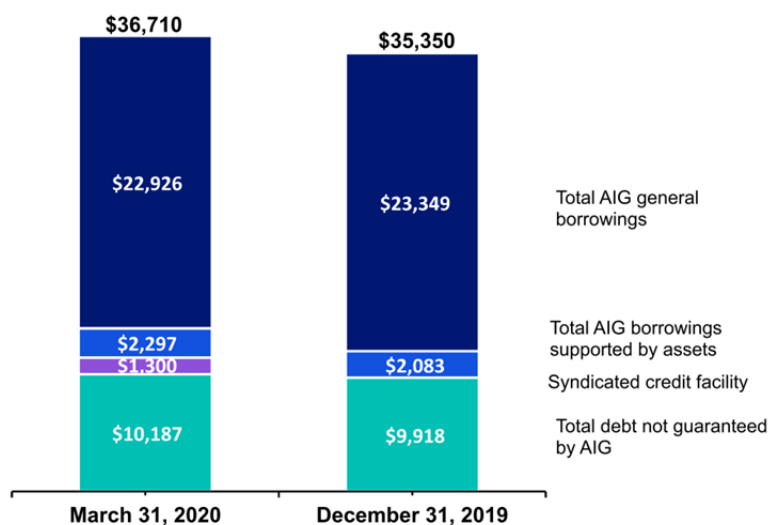
(c) Syndicated credit facility is reported in Other liabilities in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(d) At March 31, 2020, includes debt of consolidated investment entities related to real estate investments of \$3.1 billion, affordable housing partnership investments of \$2.2 billion and other securitization vehicles of \$4.8 billion. At December 31, 2019, includes debt of consolidated investment entities related to real estate investments of \$3.2 billion, affordable housing partnership investments of \$2.1 billion and other securitization vehicles of \$4.6 billion.

(e) Includes the effect of consolidating previously unconsolidated partnerships.

TOTAL DEBT OUTSTANDING

(in millions)



Debt Maturities

The following table summarizes maturing long-term debt and syndicated credit facility at March 31, 2020 of AIG for the next four quarters:

	Second Quarter 2020	Third Quarter 2020	Fourth Quarter 2020	First Quarter 2021	Total
(in millions)					
AIG general borrowings	\$ 121	\$ 638	\$ 708	\$ 1,499	\$ 2,966
AIG borrowings supported by assets	8	27	3	2	40
Other subsidiaries' notes, bonds, loans and mortgages payable	40	-	-	-	40
Syndicated credit facility	1,300	-	-	-	1,300
Total	\$ 1,469	\$ 665	\$ 711	\$ 1,501	\$ 4,346

The following table presents maturities of long-term debt (including unamortized original issue discount, hedge accounting valuation adjustments and fair value adjustments, when applicable) and syndicated credit facility:

March 31, 2020 (in millions)	Total	Remainder 2020	2021	2022	Year Ending 2023	2024	2025	Thereafter
Debt issued or guaranteed by AIG:								
AIG general borrowings:								
Notes and bonds payable	\$ 20,048	\$ 1,346	\$ 1,499	\$ 1,511	\$ 1,553	\$ 998	\$ 1,258	\$ 11,883
Junior subordinated debt	1,534	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,534
AIG Japan Holdings Kabushiki Kaisha	349	121	228	-	-	-	-	-
AIGLH notes and bonds payable	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	282
AIGLH junior subordinated debt	361	-	-	-	-	-	-	361
Validus notes and bonds payable	352	-	-	-	-	-	-	352
Total AIG general borrowings	22,926	1,467	1,727	1,511	1,553	998	1,258	14,412
AIG borrowings supported by assets:								
Series AIGFP matched notes and bonds payable	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
GIAs, at fair value	2,215	38	154	52	126	147	673	1,025
Notes and bonds payable, at fair value	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
Total AIG borrowings supported by assets	2,297	38	154	52	126	147	673	1,107
Total debt issued or guaranteed by AIG	25,223	1,505	1,881	1,563	1,679	1,145	1,931	15,519
Debt not guaranteed by AIG:								
Other subsidiaries notes, bonds, loans and mortgages payable	45	40	2	1	1	1	-	-
Total debt not guaranteed by AIG	45	40	2	1	1	1	-	-
Syndicated credit facility	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 26,568	\$ 2,845	\$ 1,883	\$ 1,564	\$ 1,680	\$ 1,146	\$ 1,931	\$ 15,519

CREDIT RATINGS

Credit ratings estimate a company's ability to meet its obligations and may directly affect the cost and availability of financing to that company. The following table presents the credit ratings of AIG and certain of its subsidiaries as of the date of this filing. Figures in parentheses indicate the relative ranking of the ratings within the agency's rating categories; that ranking refers only to the major rating category and not to the modifiers assigned by the rating agencies.

	Short-Term Debt		Senior Long-Term Debt		
	Moody's	S&P	Moody's ^(a)	S&P ^(b)	Fitch ^(c)
American International Group, Inc.	P-2 (2nd of 3) Stable Outlook	A-2 (2nd of 8)	Baa 1 (4th of 9) Stable Outlook	BBB+ (4th of 9) Stable Outlook	BBB+ (4th of 9) Stable Outlook
AIG Financial Products Corp. ^(d)	P-2 Stable Outlook	A-2	Baa 1 Stable Outlook	BBB+ Stable Outlook	

(a) Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2 and 3 to the generic rating categories to show relative position within the rating categories.

(b) S&P ratings may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

(c) Fitch ratings may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

(d) AIG guarantees all obligations of AIG Financial Products Corp.

These credit ratings are current opinions of the rating agencies. They may be changed, suspended or withdrawn at any time by the rating agencies as a result of changes in, or unavailability of, information or based on other circumstances. Ratings may also be withdrawn at our request.

We are party to some agreements that contain "ratings triggers." Depending on the ratings maintained by one or more rating agencies, these triggers could result in (i) the termination or limitation of credit availability or a requirement for accelerated repayment, (ii) the termination of business contracts or (iii) a requirement to post collateral for the benefit of counterparties.

In the event of a downgrade of AIG's long-term senior debt ratings, AIGFP and certain other AIG entities would be required to post additional collateral under some derivative and other transactions, or certain of the counterparties of AIGFP or of such other AIG entities would be permitted to terminate such transactions early.

The actual amount of collateral that we would be required to post to counterparties in the event of such downgrades, or the aggregate amount of payments that we could be required to make, depends on market conditions, the fair value of outstanding affected transactions and other factors prevailing at the time of the downgrade.

For a discussion of the effects of downgrades in our credit ratings see Note 9 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors – Liquidity, Capital and Credit in our 2019 Annual Report.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH RATINGS

Financial Strength ratings estimate an insurance company's ability to pay its obligations under an insurance policy. The following table presents the ratings of our significant insurance subsidiaries as of the date of this filing.

	A.M. Best	S&P	Fitch	Moody's
National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.	A	A+	A	A2
Lexington Insurance Company	A	A+	A	A2
American Home Assurance Company (U.S.)	A	A+	A	A2
American General Life Insurance Company	A	A+	A+	A2
The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company	A	A+	A+	A2
United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York	A	A+	A+	A2
AIG Europe S.A.	NR	A+	NR	A2
American International Group UK Ltd.	A	A+	NR	A2
AIG General Insurance Co. Ltd.	NR	A+	NR	NR
Validus Reinsurance, Ltd.	A	A	NR	A2

These financial strength ratings are current opinions of the rating agencies. They may be changed, suspended or withdrawn at any time by the rating agencies as a result of changes in, or unavailability of, information or based on other circumstances.

For a discussion of the effects of downgrades in our financial strength ratings see Note 9 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors – Liquidity, Capital and Credit in our 2019 Annual Report.

REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

For a discussion of our regulation and supervision by different regulatory authorities in the United States and abroad, including with respect to our liquidity and capital resources see Part I, Item 1. Business — Regulation and Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors — Regulation in our 2019 Annual Report, and Regulatory Environment below in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

DIVIDENDS

On February 12, 2020, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG Common Stock of \$0.32 per share, payable on March 30, 2020 to shareholders of record on March 16, 2020. On May 4, 2020, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG Common Stock of \$0.32 per share, payable on June 29, 2020 to shareholders of record on June 15, 2020.

On February 12, 2020, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG's Series A Preferred Stock of \$365.625 per share, payable on March 16, 2020 to holders of record on February 28, 2020. On May 4, 2020, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG's Series A Preferred Stock of \$365.625 per share, payable on June 15, 2020 to holders of record on May 29, 2020.

The payment of any future dividends will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on various factors, as discussed further in Note 12 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

REPURCHASES OF AIG COMMON STOCK

Our Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of shares of AIG Common Stock and warrants to purchase shares of AIG Common Stock through a series of actions. On February 13, 2019, our Board of Directors authorized an additional increase to its previous repurchase authorization of AIG Common Stock of approximately \$1.5 billion. As of May 4, 2020, \$1.5 billion remained under the authorization.

During the first quarter of 2020, we repurchased approximately 12 million shares of AIG Common Stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$500 million under ASR agreement executed in February 2020 with a third-party financial institution.

Shares may be repurchased from time to time in the open market, private purchases, through forward, derivative, accelerated repurchase or automatic repurchase transactions or otherwise (including through the purchase of warrants). Certain of our share repurchases have been and may from time to time be effected through Exchange Act Rule 10b5-1 repurchase plans. The timing of any future share repurchases will depend on market conditions, our business and strategic plans, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and other factors, as discussed further in Note 12 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

DIVIDEND RESTRICTIONS

Payments of dividends to AIG by its insurance subsidiaries are subject to certain restrictions imposed by regulatory authorities.

For a discussion of restrictions on payments of dividends by our subsidiaries see Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2019 Annual Report.

Enterprise Risk Management

Risk management includes the identification and measurement of various forms of risk, the establishment of risk thresholds and the creation of processes intended to maintain risks within these thresholds while optimizing returns. We consider risk management an integral part of managing our core businesses and a key element of our approach to corporate governance.

OVERVIEW

We have an integrated process for managing risks throughout our organization in accordance with our firm-wide risk appetite. Our Board of Directors has oversight responsibility for the management of risk. Our Enterprise Risk Management Department supervises and integrates the risk management functions in each of our business units, providing senior management with a consolidated view of AIG's major risk positions. Within each business unit, senior leaders and executives approve risk-taking policies and targeted risk tolerance within the framework provided by ERM. ERM supports our businesses and management by embedding risk management in our key day-to-day business processes and in identifying, assessing, quantifying, monitoring, reporting, and mitigating the risks taken by our businesses and AIG overall. Nevertheless, our risk management efforts may not always be successful and material adverse effects on our business, results of operations, cash flows, liquidity or financial condition may occur.

AIG employs a Three Lines of Defense model. AIG's business leaders assume full accountability for the risks and controls in their operating units, and ERM performs a review, challenge and oversight function. The third line consists of our Internal Audit Group that provides independent assurance for AIG's Board.

For a further discussion of AIG's risk management program see Part II, Item 7. MD&A — Enterprise Risk Management in the 2019 Annual Report.

As of March 31, 2020, there have been no material changes in our economic exposure to market risk from December 31, 2019, a description of which may be found in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, for the year ended December 31, 2019, Item 7A. "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk," filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. *See Item 1A, "Risk Factors" included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K on how difficult conditions in the financial markets and the economy generally may materially adversely affect our business and results of our operations.*

Regulatory Environment

OVERVIEW

Our operations around the world are subject to regulation by many different types of regulatory authorities, including insurance, securities, derivatives, investment advisory and thrift regulators in the United States and abroad. The insurance and financial services industries generally have been subject to heightened regulatory scrutiny and supervision in recent years.

Our insurance subsidiaries are subject to regulation and supervision by the states and jurisdictions in which they do business. We expect that the domestic and international regulations applicable to us and our regulated entities will continue to evolve for the foreseeable future.

In particular, significant legislative and regulatory activity has occurred at both the U.S. federal and state levels, as well as globally, in response to COVID-19 and its impact on insurance consumers. For example, legislative and regulatory measures are currently being contemplated at the federal level and in a number of U.S. states, including New York, to expand coverages beyond our policy language, in some cases with retroactive effect. Many states have issued regulations or guidance requiring insurers to offer accommodations to policyholders adversely impacted by COVID-19, including requirements to defer payment of, or refund, premiums, postpone policy lapses, and have sought information and data from insurers on a number of topics, including operational preparedness, policyholder data, and other matters. A number of states have also passed legislation or issued other guidance that creates a presumption of coverage under workers' compensation insurance for certain people impacted by COVID-19. In most cases, the presumption applies to first responders and medical professionals, with efforts underway in some states to further expand the scope of the presumption. Members of the U.S. Congress have held discussions and sought information with respect to business interruption, travel and other insurance lines impacted by the COVID-19 crisis and have floated a number of potential loss-sharing programs, some of which contemplate participation by insurers. In the EU and UK, insurance regulators have issued recommendations or requirements for insurance groups subject to their jurisdiction to temporarily suspend discretionary dividend payments and share buybacks for the benefit of shareholders, and variable remuneration policies such as cash bonuses. We cannot predict what form legal and regulatory responses to concerns about COVID-19 and related public health issues will take, or how such responses will impact our business. We continue to actively monitor these developments and to cooperate fully with all government authorities as they develop their responses.

In addition to the information set forth in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, our regulatory status is also discussed in Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors — COVID-19 is adversely affecting, and is expected to continue to adversely affect, our business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ultimate impact will depend on future developments that are uncertain and cannot be predicted, including the scope and duration of the crisis and actions taken by governmental and regulatory authorities in response thereto, and Part I, Item 1. Business – Regulation, Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors – Regulation and Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2019 Annual Report.

Glossary

Accident year The annual calendar accounting period in which loss events occurred, regardless of when the losses are actually reported, booked or paid.

Accident year combined ratio, as adjusted The combined ratio excluding catastrophe losses and related reinstatement premiums, prior year development, net of premium adjustments, and the impact of reserve discounting.

Accident year loss ratio, as adjusted The loss ratio excluding catastrophe losses and related reinstatement premiums, prior year development, net of premium adjustments, and the impact of reserve discounting.

Acquisition ratio Acquisition costs divided by net premiums earned. Acquisition costs are those costs incurred to acquire new and renewal insurance contracts and also include the amortization of VOBA and DAC. Acquisition costs vary with sales and include, but are not limited to, commissions, premium taxes, direct marketing costs and certain costs of personnel engaged in sales support activities such as underwriting.

Additional premium represents a premium on an insurance policy over and above the initial premium imposed at the beginning of the policy. An additional premium may be assessed if the insured's risk is found to have increased significantly.

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.

Assets under administration include assets under management and Retail Mutual Funds and Group Retirement mutual fund assets that we sell or administer.

Assets under management include assets in the general and separate accounts of our subsidiaries that support liabilities and surplus related to our life and annuity insurance products and the notional value of stable value wrap contracts.

Base Spread Net investment income excluding income from alternative investments and other enhancements, less interest credited excluding amortization of sales inducement assets.

Base Yield Net investment income excluding income from alternative investments and other enhancements, as a percentage of average base invested asset portfolio, which excludes alternative investments, other bond securities and certain other investments for which the fair value option has been elected.

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 non-GAAP measures and are used to show the amount of our net worth on a per-common share basis. 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.

Casualty insurance Insurance that is primarily associated with the losses caused by injuries to third persons, i.e., not the insured, and the legal liability imposed on the insured as a result.

Combined ratio Sum of the loss ratio and the acquisition and general operating expense ratios.

CSA Credit Support Annex A legal document generally associated with an ISDA Master Agreement that provides for collateral postings which could vary depending on ratings and threshold levels.

CVA Credit Valuation Adjustment The CVA adjusts the valuation of derivatives to account for nonperformance risk of our counterparty with respect to all net derivative assets positions. Also, the CVA reflects the fair value movement in AIGFP's asset portfolio that is attributable to credit movements only, without the impact of other market factors such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates. Finally, the CVA also accounts for our own credit risk in the fair value measurement of all derivative net liability positions and liabilities where AIG has elected the fair value option, when appropriate.

DAC Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs Deferred costs that are incremental and directly related to the successful acquisition of new business or renewal of existing business.

DAC Related to Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of Investments An adjustment to DAC and Reserves for investment-oriented products, equal to the change in DAC and Unearned Revenue amortization that would have been recorded if fixed maturity securities available for sale and also, prior to 2018, equity securities at fair value had been sold at their stated aggregate fair value and the proceeds reinvested at current yields. An adjustment to benefit reserves for investment-oriented products is also recognized to reflect the application of the benefit ratio to the accumulated assessments that would have been recorded if fixed maturity securities available for sale and also, prior to 2018, equity securities at fair value had been sold at their stated aggregate fair value and the proceeds reinvested at current yields (collectively referred to as “shadow Investment-Oriented Adjustments”).

For long-duration traditional products, significant unrealized appreciation of investments in a sustained low interest rate environment may cause additional future policy benefit liabilities to be recorded (shadow loss reserves).

Deferred Gain on Retroactive Reinsurance Retroactive reinsurance is a reinsurance contract in which an assuming entity agrees to reimburse a ceding entity for liabilities incurred as a result of past insurable events. If the amount of premium paid by the ceding reinsurer is less than the related ceded loss reserves, the resulting gain is deferred and amortized over the settlement period of the reserves. Any related development on the ceded loss reserves recoverable under the contract would increase the deferred gain if unfavorable, or decrease the deferred gain if favorable.

Expense ratio Sum of acquisition expenses and general operating expenses, divided by net premiums earned.

General operating expense ratio General operating expenses divided by net premiums earned. General operating expenses are those costs that are generally attributed to the support infrastructure of the organization and include but are not limited to personnel costs, projects and bad debt expenses. General operating expenses exclude losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred, acquisition expenses, and investment expenses.

GIC/GIA *Guaranteed Investment Contract/Guaranteed Investment Agreement* A contract whereby the seller provides a guaranteed repayment of principal and a fixed or floating interest rate for a predetermined period of time.

IBNR *Incurred But Not Reported* Estimates of claims that have been incurred but not reported to us.

ISDA Master Agreement An agreement between two counterparties, which may have multiple derivative transactions with each other governed by such agreement, that generally provides for the net settlement of all or a specified group of these derivative transactions, as well as pledged collateral, through a single payment, in a single currency, in the event of a default on, or affecting any, one derivative transaction or a termination event affecting all, or a specified group of, derivative transactions.

LAE *Loss Adjustment Expenses* The expenses directly attributed to settling and paying claims of insureds and include, but are not limited to, legal fees, adjuster's fees and the portion of general expenses allocated to claim settlement costs.

Loan-to-Value Ratio Principal amount of loan amount divided by appraised value of collateral securing the loan.

Loss Ratio Losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred divided by net premiums earned.

Loss reserve development The increase or decrease in incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses related to prior years as a result of the re-estimation of loss reserves at successive valuation dates for a given group of claims.

Loss reserves Liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses. The estimated ultimate cost of settling claims relating to insured events that have occurred on or before the balance sheet date, whether or not reported to the insurer at that date.

Master netting agreement An agreement between two counterparties who have multiple derivative contracts with each other that provides for the net settlement of all contracts covered by such agreement, as well as pledged collateral, through a single payment, in a single currency, in the event of default on or upon termination of any one such contract.

Natural catastrophe losses are generally weather or seismic events having a net impact on AIG in excess of \$10 million each and man-made catastrophe losses, such as terrorism and civil disorders that exceed the \$10 million threshold.

Net premiums written represent the sales of an insurer, adjusted for reinsurance premiums assumed and ceded, during a given period. Net premiums earned are the revenue of an insurer for covering risk during a given period. Net premiums written are a measure of performance for a sales period, while Net premiums earned are a measure of performance for a coverage period.

Noncontrolling interests The portion of equity ownership in a consolidated subsidiary not attributable to the controlling parent company.

Policy fees An amount added to a policy premium, or deducted from a policy cash value or contract holder account, to reflect the cost of issuing a policy, establishing the required records, sending premium notices and other related expenses.

Pool A reinsurance arrangement whereby all of the underwriting results of the pool members are combined and then shared by each member in accordance with its pool participation percentage.

Premiums and deposits – Life and Retirement 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, FHLB funding agreements and mutual funds.

Prior year development See *Loss reserve development*.

RBC Risk-Based Capital A formula designed to measure the adequacy of an insurer's statutory surplus compared to the risks inherent in its business.

Reinstatement premiums Additional premiums payable to reinsurers or receivable from insurers to restore coverage limits that have been reduced or exhausted as a result of reinsured losses under certain excess of loss reinsurance treaties.

Reinsurance The practice whereby one insurer, the reinsurer, in consideration of a premium paid to that insurer, agrees to indemnify another insurer, the ceding company, for part or all of the liability of the ceding company under one or more policies or contracts of insurance which it has issued.

Retroactive Reinsurance See *Deferred Gain on Retroactive Reinsurance*.

Return on common equity – Adjusted after-tax income excluding AOCI and DTA (Adjusted return on common equity) is a non-GAAP measure and is used to show the rate of return on common shareholders' 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.

Return premium represents amounts given back to the insured in the case of a cancellation, an adjustment to the rate or an overpayment of an advance premium.

SIA Sales Inducement Asset Represents enhanced crediting rates or bonus payments to contract holders on certain annuity and investment contract products that meet the criteria to be deferred and amortized over the life of the contract.

Solvency II Legislation in the European Union which reforms the insurance industry's solvency framework, including minimum capital and solvency requirements, governance requirements, risk management and public reporting standards. The Solvency II Directive (2009/138/EEC) was adopted on November 25, 2009 and became effective on January 1, 2016.

Subrogation The amount of recovery for claims we have paid our policyholders, generally from a negligent third party or such party's insurer.

Surrender charge A charge levied against an investor for the early withdrawal of funds from a life insurance or annuity contract, or for the cancellation of the agreement.

Surrender rate represents annualized surrenders and withdrawals as a percentage of average reserves and Group Retirement mutual fund assets under administration.

Unearned premium reserve Liabilities established by insurers and reinsurers to reflect unearned premiums, which are usually refundable to policyholders if an insurance or reinsurance contract is canceled prior to expiration of the contract term.

VOBA Value of Business Acquired Present value of projected future gross profits from in-force policies of acquired businesses.

Acronyms

A&H Accident and Health Insurance

ABS Asset-Backed Securities

AUM Assets Under Management

CDO Collateralized Debt Obligations

CDS Credit Default Swap

CMA Capital Maintenance Agreement

CMBS Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities

EGPs Estimated gross profits

FASB Financial Accounting Standards Board

FRBNY Federal Reserve Bank of New York

GAAP Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America

GMDB Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefits

GMWB Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefits

ISDA International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.

Moody's Moody's Investors' Service Inc.

NAIC National Association of Insurance Commissioners

NM Not Meaningful

ORR Obligor Risk Ratings

OTC Over-the-Counter

OTTI Other-Than-Temporary Impairment

RMBS Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities

S&P Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC

SEC Securities and Exchange Commission

URR Unearned revenue reserve

VIE Variable Interest Entity

ITEM 3 | Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Included in Part I, Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Enterprise Risk Management.

ITEM 4 | Controls and Procedures

EVALUATION OF DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. In connection with the preparation of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, an evaluation was carried out by AIG management, with the participation of AIG's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act), as of March 31, 2020. Based on this evaluation, AIG's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2020.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f)) that have occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2020 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Part II – Other Information

ITEM 1 | Legal Proceedings

For a discussion of legal proceedings see Note 11 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, which is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 1A | Risk Factors

In addition to the other information set forth in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, you should carefully consider the following risk factor, as well as the other risk factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors in our 2019 Annual Report.

COVID-19 is adversely affecting, and is expected to continue to adversely affect, our business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ultimate impact will depend on future developments that are uncertain and cannot be predicted, including the scope and duration of the crisis and actions taken by governmental and regulatory authorities in response thereto.

The COVID-19 crisis, and the governmental responses thereto, are causing ongoing and severe economic and societal disruption accompanied by significant market volatility. We are continually assessing its impact and, due to the evolving and uncertain nature of the COVID-19 crisis, cannot estimate its ultimate impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations or the full extent to which the crisis has caused or will cause certain risks to our business, including those discussed in our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019 (“2019 10-K”), to be heightened or realized.

Adverse changes and developments affecting the global economy, including the significant global economic slowdown, recent economic downturn, stock market decline and increased financial market volatility, individually and in the aggregate, have had and may continue to have near-term negative effects on our overall investment portfolio. Within our investment portfolio, there is concentrated exposure to certain segments of the economy, including real estate and real estate-related securities, which exposes us to negative impacts from the deferral of mortgage payments, renegotiated commercial mortgage loans or outright mortgage defaults, as well as significant exposures to certain industries negatively impacted by the recent economic downturn, such as energy and utilities and global financial institutions. Moreover, continued low interest rates or a continued or increased slowdown in the U.S. or global economy may adversely affect the values of, and cash flows derived from, the investment assets we hold. These circumstances may also lead to increased defaults or distressed situations among the investments in our investment portfolio. Market volatility may also create dislocations or decreases in observable market activity or availability of information used in the valuation of our assets and liabilities, which could negatively impair the estimates and assumptions used to run our business or result in greater variability and subjectivity in our investment decisions.

Furthermore, market disruptions and uncertainty may negatively affect our credit ratings or our ability to generate or access liquidity we may need to operate our business and meet our obligations, including to pay interest on our debt, discharge or refinance our maturing debt obligations, meet capital needs of our subsidiaries, and to satisfy our regulatory capital and liquidity ratios. If the economic downturn persists, an increased number of clients and policyholders may face difficulty paying insurance premiums (and global regulators may seek to implement premium relief measures as a result), especially as certain industries, such as travel and hospitality, are dislocated, which could impair our cash flows. As a holding company, AIG Parent depends on dividends, distributions and other payments from its subsidiaries for its liquidity needs; these subsidiaries’ ability to pay dividends, make distributions or otherwise generate parent liquidity may, depending on the duration and severity of the COVID-19 crisis, be reduced to the extent they are unable to generate sufficient distributable income or in the event regulators restrict dividends or other payments from subsidiaries to parent companies. We also depend on access to capital markets and other financing sources, including our \$4.5 billion revolving syndicated credit facility, and access to these funding sources may become restricted or unavailable, and the terms on which additional financing is available may be adversely affected or limited, if the COVID-19 crisis continues to impair the global economy.

Our insurance businesses have and may continue to experience increased claim volume under both our Life and Retirement Insurance products, which are offered primarily in the U.S., the jurisdiction that currently has the highest number of COVID-19 cases and deaths worldwide, and our General Insurance policies, which are offered both in the U.S. and internationally, including commercial property (business interruption), travel, trade credit, accident and health, workers' compensation, directors and officers, event cancellation and liability insurance. Beginning in March 2020, COVID-19 adversely affected our premium volumes in some of our insurance lines, and we expect our premium volumes in some of our insurance lines to be more significantly adversely affected in the second quarter of 2020 and possibly for the remainder of 2020 and beyond, if economic contraction continues. Demand for certain insurance product lines, such as travel insurance, has and may continue to decrease and our policies with premium adjustment features tied to exposure levels, as is the case in certain specialty and casualty lines, may be triggered. We may also experience changes to underwriting guidelines and/or higher expenses associated with our insurance businesses, including higher legal costs as a result of potential coverage disputes. While we seek to mitigate our exposure through reinsurance, the availability of reinsurance relief will typically depend on several factors including the timing and nature of how individual claims manifest, which may not be immediately known. Furthermore, due to the scope and uncertain duration of the COVID-19 crisis, reinsurance may not be available or, if available, may be more difficult or costly to obtain in general or for certain types of coverage, such as natural catastrophes, going forward. Increased economic uncertainty and increased unemployment resulting from the economic impacts of the spread of COVID-19 may also result in policyholders seeking sources of liquidity such as policy loans and withdrawals at rates greater than expected. If policyholder behavior, including lapse and surrender rates significantly exceed vary our expectations, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, requiring our subsidiaries to accelerate the amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs and record additional liabilities for future policy benefits.

Government officials have recommended or mandated precautions to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, including prohibitions on congregating in heavily populated areas, stay-at-home orders and similar measures. As a result, we have implemented work-from-home business continuity plans for non-essential staff globally. Our results may be adversely impacted by these and other actions taken to contain or reduce the impact of COVID-19, and the extent of such impact will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. Moreover, an extended remote work environment may put significant stress on our business continuity plans and prove them to be less effective than expected. Our business operations may also be significantly disrupted if our critical workforce, key vendors, third-party suppliers or counterparties we transact business with, are unable to work effectively, including because of illness, quarantines, government actions in response to COVID-19 or other reasons, or if the technology on which our remote business operations rely, some of which is developed and maintained by third parties, is materially disrupted or becomes unavailable. Certain pre-existing operational risks may be exacerbated, notably with respect to potential phishing or other cybersecurity-related attacks, privacy risk incidents, fraud, increased reliance on technology, operational resilience and risks related to the operations and resiliency of our vendors, third-party suppliers and counterparties. Further, significant disruption to our businesses could adversely affect the timing or terms of, or our ability to execute, key business strategies, transactions and initiatives, such as AIG 200, resulting in higher costs or reduced savings or lower profit than was expected.

In addition, COVID-19 has given rise to global regulatory initiatives intended to encourage or require insurers to implement actions intended to assist policyholders adversely impacted by COVID-19 (in some cases with retroactive effect), including lapse or payment moratoriums, premium refunds, contributions to relief funds and similar measures. The initiatives could impair our cash flows and, without regulatory relief, could reduce our subsidiaries' capital ratios. In addition, in certain jurisdictions legislative initiatives have emerged threatening to require insurers to provide insurance coverage beyond the scope of the original contract by re-writing contracts on a retroactive basis, including with respect to the availability of business interruption coverage in commercial property policies, or creating insurance solutions prospectively. Such initiatives could result in requirements or restrictions that negatively impact our business operations or require us to pay beyond the provisions of original insurance policies and assumed reinsurance contracts.

Due to the evolving and uncertain nature of the COVID-19 crisis, we cannot estimate its ultimate impact at this time. Depending on the scope and duration of the COVID-19 crisis, the events described above may have an adverse effect, which could be material, on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, we could experience other potential impacts as a result of COVID-19, including, but not limited to, potential impairment charges to the carrying amounts of goodwill, deferred tax assets, and increased reserve builds to levels that are difficult to accurately estimate. Further, new and potentially unforeseen risks beyond those described above and in our 2019 10-K may arise as a result of the COVID-19 crisis and the actions taken by governmental and regulatory authorities to mitigate its impact. Even after the crisis subsides, it is possible that the U.S. and other major economies will experience a prolonged recession, in which event our businesses, results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

ITEM 2 | Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Period	Total Number of Shares Repurchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (in millions)
January 1 – 31	-	\$ -	-	\$ 2,000
February 1 – 29	7,658,643	41.12	7,658,643	1,685
March 1 – 31	4,502,309	41.12	4,502,309	1,500
Total	12,160,952	\$ 41.12	12,160,952	\$ 1,500

On February 13, 2019, our Board of Directors authorized an additional increase to its previous repurchase authorization of AIG Common Stock of \$1.5 billion.

During the first quarter of 2020, we repurchased approximately 12 million shares of AIG Common Stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$500 million under an accelerated stock repurchase (ASR) agreement executed in February 2020 with a third-party financial institution.

As of March 31, 2020, approximately \$1.5 billion remained under the authorization. We did not repurchase any shares of AIG Common Stock or any warrants to purchase shares of AIG Common Stock from April 1, 2020 to May 4, 2020. Shares may be repurchased from time to time in the open market, private purchases, through forward, derivative, accelerated repurchase or automatic repurchase transactions or otherwise (including through the purchase of warrants). Certain of our share repurchases have been and may from time to time be effected through Exchange Act Rule 10b5-1 repurchase plans. The timing of any future share repurchases will depend on market conditions, our business and strategic plans, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and other factors. The repurchase of AIG Common Stock and warrants to purchase shares of AIG Common Stock is also subject to the terms of AIG's Series A 5.85% Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock (Series A Preferred Stock), pursuant to which AIG may not (other than in limited circumstances) purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire AIG Common Stock unless the full dividends for the latest completed dividend period on all outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock have been declared and paid or provided for.

ITEM 4 | Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Exhibit Index

Exhibit Number	Description	Location
10	(1) AIG Long Term Incentive Plan (as amended and restated January 2020)	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.48 to AIG's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the SEC on February 21, 2020 (File No. 1-8787).
	(2) Form of AIG Long Term Incentive Award Agreement	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.49 to AIG's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the SEC on February 21, 2020 (File No. 1-8787).
31	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications	Filed herewith.
32	Section 1350 Certifications*	Filed herewith.
101	Interactive data files pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T formatted in iXBRL (Inline eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Equity for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, (iv) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, (v) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 and (vi) the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements	Filed herewith.
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as inline XBRL with applicable taxonomy extension information contained in Exhibits 101)	Filed herewith.

* This information is furnished and not filed for purposes of Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

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 by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, INC.

(Registrant)

/S/ MARK D. LYONS

Mark D. Lyons
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

/S/ ELIAS F. HABAYEB

Elias F. Habayeb
Senior Vice President
Deputy Chief Financial Officer and
Chief Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Dated: May 5, 2020

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Brian Duperreault, certify that:

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

Date: May 5, 2020

/S/ BRIAN DUPERRÉAULT

Brian Duperreault
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Mark D. Lyons, certify that:

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

Date: May 5, 2020

/S/ MARK D. LYONS

Mark D. Lyons
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION

In connection with this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of American International Group, Inc. (the "Company") for the quarter ended March 31, 2020, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Brian Duperreault, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to my knowledge:

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

Date: May 5, 2020

/S/ BRIAN DUPERREULT

Brian Duperreault
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.

CERTIFICATION

In connection with this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of American International Group, Inc. (the "Company") for the quarter ended March 31, 2020, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Mark D. Lyons, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to my knowledge:

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

Date: May 5, 2020

/S/ MARK D. LYONS

Mark D. Lyons
Executive Vice President and
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.

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2020

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number 1-8787



American International Group, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

13-2592361

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

175 Water Street, New York, New York

(Address of principal executive offices)

10038

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (212) 770-7000

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934:

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Common Stock, Par Value \$2.50 Per Share	AIG	New York Stock Exchange
Warrants (expiring January 19, 2021)	AIG WS	New York Stock Exchange
5.75% Series A-2 Junior Subordinated Debentures	AIG 67BP	New York Stock Exchange
4.875% Series A-3 Junior Subordinated Debentures	AIG 67EU	New York Stock Exchange
Stock Purchase Rights		New York Stock Exchange
Depository Shares Each Representing a 1/1,000th Interest in a Share of Series A 5.85% Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock	AIG PRA	New York Stock Exchange

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer ☒

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐

Smaller reporting company ☐

Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

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

As of July 29, 2020, there were 861,433,900 shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, INC.
QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 2020
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Part I – Financial Information

Item 1. | Financial Statements

American International Group, Inc. Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets *(unaudited)*

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
<i>(in millions, except for share data)</i>		
Assets:		
Investments:		
Fixed maturity securities:		
Bonds available for sale, at fair value, net of allowance for credit losses of \$198 in 2020 (amortized cost: 2020 - \$237,345; 2019 - \$233,230)	\$ 258,505	\$ 251,086
Other bond securities, at fair value (See Note 5)	5,437	6,682
Equity securities, at fair value (See Note 5)	679	841
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net of allowance for credit losses of \$794 in 2020 and \$438 in 2019	46,522	46,984
Other invested assets (portion measured at fair value: 2020 - \$6,561; 2019 - \$6,827)	17,692	18,792
Short-term investments, including restricted cash of \$197 in 2020 and \$188 in 2019 (portion measured at fair value: 2020 - \$6,388; 2019 - \$5,343)	21,316	13,230
Total investments	350,151	337,615
Cash	3,408	2,856
Accrued investment income	2,294	2,334
Premiums and other receivables, net of allowance for credit losses and disputes of \$212 in 2020 and \$178 in 2019	12,829	10,274
Reinsurance assets - Fortitude Re, net of allowance for credit losses and disputes of \$0 in 2020	34,556	-
Reinsurance assets - other, net of allowance for credit losses and disputes of \$312 in 2020 and \$151 in 2019	40,656	37,977
Deferred income taxes	13,294	13,146
Deferred policy acquisition costs	10,003	11,207
Other assets, net of allowance for credit losses of \$52 in 2020, including restricted cash of \$247 in 2020 and \$243 in 2019 (portion measured at fair value: 2020 - \$899; 2019 - \$3,151)	13,455	16,383
Separate account assets, at fair value	88,742	93,272
Total assets	\$ 569,388	\$ 525,064
Liabilities:		
Liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses, net of allowance for credit losses of \$14 in 2020	\$ 77,853	\$ 78,328
Unearned premiums	20,103	18,269
Future policy benefits for life and accident and health insurance contracts	50,636	50,512
Policyholder contract deposits (portion measured at fair value: 2020 - \$9,233; 2019 - \$6,910)	155,852	151,869
Other policyholder funds	3,447	3,428
Fortitude Re funds withheld payable (portion measured at fair value: 2020 - \$4,510)	42,033	-
Other liabilities (portion measured at fair value: 2020 - \$581; 2019 - \$1,100)	28,624	26,609
Long-term debt (portion measured at fair value: 2020 - \$2,181; 2019 - \$2,062)	29,248	25,479
Debt of consolidated investment entities	10,032	9,871
Separate account liabilities	88,742	93,272
Total liabilities	506,570	457,637
Contingencies, commitments and guarantees (See Note 11)		
AIG shareholders' equity:		
Series A Non-cumulative preferred stock and additional paid in capital, \$5.00 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued: 2020 - 20,000 and 2019 - 20,000; liquidation preference \$500	485	485
Common stock, \$2.50 par value; 5,000,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued: 2020 - 1,906,671,492 and 2019 - 1,906,671,492	4,766	4,766
Treasury stock, at cost: 2020 - 1,045,237,650 shares; 2019 - 1,036,672,461 shares of common stock	(49,327)	(48,987)
Additional paid-in capital	81,294	81,345
Retained earnings	15,847	23,084
Accumulated other comprehensive income	9,169	4,982
Total AIG shareholders' equity	62,234	65,675
Non-redeemable noncontrolling interests	584	1,752
Total equity	62,818	67,427
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 569,388	\$ 525,064

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

American International Group, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) *(unaudited)*

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
<i>(dollars in millions, except per common share data)</i>	2020	2019	2020	2019
Revenues:				
Premiums	\$ 7,407	\$ 7,430	\$ 14,850	\$ 15,500
Policy fees	749	769	1,504	1,504
Net investment income:				
Net investment income - excluding Fortitude Re funds withheld assets	3,250	3,745	5,758	7,624
Net investment income - Fortitude Re funds withheld assets*	116	-	116	-
Total net investment income	3,366	3,745	5,874	7,624
Net realized capital gains (losses):				
Net realized capital gains (losses) - excluding Fortitude Re funds withheld assets	(1,591)	404	1,928	(42)
Net realized capital gains (losses) on Fortitude Re funds withheld assets*	96	-	96	-
Net realized capital gains (losses) on Fortitude Re funds withheld embedded derivative*	(837)	-	(837)	-
Total net realized capital gains (losses)	(2,332)	404	1,187	(42)
Other income	206	213	424	431
Total revenues	9,396	12,561	23,839	25,017
Benefits, losses and expenses:				
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred	6,521	5,802	12,846	12,481
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	918	967	1,875	1,907
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	754	1,439	2,616	2,728
General operating and other expenses	2,087	2,140	4,240	4,193
Interest expense	365	360	720	709
(Gain) loss on extinguishment of debt	-	15	17	13
Net (gain) loss on sale or disposal of divested businesses	8,412	1	8,628	(5)
Total benefits, losses and expenses	19,057	10,724	30,942	22,026
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense (benefit)	(9,661)	1,837	(7,103)	2,991
Income tax expense (benefit)	(1,896)	446	(992)	663
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(7,765)	1,391	(6,111)	2,328
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Net income (loss)	(7,766)	1,390	(6,112)	2,327
Less:				
Net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	162	281	67	564
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG	(7,928)	1,109	(6,179)	1,763
Less: Dividends on preferred stock	8	7	15	7
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ (7,936)	\$ 1,102	\$ (6,194)	\$ 1,756
Income (loss) per common share attributable to AIG common shareholders:				
Basic:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (9.15)	\$ 1.26	\$ (7.11)	\$ 2.00
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ (9.15)	\$ 1.26	\$ (7.11)	\$ 2.00
Diluted:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (9.15)	\$ 1.24	\$ (7.11)	\$ 1.99
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ (9.15)	\$ 1.24	\$ (7.11)	\$ 1.99
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	866,968,305	876,382,884	870,590,968	875,885,588
Diluted	866,968,305	888,325,042	870,590,968	882,921,247

* Represents activity subsequent to the deconsolidation of Fortitude Re on June 2, 2020.

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

American International Group, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) *(unaudited)*

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
<i>(in millions)</i>	2020	2019	2020	2019
Net income (loss)	\$ (7,766)	\$ 1,390	\$ (6,112)	\$ 2,327
Other comprehensive income, net of tax				
Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of fixed maturity securities on which allowance for credit losses was taken	126	-	(233)	-
Change in unrealized appreciation of fixed maturity securities on which other-than-temporary credit impairments were taken	-	82	-	758
Change in unrealized appreciation of all other investments	10,082	2,914	4,540	5,622
Change in foreign currency translation adjustments	(61)	(129)	(146)	35
Change in retirement plan liabilities adjustment	9	8	2	7
Change in fair value of liabilities under fair value option attributable to changes in own credit risk	(2)	(2)	1	(2)
Other comprehensive income	10,154	2,873	4,164	6,420
Comprehensive income (loss)	2,388	4,263	(1,948)	8,747
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	153	291	44	580
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to AIG	\$ 2,235	\$ 3,972	\$ (1,992)	\$ 8,167

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

American International Group, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Equity *(unaudited)*

<i>(in millions)</i>	Preferred Stock and Additional Paid-in Capital	Common Stock	Treasury Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total AIG Share- holders' Equity	Non- redeemable Non- controlling Interests	Total Equity
Three Months Ended June 30, 2020									
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 485	\$ 4,766	\$ (49,334)	\$ 81,188	\$ 24,062	\$ (994)	\$ 60,173	\$ 1,670	\$ 61,843
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preferred stock issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common stock issued under stock plans	-	-	7	(9)	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Purchase of common stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG or noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	(7,928)	-	(7,928)	162	(7,766)
Dividends on preferred stock	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	(8)	-	(8)
Dividends on common stock	-	-	-	-	(275)	-	(275)	-	(275)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	10,163	10,163	(9)	10,154
Net decrease due to deconsolidation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,219)	(1,219)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20)	(20)
Other	-	-	-	115	(4)	-	111	(3)	108
Balance, end of period	\$ 485	\$ 4,766	\$ (49,327)	\$ 81,294	\$ 15,847	\$ 9,169	\$ 62,234	\$ 584	\$ 62,818
Six Months Ended June 30, 2020									
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 485	\$ 4,766	\$ (48,987)	\$ 81,345	\$ 23,084	\$ 4,982	\$ 65,675	\$ 1,752	\$ 67,427
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of tax	-	-	-	-	(487)	-	(487)	-	(487)
Preferred stock issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common stock issued under stock plans	-	-	167	(264)	-	-	(97)	-	(97)
Purchase of common stock	-	-	(500)	-	-	-	(500)	-	(500)
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG or noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	(6,179)	-	(6,179)	67	(6,112)
Dividends on preferred stock	-	-	-	-	(15)	-	(15)	-	(15)
Dividends on common stock	-	-	-	-	(551)	-	(551)	-	(551)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	4,187	4,187	(23)	4,164
Net decrease due to deconsolidation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,171)	(1,171)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(42)	(42)
Other	-	-	(7)	213	(5)	-	201	(3)	198
Balance, end of period	\$ 485	\$ 4,766	\$ (49,327)	\$ 81,294	\$ 15,847	\$ 9,169	\$ 62,234	\$ 584	\$ 62,818

American International Group, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Equity *(unaudited)(continued)*

<i>(in millions)</i>	Preferred Stock and Additional Paid-in Capital	Common Stock	Treasury Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total AIG Share- holders' Equity	Non- redeemable Non- controlling Interests	Total Equity
Three Months Ended June 30, 2019									
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 485	\$ 4,766	\$ (48,999)	\$ 81,148	\$ 21,259	\$ 2,128	\$ 60,787	\$ 1,306	\$ 62,093
Preferred stock issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common stock issued under stock plans	-	-	8	(9)	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Purchase of common stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income attributable to AIG or noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	1,109	-	1,109	281	1,390
Dividends on preferred stock	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	(7)	-	(7)
Dividends on common stock	-	-	-	-	(279)	-	(279)	-	(279)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	2,863	2,863	10	2,873
Current and deferred income taxes	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Net decrease due to acquisitions and consolidations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12)	(12)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10)	(10)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10)	(10)
Other	-	-	-	71	(5)	-	66	1	67
Balance, end of period	\$ 485	\$ 4,766	\$ (48,991)	\$ 81,211	\$ 22,077	\$ 4,991	\$ 64,539	\$ 1,566	\$ 66,105
Six Months Ended June 30, 2019									
Balance, beginning of year	\$ -	\$ 4,766	\$ (49,144)	\$ 81,268	\$ 20,884	\$ (1,413)	\$ 56,361	\$ 948	\$ 57,309
Preferred stock issued	485	-	-	-	-	-	485	-	485
Common stock issued under stock plans	-	-	153	(231)	-	-	(78)	-	(78)
Purchase of common stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income attributable to AIG or noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	1,763	-	1,763	564	2,327
Dividends on preferred stock	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	(7)	-	(7)
Dividends on common stock	-	-	-	-	(557)	-	(557)	-	(557)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	6,404	6,404	16	6,420
Current and deferred income taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net increase due to acquisitions and consolidations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	96
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(69)	(69)
Other	-	-	-	174	(6)	-	168	9	177
Balance, end of period	\$ 485	\$ 4,766	\$ (48,991)	\$ 81,211	\$ 22,077	\$ 4,991	\$ 64,539	\$ 1,566	\$ 66,105

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

American International Group, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows *(unaudited)*

<i>(in millions)</i>	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ (6,112)	\$ 2,327
Loss from discontinued operations	1	1
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Noncash revenues, expenses, gains and losses included in income (loss):		
Net gain on sales of securities available for sale and other assets	(418)	(141)
Net (gain) loss on sale or disposal of divested businesses	8,628	(5)
Losses on extinguishment of debt	17	13
Unrealized losses in earnings - net	36	369
Equity in (income) loss from equity method investments, net of dividends or distributions	232	(62)
Depreciation and other amortization	2,560	2,657
Impairments of assets	66	167
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Insurance reserves	1,857	(1,057)
Premiums and other receivables and payables - net	1,778	22
Reinsurance assets and funds held under reinsurance contracts	(2,295)	(2,334)
Capitalization of deferred policy acquisition costs	(2,224)	(2,843)
Current and deferred income taxes - net	(1,732)	523
Other, net	(1,069)	(909)
Total adjustments	7,436	(3,600)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,325	(1,272)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from (payments for)		
Sales or distributions of:		
Available for sale securities	13,858	12,765
Other securities	2,037	2,609
Other invested assets	2,134	1,931
Divested businesses, net	2,119	-
Maturities of fixed maturity securities available for sale	12,761	11,888
Principal payments received on and sales of mortgage and other loans receivable	2,359	2,474
Purchases of:		
Available for sale securities	(29,804)	(27,219)
Other securities	(519)	(405)
Other invested assets	(1,385)	(1,423)
Mortgage and other loans receivable	(2,653)	(2,919)
Net change in short-term investments	(7,857)	(4,837)
Other, net	4,047	989
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,903)	(4,147)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from (payments for)		
Policyholder contract deposits	8,410	11,474
Policyholder contract withdrawals	(8,567)	(8,362)
Issuance of long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	5,509	2,199
Repayments of long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	(1,877)	(910)
Issuance of preferred stock, net of issuance costs	-	485
Purchase of common stock	(500)	-
Dividends paid on preferred stock	(15)	(7)
Dividends paid on common stock	(551)	(557)
Other, net	(269)	896
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,140	5,218
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and restricted cash	3	28
Net increase (decrease) in cash and restricted cash	565	(173)
Cash and restricted cash at beginning of year	3,287	3,358
Cash and restricted cash at end of period	\$ 3,852	\$ 3,185

American International Group, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows *(unaudited)(continued)*

Supplementary Disclosure of Condensed Consolidated Cash Flow Information

<i>(in millions)</i>	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2020	2019
Cash	\$ 3,408	\$ 2,935
Restricted cash included in Short-term investments*	197	18
Restricted cash included in Other assets*	247	232
Total cash and restricted cash shown in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	\$ 3,852	\$ 3,185
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$ 581	\$ 684
Taxes	\$ 741	\$ 140
Non-cash investing activities:		
Fixed maturity securities available for sale received in connection with pension risk transfer transactions	\$ 1,008	\$ -
Fixed maturity securities received in connection with reinsurance transactions	\$ 325	\$ -
Non-cash financing activities:		
Interest credited to policyholder contract deposits included in financing activities	\$ 1,646	\$ 1,791

* Includes funds held for tax sharing payments to AIG Parent, security deposits, and replacement reserve deposits related to our affordable housing investments.

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

1. Basis of Presentation

American International Group, Inc. (AIG) is a leading global insurance organization serving customers in more than 80 countries and jurisdictions. AIG companies serve commercial and individual customers through one of the most extensive worldwide property-casualty networks of any insurer. In addition, AIG companies are leading providers of life insurance and retirement services in the United States. AIG Common Stock, par value \$2.50 per share (AIG Common Stock), is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: AIG). Unless the context indicates otherwise, the terms “AIG,” “we,” “us” or “our” mean American International Group, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries and the term “AIG Parent” means American International Group, Inc. and not any of its consolidated subsidiaries.

These unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements do not include all disclosures that are normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) and should be read in conjunction with the audited Consolidated Financial Statements and the related notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 (the 2019 Annual Report). The condensed consolidated financial information as of December 31, 2019 included herein has been derived from the audited Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2019 Annual Report.

Certain of our foreign subsidiaries included in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements report on the basis of a fiscal period ending November 30. The effect on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations of all material events occurring at these subsidiaries through the date of each of the periods presented in these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements has been considered for adjustment and/or disclosure. In the opinion of management, these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contain normal recurring adjustments, including eliminations of material intercompany accounts and transactions, necessary for a fair statement of the results presented herein. Operating results for the six months ended June 30, 2020, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ended December 31, 2020, especially when considering the risks and uncertainties associated with COVID-19 and the impact it may have on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We evaluated the need to recognize or disclose events that occurred subsequent to June 30, 2020 and prior to the issuance of these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

SALES/DISPOSALS OF BUSINESSES

Fortitude Holdings

On June 2, 2020, we completed the sale of a majority of the interests in Fortitude Group Holdings, LLC (Fortitude Holdings) to Carlyle FRL, L.P. (Carlyle FRL), an investment fund advised by an affiliate of The Carlyle Group Inc. (Carlyle), and T&D United Capital Co., Ltd. (T&D), a subsidiary of T&D Holdings, Inc., under the terms of a membership interest purchase agreement entered into on November 25, 2019 by and among AIG, Fortitude Holdings, Carlyle FRL, Carlyle, T&D and T&D Holdings, Inc. (the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale). AIG established Fortitude Reinsurance Company Ltd. (Fortitude Re), a wholly owned subsidiary of Fortitude Holdings, in 2018 in a series of reinsurance transactions related to AIG's Legacy Portfolio. As of June 30, 2020, approximately \$30.5 billion of reserves from AIG's Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines and approximately \$4.1 billion of reserves from AIG's Legacy General Insurance Run-Off Lines, related to business written by multiple wholly-owned AIG subsidiaries, had been ceded to Fortitude Re under these reinsurance transactions. As of closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, these reinsurance transactions are no longer considered affiliated transactions and Fortitude Re is the reinsurer of the majority of AIG's Legacy Portfolio. As these reinsurance transactions are structured as modified coinsurance and loss portfolio transfers with funds withheld, following the closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, AIG continues to reflect the invested assets, which consist mostly of available for sale securities, supporting Fortitude Re's obligations, in AIG's financial statements.

AIG sold a 19.9 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings to TC Group Cayman Investments Holdings, L.P. (TCG), an affiliate of Carlyle, in November 2018 (the 2018 Fortitude Sale). As a result of completion of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, Carlyle FRL purchased from AIG a 51.6 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings and T&D purchased from AIG a 25 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings; AIG retained a 3.5 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings and one seat on its Board of Managers. The \$2.2 billion of proceeds received by AIG at closing include (i) the \$1.8 billion under the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, which is subject to a post-closing purchase price adjustment pursuant to which AIG will pay Fortitude Re for certain adverse development in property casualty related reserves, based on an agreed methodology, that may occur on or prior to December 31, 2023, up to a maximum payment of \$500 million; and (ii) a \$383 million purchase price adjustment from Carlyle FRL and T&D, corresponding to their respective portions of a proposed \$500 million non-pro rata distribution from Fortitude Holdings that was not received by AIG prior to the closing.

AIG recorded a total after-tax reduction to total AIG shareholders' equity of \$4.3 billion related to the sale of the majority interest in and deconsolidation of Fortitude Holdings. The impact to equity is primarily due to a \$6.7 billion after-tax loss partially offset by a \$2.4 billion increase in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) due to the release of shadow adjustments primarily related to future policy benefits. The \$6.7 billion after-tax loss is comprised of (i) a \$2.7 billion loss related to the write-off of prepaid insurance assets and deferred policy acquisition costs (DAC) upon deconsolidation of Fortitude Holdings and (ii) \$4.0 billion related to the loss on the sale primarily as a result of increases in Fortitude Holdings' equity principally related to mark to market movements since the December 31, 2018 date as of which Fortitude Holdings' equity was calculated for purposes of the purchase price determination.

In connection with the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, AIG, Fortitude Holdings, and TCG have agreed that, effective as of the closing, (i) AIG's investment commitment targets under the 2018 Fortitude Sale (whereby AIG had agreed to invest certain amounts into various Carlyle strategies and to make certain minimum investment management fee payments by November 2021) have been assumed by Fortitude Holdings and AIG has been released therefrom, (ii) the purchase price adjustment that AIG had agreed to provide TCG in the 2018 Fortitude Sale (whereby AIG had agreed to reimburse TCG for adverse development in property casualty related reserves, based on an agreed methodology, that may occur on or prior to December 31, 2023, up to the value of TCG's investment in Fortitude Holdings) has been terminated, and (iii) TCG remains obligated to pay AIG \$115 million of deferred consideration upon settlement of the post-closing purchase price adjustment referred to above. This latter amount is composed of \$95 million of deferred consideration contemplated as part of the 2018 Fortitude Sale, together with \$19.9 million in respect of TCG's 19.9 percent share of the unpaid portion of the \$500 million non-pro rata dividend to be paid to AIG under the 2018 Fortitude Sale (TCG paid \$79.6 million to AIG on May 26, 2020). In addition, the 2018 Capital Maintenance Agreement between AIG and Fortitude Re and the letters of credit issued in support of Fortitude Re and subject to reimbursement by AIG in the event of a drawdown were terminated as of the closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale. Upon closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, AIG entered into a transition services agreement with Fortitude Holdings for the provision of transition services for a period after closing, and letter of credit agreements with certain financial institutions, which issued letters of credit in support of certain General Insurance subsidiaries that have reinsurance agreements in place with Fortitude Re in the amount of \$600 million. These letters of credit are subject to reimbursement by AIG in the event of a drawdown by these insurance subsidiaries.

Following closing, AIG contributed \$700 million of the proceeds of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale to certain of its General Insurance subsidiaries and \$135 million of the proceeds of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale to certain of its Life and Retirement subsidiaries.

For further discussion on the sale of Fortitude Holdings see Note 7 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Blackboard

At the end of March 2020, Blackboard U.S. Holdings, Inc. (Blackboard), AIG's technology-driven subsidiary, was placed into run-off. As a result of this decision, during the three months ended March 31, 2020, AIG recognized a pre-tax loss of \$210 million, primarily consisting of asset impairment charges.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires the application of accounting policies that often involve a significant degree of judgment. Accounting policies that we believe are most dependent on the application of estimates and assumptions are considered our critical accounting estimates and are related to the determination of:

- liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses (loss reserves);
- valuation of future policy benefit liabilities and timing and extent of loss recognition;
- valuation of liabilities for guaranteed benefit features of variable annuity products;
- valuation of embedded derivatives for fixed index annuity and life products;
- estimated gross profits to value deferred policy acquisition costs for investment-oriented products;
- reinsurance assets;
- impairment charges, including impairments on other invested assets and goodwill impairment;
- allowances for credit losses primarily on loans, available for sale fixed maturity securities, reinsurance assets and premiums and other receivables;
- liability for legal contingencies;
- fair value measurements of certain financial assets and liabilities; and
- income tax assets and liabilities, including recoverability of our net deferred tax asset and the predictability of future tax operating profitability of the character necessary to realize the net deferred tax asset and estimates associated with the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the Tax Act).

These accounting estimates require the use of assumptions about matters, some of which are highly uncertain at the time of estimation. To the extent actual experience differs from the assumptions used, our consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially affected.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ADOPTED DURING 2020

Financial Instruments - Credit Losses

In June 2016, the FASB issued an accounting standard that changed how entities account for current expected credit losses (CECL) for most financial assets, premiums receivable, trade receivables, off-balance sheet exposures and reinsurance receivables (the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard). The standard requires an allowance for credit losses based on the expectation of lifetime credit losses related to such financial assets subject to credit losses, including loans measured at amortized cost, reinsurance receivables and certain off-balance sheet credit exposures. Additionally, the impairment of available-for-sale debt securities, including purchased credit deteriorated (PCD) securities, is subject to the new guidance and is measured in a similar manner, except that losses are recognized as allowances rather than reductions in the amortized cost of the securities. The standard allows for reversals of credit impairments in the event that the credit of an issuer improves. The standard also requires additional disclosures.

We adopted the standard on its effective date of January 1, 2020 using a modified retrospective method, which requires a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings. As of January 1, 2020, the impact of the adoption of the standard was a reduction in opening retained earnings of \$487 million (after-tax) primarily driven by commercial mortgage loans, and, to a lesser extent, reinsurance receivables and recoverables.

The following table provides a rollforward of our allowance, including credit losses, in connection with the adoption of the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard as well as cross references to the applicable notes herein for additional information:

Three Months Ended June 30, 2020	Balance, Beginning of Period	Cumulative Effect Adjustment as of January 1, 2020	Purchased Credit Deteriorated Initial Allowance	Incremental Increase (Decrease) Recognized in Income	Write-offs and Other Changes in the Allowance ^(h)	Balance, End of Period
<i>(in millions)</i>						
Securities available for sale ^(a)	\$ 211	\$ -	\$ 20	\$ 29	\$ (62)	\$ 198
Mortgage and other loan receivables ^(b)	787	-	-	19	(12)	794
Reinsurance recoverables (inclusive of deposit accounted assets) ^(c)	362	-	-	7	(5)	364
Premiums and other receivables ^(d)	210	-	-	2	-	212
Contractual deductible recoverables ^(e)	14	-	-	-	-	14
Commercial mortgage loan commitments ^(f)	58	-	-	-	-	58
Total	\$ 1,642	\$ -	\$ 20	\$ 57	\$ (79)	\$ 1,640
Six Months Ended June 30, 2020						
Securities available for sale ^(a)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33	\$ 227	\$ (62)	\$ 198
Mortgage and other loan receivables ^(b)	438	318	-	50	(12)	794
Reinsurance recoverables (inclusive of deposit accounted assets) ^(c)	151	224	-	5	(16)	364
Premiums and other receivables ^(d)	178	34	-	2	(2)	212
Contractual deductible recoverables ^(e)	-	14	-	-	-	14
Commercial mortgage loan commitments ^(f)	-	51	-	7	-	58
Total	\$ 767	\$ 641	\$ 33	\$ 291	\$ (92)	\$ 1,640
Secondary impacts to certain long-duration insurance contracts ^(g)		(27)				
Tax impact		(127)				
Total cumulative effect adjustment	\$	487				

(a) The allowance for credit losses is reported in Bonds available for sale in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Changes in the allowance for credit losses are reported in Net realized capital gains (losses) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. *Refer to Note 5 for additional information.*

(b) The allowance for credit losses is reported in Mortgage and other loans receivable in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Changes in the allowance for credit losses are reported in Net realized capital gains (losses) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. *Refer to Note 6 for additional information.*

(c) The allowance for credit losses is reported in Reinsurance assets – other and Reinsurance assets – Fortitude Re for reinsurance contracts that contain sufficient insurance risk, and reported in Other assets for insurance and reinsurance contracts that do not contain sufficient insurance risk in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Changes in the allowance for credit losses are reported in Policyholder benefits and losses incurred for reinsurance contracts that do contain sufficient insurance risk and premiums for contracts that do not contain sufficient insurance risk in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. *Refer to Note 7 for additional information.*

(d) The allowance for credit losses is reported in Premiums and other receivables in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Changes in the allowance for credit losses are reported in General operating and other expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. *Refer to Note 2 for additional information.*

(e) The allowance for credit losses is reported in Liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Changes in the allowance for credit losses are reported in Policyholder benefits and losses incurred in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. *Refer to Note 10 for additional information.*

(f) The allowance for credit losses is reported in Other liabilities in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Changes in the allowance for credit losses are reported in Net realized capital gains (losses) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. *Refer to Note 6 for additional information.*

(g) This reflects adjustments to the amortization of DAC, unearned revenue reserve and sales inducement assets as well as impacts on the future policy benefits for certain universal life and variable annuity contracts.

(h) A write-off does not generally result in an incremental loss to AIG. Prior to a write-off occurring, the allowance for the credit loss is increased or decreased to reflect AIG's expectation of the credit loss to be incurred. Accordingly, when a write-off occurs, the allowance is reversed for the same amount, resulting in no incremental loss to AIG.

The following presents the impact of the adoption of the standard on premiums and other receivables.

Premiums and other receivables — Credit Losses

Premiums and other receivables, net of allowance for credit losses include premium balances receivable, amounts due from agents and brokers and policyholders, trade receivables for the Direct Investment book and Global Capital Markets (GCM) and other receivables. Trade receivables for GCM include cash collateral posted to derivative counterparties that is not eligible to be netted against derivative liabilities. The allowance for credit losses and disputes for premiums and other receivables was \$212 million at June 30, 2020. Our allowance for credit losses for premium receivables considers a combination of internal and external information relating to past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Our allowance contemplates our contractual provisions. Upon default or delinquency of the policyholder we may be able to cease coverage for the remaining period. In certain jurisdictions we are unable to cancel coverage even in the event of delinquency or default by the policyholder. We consider premium and other receivable balances to be past due if the payment is not received after 90 days from the contractual obligation due date and record an allowance for disputes when there is reasonable uncertainty of the collectability of a disputed amount during the reporting period.

For further information regarding the impacts of the adoption of this standard see Notes 4, 5, 6, 10 and 12 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment

In January 2017, the FASB issued an accounting standard that eliminates the requirement to calculate the implied fair value of goodwill, through a hypothetical purchase price allocation, to measure a goodwill impairment charge. Instead, entities will record an impairment charge based on the excess of a reporting unit's carrying amount over its fair value not to exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. An entity should also consider income tax effects from tax deductible goodwill on the carrying amount of the reporting unit when measuring the goodwill impairment loss, if applicable.

We adopted the standard on its effective date of January 1, 2020. The adoption of the standard did not have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Cloud Computing Arrangements

In August 2018, the FASB issued an accounting standard that aligns the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred in a cloud computing (or hosting) arrangement that is a service contract with the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software (and hosting arrangements that include an internal-use software license). Capitalized implementation costs must be amortized over the term of the hosting arrangement. The accounting for the service element is not affected by the amendments in this update.

We adopted the standard prospectively on its effective date of January 1, 2020. The adoption of the standard did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Financial Disclosures About Guarantors and Issuers of Guaranteed Securities and Affiliates

In March 2020, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) adopted amendments to simplify and streamline the disclosure requirements for guarantors and issuers of guaranteed securities registered or being registered, and issuers' affiliates whose securities collateralize securities registered or being registered. Currently, the SEC permits the omission of separate financial statements of subsidiary issuers and guarantors when certain conditions are met and the parent company provides summarized financial information of the subsidiary issuers and guarantors. The amendments, among other things, allow companies to cease providing summarized financial information if the subsidiary issuer's or guarantor's reporting obligation has been suspended.

The amendments are effective January 4, 2021, with early adoption permitted. Effective March 31, 2020, AIG early adopted the amendment and ceased providing the summarized information for the subsidiary issuers and guarantors because the subsidiaries issuer's reporting obligations have been suspended.

FUTURE APPLICATION OF ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Long-Duration Contracts

In August 2018, the FASB issued an accounting standard update with the objective of making targeted improvements to the existing recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure requirements for long-duration contracts issued by an insurance entity. The standard prescribes significant and comprehensive changes to recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure as summarized below:

- Requires the review and if necessary update of future policy benefit assumptions at least annually for traditional and limited pay long duration contracts, with the recognition and separate presentation of any resulting re-measurement gain or loss (except for discount rate changes as noted below) in the income statement.
- Requires the discount rate assumption to be updated at the end of each reporting period using an upper medium grade (low-credit risk) fixed income instrument yield that maximizes the use of observable market inputs and recognizes the impact of changes to discount rates in other comprehensive income.
- Simplifies the amortization of DAC to a constant level basis over the expected term of the related contracts with adjustments for unexpected terminations, but no longer requires an impairment test.
- Requires the measurement of all market risk benefits associated with deposit (or account balance) contracts at fair value through the income statement with the exception of instrument-specific credit risk changes, which will be recognized in other comprehensive income.
- Increased disclosures of disaggregated roll-forwards of policy benefits, account balances, market risk benefits, separate account liabilities and information about significant inputs, judgments and methods used in measurement and changes thereto and impact of those changes.

In July 2020, the FASB released an exposure draft which would defer the effective date of the standard to January 1, 2023. We are currently evaluating the FASB's exposure draft. We have started our implementation efforts and we are evaluating the method of adoption and impact of the standard on our reported consolidated financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and required disclosures. The adoption of this standard is expected to have a significant impact on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and required disclosures, as well as systems, processes and controls.

Income Tax

On December 18, 2019, the FASB issued an accounting standard that simplifies the accounting for income taxes by eliminating certain exceptions to the approach for intraperiod tax allocation, the methodology for calculating income taxes in an interim period and the recognition of deferred tax liabilities for outside basis differences. The amendments also simplified other areas including the accounting for franchise taxes and enacted tax laws or rates, and clarified the accounting for transactions that result in the step-up in the tax basis of goodwill. The standard is effective on January 1, 2021, with early adoption permitted. We are assessing the impact of the standard on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Reference Rate Reform

On March 12, 2020, the FASB issued an accounting standard that provides temporary optional guidance to ease the potential burden in accounting for reference rate reform. The standard allows us to account for certain contract modifications that result from the discontinuation of the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) or another reference rate as a continuation of the existing contract without additional analysis.

This standard may be elected and applied prospectively over time from March 12, 2020 through December 31, 2022 as reference rate reform activities occur. We have started our implementation efforts and we are evaluating the method of adoption and impact of the standard on our reported consolidated financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and required disclosures.

Clarification of Accounting for Certain Equity Method Investments

On January 16, 2020, the FASB issued an accounting standard to clarify how a previously issued standard regarding a company's ability to measure the fair value of certain equity securities without a readily determinable fair value should interact with equity method investments standards. The previously issued standard provides that such equity securities could be measured at cost, minus impairment, if any, unless an observable transaction for an identical or similar security occurs (measurement alternative). The new standard clarifies that a company should consider observable transactions that require the company to either apply or discontinue the equity method of accounting for the purposes of applying the measurement alternative in accordance with the equity method immediately before applying or upon discontinuing the equity method.

The standard further clarifies that, when determining the accounting for certain forward contracts and purchased options a company should not consider, whether upon settlement or exercise, if the underlying securities would be accounted for under the equity method or fair value option.

The standard is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020. We are evaluating the impact adoption of this standard will have on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and required disclosures.

3. Segment Information

We report our results of operations consistent with the manner in which our chief operating decision makers review the business to assess performance and allocate resources, as follows:

GENERAL INSURANCE

General Insurance business is presented as two operating segments:

- **North America** — consists of insurance businesses in the United States, Canada and Bermuda. This also includes the results of Validus Reinsurance, Ltd. (Validus), Western World Insurance Group, Inc. and Glatfelter Insurance Group (Glatfelter).
- **International** — consists of regional insurance businesses in Japan, the UK, Europe, Asia Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean, Middle East and Africa, and China. This also includes the results of Talbot Holdings, Ltd.

Results are presented before internal reinsurance transactions. North America and International operating segments consist of the following products:

- Commercial Lines — consists of Liability, Financial Lines, Property and Special Risks.
- Personal Insurance — consists of Personal Lines and Accident and Health.

LIFE AND RETIREMENT

Life and Retirement business is presented as four operating segments:

- **Individual Retirement** — consists of fixed annuities, fixed index annuities, variable annuities and retail mutual funds.
- **Group Retirement** — consists of group mutual funds, group annuities, individual annuity and investment products, and financial planning and advisory services.
- **Life Insurance** — primary products in the U.S. include term life and universal life insurance. International operations include distribution of life and health products in the UK and Ireland.
- **Institutional Markets** — consists of stable value wrap products, structured settlement and pension risk transfer annuities, corporate- and bank-owned life insurance and guaranteed investment contracts (GICs).

OTHER OPERATIONS

Other Operations consists primarily of:

- Income from assets held by AIG Parent and other corporate subsidiaries.
- General operating expenses not attributable to AIG reporting segments.
- Certain compensation expenses attributable to Other Operations and reporting segments.
- Amortization of value of distribution network acquired related to the Validus and Glatfelter acquisitions.
- Interest expense attributable to AIG long-term debt as well as debt associated with consolidated investment entities.
- Results also include Blackboard and its subsidiaries which are focused on delivering commercial insurance solutions using digital technology, data analytics and automation. At the end of March 2020, Blackboard was placed into run-off.

LEGACY PORTFOLIO

Legacy Portfolio represents exited or discontinued product lines, policy forms or distribution channels. Effective February 2018, the Bermuda domiciled composite reinsurer, Fortitude Re, is included in our Legacy Portfolio. The sale of Fortitude Re was completed on June 2, 2020, and Fortitude Re is only included in the Legacy Portfolio through such date. As of closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, these reinsurance transactions between AIG and Fortitude Re are no longer considered affiliated transactions and Fortitude Re is the reinsurer of the majority of AIG's Legacy Portfolio.

- **Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines** — Reserves consist of certain structured settlements, pension risk transfer annuities and single premium immediate annuities written prior to April 2012. Also includes exposures to whole life, long-term care and exited accident & health product lines.

- **Legacy General Insurance Run-Off Lines** — Reserves consist of excess workers' compensation, environmental exposures and exposures to other products within General Insurance that are no longer actively marketed. Also includes the remaining reserves in Eaglestone Reinsurance Company.
- **Legacy Investments** — Includes investment classes that we have placed into run-off including holdings in direct investments as well as investments in global capital markets and global real estate.

We evaluate segment performance based on adjusted revenues and adjusted pre-tax income (loss). Adjusted revenues and adjusted pre-tax income (loss) are derived by excluding certain items from total revenues and net income (loss) attributable to AIG, respectively. 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. *For the items excluded from adjusted revenues and adjusted pre-tax income (loss) see the table below.*

The following table presents AIG's continuing operations by operating segment:

Three Months Ended June 30,	2020		2019	
	Total Revenues	Adjusted Pre-tax Income (Loss)	Total Revenues	Adjusted Pre-tax Income (Loss)
<i>(in millions)</i>				
General Insurance				
North America	\$ 3,077	\$ 5	\$ 4,025	\$ 718
International	3,178	170	3,502	262
Total General Insurance	6,255	175	7,527	980
Life and Retirement				
Individual Retirement	1,333	550	1,466	588
Group Retirement	712	214	790	293
Life Insurance	1,113	(9)	1,154	86
Institutional Markets	1,391	126	418	82
Total Life and Retirement	4,549	881	3,828	1,049
Other Operations	15	(559)	144	(415)
Legacy Portfolio	719	257	740	119
AIG Consolidation and elimination	31	49	(79)	(56)
Total AIG Consolidated adjusted revenues and adjusted pre-tax income	11,569	803	12,160	1,677
Reconciling items from adjusted pre-tax income to pre-tax income (loss):				
Changes in fair value of securities used to hedge guaranteed living benefits	14	16	84	75
Changes in benefit reserves and DAC, VOBA and SIA related to net realized capital gains (losses)	-	255	-	(73)
Changes in the fair value of equity securities	56	56	(22)	(22)
Other income (expense) - net	14	-	4	-
Loss on extinguishment of debt	-	-	-	(15)
Net investment income on Fortitude Re funds withheld assets ^(a)	116	116	-	-
Net realized capital gains (losses) on Fortitude Re funds withheld assets ^(a)	96	96	-	-
Net realized capital gains (losses) on Fortitude Re funds withheld embedded derivative ^(a)	(837)	(837)	-	-
Net realized capital gains (losses) ^(b)	(1,632)	(1,619)	335	351
Loss from divested businesses	-	(8,412)	-	(1)
Non-operating litigation reserves and settlements	-	-	-	-
Favorable prior year development and related amortization changes ceded under retroactive reinsurance agreements	-	33	-	125
Net loss reserve discount charge	-	(16)	-	(212)
Integration and transaction costs associated with acquired businesses	-	(4)	-	(6)
Restructuring and other costs	-	(134)	-	(60)
Non-recurring costs related to regulatory or accounting changes	-	(14)	-	(2)
Revenues and Pre-tax income (loss)	\$ 9,396	\$ (9,661)	\$ 12,561	\$ 1,837

Six Months Ended June 30,	2020		2019	
	Total Revenues	Adjusted Pre-Tax Income (Loss)	Total Revenues	Adjusted Pre-Tax Income (Loss)
<i>(in millions)</i>				
General Insurance				
North America	\$ 6,491	\$ 414	\$ 8,123	\$ 1,652
International	6,431	262	7,206	596
Total General Insurance	12,922	676	15,329	2,248
Life and Retirement				
Individual Retirement	2,703	856	2,817	1,096
Group Retirement	1,406	357	1,499	525
Life Insurance	2,204	46	2,227	202
Institutional Markets	2,408	196	1,489	150
Total Life and Retirement	8,721	1,455	8,032	1,973
Other Operations	177	(1,010)	283	(802)
Legacy Portfolio	983	(111)	1,446	231
AIG Consolidation and elimination	(114)	(35)	(176)	(126)
Total AIG Consolidated adjusted revenues and adjusted pre-tax income	22,689	975	24,914	3,524
Reconciling items from adjusted pre-tax income to pre-tax income (loss):				
Changes in fair value of securities used to hedge guaranteed living benefits	28	9	189	171
Changes in benefit reserves and DAC, VOBA and SIA related to net realized capital gains (losses)	-	(283)	-	26
Changes in the fair value of equity securities	(135)	(135)	57	57
Other income (expense) - net	23	-	11	-
Loss on extinguishment of debt	-	(17)	-	(13)
Net investment income on Fortitude Re funds withheld assets ^(a)	116	116	-	-
Net realized capital gains (losses) on Fortitude Re funds withheld assets ^(a)	96	96	-	-
Net realized capital gains (losses) on Fortitude Re funds withheld embedded derivative ^(a)	(837)	(837)	-	-
Net realized capital gains (losses) ^(b)	1,853	1,883	(154)	(123)
Income (loss) from divested businesses	-	(8,628)	-	5
Non-operating litigation reserves and settlements	6	6	-	(1)
Favorable prior year development and related amortization changes ceded under retroactive reinsurance agreements	-	41	-	152
Net loss reserve discount charge	-	(72)	-	(685)
Integration and transaction costs associated with acquired businesses	-	(6)	-	(13)
Restructuring and other costs	-	(224)	-	(107)
Non-recurring costs related to regulatory or accounting changes	-	(27)	-	(2)
Revenues and Pre-tax income (loss)	\$ 23,839	\$ (7,103)	\$ 25,017	\$ 2,991

(a) Represents activity subsequent to the deconsolidation of Fortitude Re on June 2, 2020.

(b) 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 and net realized gains and losses on Fortitude Re funds withheld assets held by AIG in support of Fortitude Re's reinsurance obligations to AIG (Fortitude Re funds withheld assets).

4. Fair Value Measurements

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS ON A RECURRING BASIS

Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets are measured and classified in accordance with a fair value hierarchy consisting of three “levels” based on the observability of valuation inputs:

- **Level 1:** Fair value measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets that we have the ability to access for identical assets or liabilities. Market price data generally is obtained from exchange or dealer markets. We do not adjust the quoted price for such instruments.
- **Level 2:** Fair value measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.
- **Level 3:** Fair value measurements based on valuation techniques that use significant inputs that are unobservable. Both observable and unobservable inputs may be used to determine the fair values of positions classified in Level 3. The circumstances for using these measurements include those in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. Therefore, we must make certain assumptions about the inputs a hypothetical market participant would use to value that asset or liability.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE ON A RECURRING BASIS

The following table presents information about assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and indicates the level of the fair value measurement based on the observability of the inputs used:

June 30, 2020 (in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Counterparty Netting ^(a)	Cash Collateral	Total
Assets:						
Bonds available for sale:						
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 5	\$ 4,797	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,802
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	-	13,717	2,279	-	-	15,996
Non-U.S. governments	39	14,564	5	-	-	14,608
Corporate debt	-	154,865	1,900	-	-	156,765
RMBS	-	20,434	12,678	-	-	33,112
CMBS	-	13,850	1,149	-	-	14,999
CDO/ABS	-	8,762	9,461	-	-	18,223
Total bonds available for sale	44	230,989	27,472	-	-	258,505
Other bond securities:						
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	-	1,912	-	-	-	1,912
Non-U.S. governments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate debt	-	11	-	-	-	11
RMBS	-	342	168	-	-	510
CMBS	-	256	47	-	-	303
CDO/ABS	-	170	2,531	-	-	2,701
Total other bond securities	-	2,691	2,746	-	-	5,437
Equity securities	624	12	43	-	-	679
Other invested assets^(b)	-	86	1,486	-	-	1,572
Derivative assets:						
Interest rate contracts	2	5,678	-	-	-	5,680
Foreign exchange contracts	-	1,968	1	-	-	1,969
Equity contracts	8	939	86	-	-	1,033
Credit contracts	-	-	3	-	-	3
Other contracts	-	-	13	-	-	13
Counterparty netting and cash collateral	-	-	-	(3,977)	(3,933)	(7,910)
Total derivative assets	10	8,585	103	(3,977)	(3,933)	788
Short-term investments	2,458	3,930	-	-	-	6,388
Other assets	-	-	111	-	-	111
Separate account assets	84,629	4,113	-	-	-	88,742
Total	\$ 87,765	\$ 250,406	\$ 31,961	\$ (3,977)	\$ (3,933)	\$ 362,222
Liabilities:						
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,233	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,233
Derivative liabilities:						
Interest rate contracts	3	4,612	-	-	-	4,615
Foreign exchange contracts	-	663	-	-	-	663
Equity contracts	30	149	33	-	-	212
Credit contracts	-	26	48	-	-	74
Other contracts	-	-	10	-	-	10
Counterparty netting and cash collateral	-	-	-	(3,977)	(1,016)	(4,993)
Total derivative liabilities	33	5,450	91	(3,977)	(1,016)	581
Fortitude Re funds withheld payable	-	-	4,510	-	-	4,510
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term debt	-	2,181	-	-	-	2,181
Total	\$ 33	\$ 7,631	\$ 13,834	\$ (3,977)	\$ (1,016)	\$ 16,505

December 31, 2019 (in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Counterparty Netting ^(a)	Cash Collateral	Total
Assets:						
Bonds available for sale:						
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 135	\$ 5,245	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,380
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	-	13,197	2,121	-	-	15,318
Non-U.S. governments	60	14,809	-	-	-	14,869
Corporate debt	-	147,973	1,663	-	-	149,636
RMBS	-	19,397	13,408	-	-	32,805
CMBS	-	13,377	1,053	-	-	14,430
CDO/ABS	-	10,962	7,686	-	-	18,648
Total bonds available for sale	195	224,960	25,931	-	-	251,086
Other bond securities:						
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	-	2,121	-	-	-	2,121
Non-U.S. governments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate debt	-	18	-	-	-	18
RMBS	-	346	143	-	-	489
CMBS	-	272	50	-	-	322
CDO/ABS	-	187	3,545	-	-	3,732
Total other bond securities	-	2,944	3,738	-	-	6,682
Equity securities	756	77	8	-	-	841
Other invested assets^(b)	-	86	1,192	-	-	1,278
Derivative assets:						
Interest rate contracts	1	3,199	-	-	-	3,200
Foreign exchange contracts	-	1,034	6	-	-	1,040
Equity contracts	5	593	171	-	-	769
Credit contracts	-	-	3	-	-	3
Other contracts	-	-	14	-	-	14
Counterparty netting and cash collateral	-	-	-	(2,427)	(1,806)	(4,233)
Total derivative assets	6	4,826	194	(2,427)	(1,806)	793
Short-term investments	2,299	3,044	-	-	-	5,343
Other assets	57	2,212	89	-	-	2,358
Separate account assets	89,069	4,203	-	-	-	93,272
Total	\$ 92,382	\$ 242,352	\$ 31,152	\$ (2,427)	\$ (1,806)	\$ 361,653
Liabilities:						
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,910	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,910
Derivative liabilities:						
Interest rate contracts	4	2,745	-	-	-	2,749
Foreign exchange contracts	-	1,025	-	-	-	1,025
Equity contracts	8	111	20	-	-	139
Credit contracts	-	24	65	-	-	89
Other contracts	-	-	7	-	-	7
Counterparty netting and cash collateral	-	-	-	(2,427)	(527)	(2,954)
Total derivative liabilities	12	3,905	92	(2,427)	(527)	1,055
Other liabilities	-	45	-	-	-	45
Long-term debt	-	2,062	-	-	-	2,062
Total	\$ 12	\$ 6,012	\$ 7,002	\$ (2,427)	\$ (527)	\$ 10,072

(a) Represents netting of derivative exposures covered by qualifying master netting agreements.

(b) Excludes investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value (NAV) per share (or its equivalent), which totaled \$5.0 billion and \$5.5 billion as of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

CHANGES IN LEVEL 3 RECURRING FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The following tables present changes during the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, and the realized and unrealized gains (losses) related to the Level 3 assets and liabilities in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 30, 2020 and 2019:

	Fair Value Beginning of Period	Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Income	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Purchases, Sales, Issuances and Settlements, Net	Gross Transfers In	Gross Transfers Out	Divested Businesses	Fair Value End of Period	Changes in Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Income on Instruments Held at End of Period	Changes in Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) for Recurring Level 3 Instruments Held at End of Period
<i>(in millions)</i>										
Three Months Ended June 30, 2020										
Assets:										
Bonds available for sale:										
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ 2,102	\$ -	\$ 254	\$ 20	\$ -	\$(97)	\$ -	\$ 2,279	\$ -	\$ 244
Non-U.S. governments	6	-	-	5	-	(6)	-	5	-	-
Corporate debt	1,215	(1)	72	113	519	(18)	-	1,900	-	50
RMBS	11,687	208	947	(171)	7	-	-	12,678	-	957
CMBS	1,146	4	15	(16)	-	-	-	1,149	-	18
CDO/ABS	8,768	3	432	108	334	(184)	-	9,461	-	403
Total bonds available for sale^(a)	24,924	214	1,720	59	860	(305)	-	27,472	-	1,672
Other bond securities:										
RMBS	149	14	-	5	-	-	-	168	13	-
CMBS	42	6	-	(1)	-	-	-	47	6	-
CDO/ABS	2,378	274	-	(121)	-	-	-	2,531	253	-
Total other bond securities	2,569	294	-	(117)	-	-	-	2,746	272	-
Equity securities	19	-	-	-	25	(1)	-	43	-	-
Other invested assets	1,467	(59)	-	78	-	-	-	1,486	-	-
Other assets	91	-	-	54	-	-	(34)	111	-	-
Total	\$ 29,070	\$ 449	\$ 1,720	\$ 74	\$ 885	\$ (306)	\$ (34)	\$ 31,858	\$ 272	\$ 1,672
Liabilities:										
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ 8,153	\$ 1,060	\$ -	\$ 20	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,233	\$(825)	\$ -
Derivative liabilities, net:										
Interest rate contracts	-	(1)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange contracts	3	1	-	(5)	-	-	-	(1)	-	-
Equity contracts	(143)	36	-	54	-	-	-	(53)	(15)	-
Credit contracts	(76)	64	-	57	-	-	-	45	9	-
Other contracts	(2)	(17)	-	16	-	-	-	(3)	17	-
Total derivative liabilities, net^(b)	(218)	83	-	123	-	-	-	(12)	11	-
Fortitude Re funds withheld payable	-	837	-	-	-	-	3,673	4,510	663	-
Total	\$ 7,935	\$ 1,980	\$ -	\$ 143	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,673	\$ 13,731	\$(151)	\$ -

										Changes in Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) for Recurring Level 3 Instruments Held at End of Period
		Net Realized and Unrealized		Purchases, Sales, Gross Transfers	Gross Transfers			Fair Value End of Period	Changes in Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Income on Instruments Held at End of Period	
(in millions)	Fair Value Beginning of Period	Gains (Losses) Included in Income	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Issuances and Settlements, Net	In	Out	Divested Businesses	Fair Value End of Period		
Six Months Ended June 30, 2020										
Assets:										
Bonds available for sale:										
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ 2,121	\$ 5	\$ 199	\$ 157	\$ 27	\$(230)	\$ -	\$ 2,279	\$ -	\$ 193
Non-U.S. governments	-	-	-	5	6	(6)	-	5	-	-
Corporate debt	1,663	(68)	(9)	120	622	(428)	-	1,900	-	21
RMBS	13,408	340	(676)	(394)	26	(26)	-	12,678	-	(548)
CMBS	1,053	11	34	28	23	-	-	1,149	-	39
CDO/ABS	7,686	20	(125)	155	1,937	(212)	-	9,461	-	(134)
Total bonds available for sale^(a)	25,931	308	(577)	71	2,641	(902)	-	27,472	-	(429)
Other bond securities:										
RMBS	143	-	-	25	-	-	-	168	(1)	-
CMBS	50	(1)	-	(2)	-	-	-	47	(2)	-
CDO/ABS	3,545	101	-	(1,115)	-	-	-	2,531	(9)	-
Total other bond securities	3,738	100	-	(1,092)	-	-	-	2,746	(12)	-
Equity securities	8	(1)	1	10	26	(1)	-	43	-	-
Other invested assets	1,192	(63)	-	207	150	-	-	1,486	(48)	-
Other assets	89	-	-	59	-	-	(37)	111	-	-
Total	\$ 30,958	\$ 344	\$ (576)	\$ (745)	\$ 2,817	\$ (903)	\$ (37)	\$ 31,858	\$ (60)	\$ (429)
		Net Realized and Unrealized		Purchases, Sales, Gross Transfers	Gross Transfers			Fair Value End of Period	Changes in Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Income on Instruments Held at End of Period	Changes in Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) for Recurring Level 3 Instruments Held at End of Period
(in millions)	Fair Value Beginning of Period	(Gains) Losses Included in Income	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Issuances and Settlements, Net	In	Out	Divested Businesses	Fair Value End of Period		
Liabilities:										
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ 6,910	\$ 2,231	\$ -	\$ 92	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,233	\$(1,709)	\$ -
Derivative liabilities, net:										
Interest rate contracts	-	(1)	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Foreign exchange contracts	(6)	4	-	1	-	-	-	(1)	1	-
Equity contracts	(151)	10	-	88	-	-	-	(53)	(64)	-
Credit contracts	62	(60)	-	43	-	-	-	45	6	-
Other contracts	(7)	(27)	-	31	-	-	-	(3)	27	-
Total derivative liabilities, net^(b)	(102)	(74)	-	164	-	-	-	(12)	(29)	-
Fortitude Re funds withheld payable	-	837	-	-	-	-	3,673	4,510	663	-
Total	\$ 6,808	\$ 2,994	\$ -	\$ 256	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,673	\$ 13,731	\$ (1,075)	\$ -

	Fair Value	Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Income	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Purchases, Sales, Issuances and Settlements, Net	Gross Transfers In	Gross Transfers Out	Divested Businesses	Fair Value End of Period	Changes in Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Income on Instruments Held at End of Period
<i>(in millions)</i>	Beginning of Period								
Three Months Ended June 30, 2019									
Assets:									
Bonds available for sale:									
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ 2,136	\$ -	\$ 105	\$ 62	\$ 6	\$ (147)	\$ -	\$ 2,162	\$ -
Non-U.S. governments	3	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Corporate debt	1,532	29	43	(99)	389	(73)	-	1,821	-
RMBS	14,045	182	137	(404)	44	(141)	-	13,863	-
CMBS	892	5	13	150	58	(15)	-	1,103	-
CDO/ABS	8,840	8	113	104	4	(7)	-	9,062	-
Total bonds available for sale	27,448	223	411	(187)	501	(383)	-	28,013	-
Other bond securities:									
RMBS	1,266	43	-	(479)	-	-	-	830	(19)
CMBS	84	-	-	14	-	(10)	-	88	1
CDO/ABS	4,249	116	-	(214)	-	(1)	-	4,150	76
Total other bond securities	5,599	159	-	(679)	-	(11)	-	5,068	58
Equity securities	26	-	-	9	-	-	-	35	3
Other invested assets	591	18	1	(5)	-	-	-	605	18
Other assets	59	-	-	2	-	-	-	61	-
Total	\$ 33,723	\$ 400	\$ 412	\$ (860)	\$ 501	\$ (394)	\$ -	\$ 33,782	\$ 79
	Fair Value	Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Income	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Purchases, Sales, Issuances and Settlements, Net	Gross Transfers In	Gross Transfers Out	Divested Businesses	Fair Value End of Period	Changes in Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Income on Instruments Held at End of Period
<i>(in millions)</i>	Beginning of Period								
Liabilities:									
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ 4,878	\$ 970	\$ -	\$ 217	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,065	\$ (832)
Derivative liabilities, net:									
Interest rate contracts	15	2	-	(1)	-	-	-	16	(2)
Foreign exchange contracts	(1)	(5)	-	2	-	-	-	(4)	4
Equity contracts	(96)	(4)	-	(13)	-	-	-	(113)	4
Credit contracts	222	(24)	-	(25)	-	-	-	173	23
Other contracts	(8)	(16)	-	17	-	-	-	(7)	18
Total derivative liabilities, net^(b)	132	(47)	-	(20)	-	-	-	65	47
Total	\$ 5,010	\$ 923	\$ -	\$ 197	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,130	\$ (785)

	Fair Value Beginning of Period	Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Income	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Purchases, Sales, Issuances and Settlements, Net	Gross Transfers In	Gross Transfers Out	Divested Businesses	Fair Value End of Period	Changes in Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Income on Instruments Held at End of Period
<i>(in millions)</i>									
Six Months Ended June 30, 2019									
Assets:									
Bonds available for sale:									
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ 2,000	\$ (1)	\$ 202	\$ 86	\$ 35	\$ (160)	- \$	2,162	\$ -
Non-U.S. governments	11	(1)	-	(4)	-	(4)	-	2	-
Corporate debt	864	26	81	(65)	1,043	(128)	-	1,821	-
RMBS	14,199	409	161	(816)	67	(157)	-	13,863	-
CMBS	917	6	30	296	58	(204)	-	1,103	-
CDO/ABS	9,102	12	167	59	96	(374)	-	9,062	-
Total bonds available for sale	27,093	451	641	(444)	1,299	(1,027)	-	28,013	-
Other bond securities:									
RMBS	1,290	60	-	(520)	-	-	-	830	(19)
CMBS	77	4	-	17	-	(10)	-	88	4
CDO/ABS	4,478	184	-	(415)	-	(97)	-	4,150	100
Total other bond securities	5,845	248	-	(918)	-	(107)	-	5,068	85
Equity securities	27	-	-	9	-	(1)	-	35	3
Other invested assets	587	18	1	(1)	-	-	-	605	19
Other assets	58	-	-	3	-	-	-	61	-
Total	\$ 33,610	\$ 717	\$ 642	\$ (1,351)	\$ 1,299	\$ (1,135)	- \$	\$ 33,782	\$ 107
	Fair Value Beginning of Period	Net Realized and Unrealized (Gains) Losses Included in Income	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Purchases, Sales, Issuances and Settlements, Net	Gross Transfers In	Gross Transfers Out	Divested Businesses	Fair Value End of Period	Changes in Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Income on Instruments Held at End of Period
<i>(in millions)</i>									
Liabilities:									
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ 4,116	1,539	\$ -	\$ 410	\$ -	\$ -	- \$	6,065	\$ (1,352)
Derivative liabilities, net:									
Interest rate contracts	15	3	-	(2)	-	-	-	16	(3)
Foreign exchange contracts	(5)	(10)	-	11	-	-	-	(4)	4
Equity contracts	(75)	(20)	-	(18)	-	-	-	(113)	32
Credit contracts	227	(27)	-	(27)	-	-	-	173	27
Other contracts	(9)	(33)	-	35	-	-	-	(7)	35
Total derivative liabilities, net^(b)	153	(87)	-	(1)	-	-	-	65	95
Total	\$ 4,269	\$ 1,452	\$ -	\$ 409	\$ -	\$ -	- \$	\$ 6,130	\$ (1,257)

(a) As a result of the adoption of the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard on January 1, 2020, credit losses are included in net realized and unrealized (gains) losses included in income.

(b) Total Level 3 derivative exposures have been netted in these tables for presentation purposes only.

Net realized and unrealized gains and losses included in income related to Level 3 assets and liabilities shown above are reported in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income as follows:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Net Investment Income	Net Realized Capital Gains (Losses)	Other Income	Total
Three Months Ended June 30, 2020				
Assets:				
Bonds available for sale*	\$ 182	\$ 32	\$ -	\$ 214
Other bond securities	294	-	-	294
Equity securities	-	-	-	-
Other invested assets	(59)	-	-	(59)
Six Months Ended June 30, 2020				
Assets:				
Bonds available for sale*	\$ 380	\$ (72)	\$ -	\$ 308
Other bond securities	(168)	268	-	100
Equity securities	-	(1)	-	(1)
Other invested assets	(63)	-	-	(63)
Three Months Ended June 30, 2019				
Assets:				
Bonds available for sale	\$ 245	\$ (22)	\$ -	\$ 223
Other bond securities	109	50	-	159
Other invested assets	18	-	-	18
Six Months Ended June 30, 2019				
Assets:				
Bonds available for sale	\$ 487	\$ (36)	\$ -	\$ 451
Other bond securities	196	52	-	248
Other invested assets	18	-	-	18

<i>(in millions)</i>	Net Investment Income	Net Realized Capital (Gains) Losses	Other Income	Total
Three Months Ended June 30, 2020				
Liabilities:				
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ -	\$ 1,060	\$ -	\$ 1,060
Derivative liabilities, net	-	97	(14)	83
Fortitude Re funds withheld payable	-	837	-	837
Six Months Ended June 30, 2020				
Liabilities:				
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ -	\$ 2,231	\$ -	\$ 2,231
Derivative liabilities, net	-	(46)	(28)	(74)
Fortitude Re funds withheld payable	-	837	-	837
Three Months Ended June 30, 2019				
Liabilities:				
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ -	\$ 970	\$ -	\$ 970
Derivative liabilities, net	-	(29)	(18)	(47)
Six Months Ended June 30, 2019				
Liabilities:				
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ -	\$ 1,539	\$ -	\$ 1,539
Derivative liabilities, net	-	(53)	(34)	(87)

* As a result of the adoption of the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard on January 1, 2020, credit losses are included in net realized capital gains (losses).

The following table presents the gross components of purchases, sales, issuances and settlements, net, shown above, for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 related to Level 3 assets and liabilities in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Purchases	Sales	Issuances and Settlements ^(a)	Purchases, Sales, Issuances and Settlements, Net ^(a)
Three Months Ended June 30, 2020				
Assets:				
Bonds available for sale:				
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ 22	\$ -	\$ (2)	\$ 20
Non-U.S. governments	5	-	-	5
Corporate debt	121	-	(8)	113
RMBS	365	-	(536)	(171)
CMBS	1	(5)	(12)	(16)
CDO/ABS	256	(3)	(145)	108
Total bonds available for sale	770	(8)	(703)	59
Other bond securities:				
RMBS	12	-	(7)	5
CMBS	-	-	(1)	(1)
CDO/ABS	-	-	(121)	(121)
Total other bond securities	12	-	(129)	(117)
Equity securities	-	-	-	-
Other invested assets	78	-	-	78
Other assets	55	-	(1)	54
Total assets	\$ 915	\$ (8)	\$ (833)	\$ 74
Liabilities:				
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ -	\$ 122	\$ (102)	\$ 20
Derivative liabilities, net	(9)	-	132	123
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	\$ (9)	\$ 122	\$ 30	\$ 143
Three Months Ended June 30, 2019				
Assets:				
Bonds available for sale:				
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ 87	\$ (1)	\$ (24)	\$ 62
Non-U.S. governments	-	-	-	-
Corporate debt	8	(1)	(106)	(99)
RMBS	300	-	(704)	(404)
CMBS	179	-	(29)	150
CDO/ABS	972	(154)	(714)	104
Total bonds available for sale	1,546	(156)	(1,577)	(187)
Other bond securities:				
RMBS	-	(437)	(42)	(479)
CMBS	14	-	-	14
CDO/ABS	-	-	(214)	(214)
Total other bond securities	14	(437)	(256)	(679)
Equity securities	9	-	-	9
Other invested assets	39	-	(44)	(5)
Other assets	-	-	2	2
Total assets	\$ 1,608	\$ (593)	\$ (1,875)	\$ (860)
Liabilities:				
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ -	\$ 203	\$ 14	\$ 217
Derivative liabilities, net	(9)	-	(11)	(20)
Total liabilities	\$ (9)	\$ 203	\$ 3	\$ 197

				Issuances and Settlements ^(a)	Purchases, Sales, Issuances and Settlements, Net ^(a)
(in millions)	Purchases	Sales			
Six Months Ended June 30, 2020					
Assets:					
Bonds available for sale:					
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ 167	\$ (2)	\$ (8)	\$	157
Non-U.S. governments	5	-	-		5
Corporate debt	233	(5)	(108)		120
RMBS	701	-	(1,095)		(394)
CMBS	54	(7)	(19)		28
CDO/ABS	481	(25)	(301)		155
Total bonds available for sale	1,641	(39)	(1,531)		71
Other bond securities:					
RMBS	37	-	(12)		25
CMBS	-	-	(2)		(2)
CDO/ABS	35	(579)	(571)		(1,115)
Total other bond securities	72	(579)	(585)		(1,092)
Equity securities	10	-	-		10
Other invested assets	252	-	(45)		207
Other assets	55	-	4		59
Total assets	\$ 2,030	\$ (618)	\$ (2,157)	\$	(745)
Liabilities:					
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ -	\$ 344	\$ (252)	\$	92
Derivative liabilities, net	(24)	8	180		164
Other liabilities	-	-	-		-
Total liabilities	\$ (24)	\$ 352	\$ (72)	\$	256
Six Months Ended June 30, 2019					
Assets:					
Bonds available for sale:					
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ 134	\$ (16)	\$ (32)	\$	86
Non-U.S. governments	-	-	(4)		(4)
Corporate debt	57	(1)	(121)		(65)
RMBS	607	(26)	(1,397)		(816)
CMBS	363	-	(67)		296
CDO/ABS	1,170	(310)	(801)		59
Total bonds available for sale	2,331	(353)	(2,422)		(444)
Other bond securities:					
RMBS	-	(437)	(83)		(520)
CMBS	18	-	(1)		17
CDO/ABS	-	-	(415)		(415)
Total other bond securities	18	(437)	(499)		(918)
Equity securities	9	-	-		9
Other invested assets	43	-	(44)		(1)
Other assets	-	-	3		3
Total assets	\$ 2,401	\$ (790)	\$ (2,962)	\$	(1,351)
Liabilities:					
Policyholder contract deposits	\$ -	\$ 376	\$ 34	\$	410
Derivative liabilities, net	(22)	-	21		(1)
Total liabilities	\$ (22)	\$ 376	\$ 55	\$	409

(a) There were no issuances during the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019.

Both observable and unobservable inputs may be used to determine the fair values of positions classified in Level 3 in the tables above. As a result, the unrealized gains (losses) on instruments held at June 30, 2020 and 2019 may include changes in fair value that were attributable to both observable (e.g., changes in market interest rates) and unobservable inputs (e.g., changes in unobservable long-dated volatilities).

Transfers of Level 3 Assets and Liabilities

The Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) included in income (loss) or Other comprehensive income (loss) as shown in the table above excludes \$28 million and \$(128) million of net gains (losses) related to assets and liabilities transferred into Level 3 during the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020, respectively, and includes \$24 million and \$(31) million of net gains (losses) related to assets and liabilities transferred out of Level 3 during the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020, respectively.

The Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) included in income (loss) or Other comprehensive income (loss) as shown in the table above excludes \$15 million and \$(40) million of net gains (losses) related to assets and liabilities transferred into Level 3 during the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019, respectively, and includes \$5 million and \$4 million of net gains related to assets and liabilities transferred out of Level 3 during the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019, respectively.

Transfers of Level 3 Assets

During the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, transfers into Level 3 assets primarily included certain investments in private placement corporate debt, RMBS, CMBS and CDO/ABS. Transfers of private placement corporate debt and certain ABS into Level 3 assets were primarily the result of limited market pricing information that required us to determine fair value for these securities based on inputs that are adjusted to better reflect our own assumptions regarding the characteristics of a specific security or associated market liquidity. The transfers of investments in RMBS, CMBS and CDO and certain ABS into Level 3 assets were due to diminished market transparency and liquidity for individual security types.

During the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, transfers out of Level 3 assets primarily included private placement and other corporate debt, CMBS, RMBS, CDO/ABS and certain investments in municipal securities. Transfers of certain investments in municipal securities, corporate debt, RMBS, CMBS and CDO/ABS out of Level 3 assets were based on consideration of market liquidity as well as related transparency of pricing and associated observable inputs for these investments. Transfers of certain investments in private placement corporate debt and certain ABS out of Level 3 assets were primarily the result of using observable pricing information that reflects the fair value of those securities without the need for adjustment based on our own assumptions regarding the characteristics of a specific security or the current liquidity in the market.

Transfers of Level 3 Liabilities

There were no significant transfers of derivative or other liabilities into or out of Level 3 for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019.

QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION ABOUT LEVEL 3 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The table below presents information about the significant unobservable inputs used for recurring fair value measurements for certain Level 3 instruments, and includes only those instruments for which information about the inputs is reasonably available to us, such as data from independent third-party valuation service providers and from internal valuation models. Because input information from third-parties with respect to certain Level 3 instruments (primarily CDO/ABS) may not be reasonably available to us, balances shown below may not equal total amounts reported for such Level 3 assets and liabilities:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fair Value at June 30, 2020	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input ^(b)	Range (Weighted Average) ^(c)
Assets:				
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ 1,781	Discounted cash flow	Yield	2.80% - 3.43% (3.11%)
Corporate debt	1,374	Discounted cash flow	Yield	2.53% - 6.74% (4.64%)
RMBS ^(a)	11,777	Discounted cash flow	Constant prepayment rate	3.75% - 11.92% (7.84%)
			Loss severity	29.12% - 76.16% (52.64%)
			Constant default rate	1.27% - 6.11% (3.69%)
			Yield	2.17% - 5.13% (3.65%)
CDO/ABS ^(a)	8,926	Discounted cash flow	Yield	2.30% - 6.49% (4.40%)
CMBS	576	Discounted cash flow	Yield	1.34% - 4.92% (3.13%)
Liabilities:				
Embedded derivatives within Policyholder contract deposits:				
Guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWB)	4,257	Discounted cash flow	Equity volatility	6.35% - 50.45%
			Base lapse rate	0.16% - 12.60%
			Dynamic lapse multiplier	50.00% - 143.00%
			Mortality multiplier ^(d)	38.00% - 147.00%
			Utilization	90.00% - 100.00%
			Equity / interest rate correlation	20.00% - 40.00%
			NPA ^(e)	0.19% - 2.34%
Index annuities	4,396	Discounted cash flow	Lapse rate	0.31% - 50.00%
			Mortality multiplier ^(d)	24.00% - 180.00%
			Option budget	0.00% - 4.00%
			NPA ^(e)	0.19% - 2.34%
Indexed life	552	Discounted cash flow	Base lapse rate	0.00% - 37.97%
			Mortality rate	0.00% - 100.00%
			NPA ^(e)	0.19% - 2.34%

(in millions)	Fair Value at December 31, 2019	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input ^(b)	Range (Weighted Average) ^(c)
Assets:				
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ 1,633	Discounted cash flow	Yield	3.35% - 3.95% (3.65%)
Corporate debt	1,087	Discounted cash flow	Yield	3.48% - 6.22% (4.85%)
RMBS ^(a)	11,746	Discounted cash flow	Constant prepayment rate	4.00% - 12.89% (8.44%)
			Loss severity	33.68% - 76.91% (55.29%)
			Constant default rate	1.68% - 6.17% (3.93%)
			Yield	2.52% - 4.53% (3.52%)
CDO/ABS ^(a)	6,025	Discounted cash flow	Yield	2.92% - 4.91% (3.91%)
CMBS	476	Discounted cash flow	Yield	2.77% - 5.18% (3.97%)
Liabilities:				
Embedded derivatives within Policyholder contract deposits:				
GMWB	2,474	Discounted cash flow	Equity volatility	6.15% - 48.85%
			Base lapse rate	0.16% - 12.60%
			Dynamic lapse multiplier	50.00% - 143.00%
			Mortality multiplier ^(d)	38.00% - 147.00%
			Utilization	90.00% - 100.00%
			Equity / interest rate correlation	20.00% - 40.00%
			NPA ^(e)	0.12% - 1.53%
Index annuities	3,895	Discounted cash flow	Lapse rate	0.31% - 50.00%
			Mortality multiplier ^(d)	24.00% - 180.00%
			Option budget	1.00% - 4.00%
			NPA ^(e)	0.12% - 1.53%
Indexed life	510	Discounted cash flow	Base lapse rate	0.00% - 37.97%
			Mortality rate	0.00% - 100.00%
			NPA ^(e)	0.12% - 1.53%

(a) Information received from third-party valuation service providers. The ranges of the unobservable inputs for constant prepayment rate, loss severity and constant default rate relate to each of the individual underlying mortgage loans that comprise the entire portfolio of securities in the RMBS and CDO securitization vehicles and not necessarily to the securitization vehicle bonds (tranches) purchased by us. The ranges of these inputs do not directly correlate to changes in the fair values of the tranches purchased by us, because there are other factors relevant to the fair values of specific tranches owned by us including, but not limited to, purchase price, position in the waterfall, senior versus subordinated position and attachment points.

(b) Represents discount rates, estimates and assumptions that we believe would be used by market participants when valuing these assets and liabilities.

(c) The weighted averaging for fixed maturity securities is based on the estimated fair value of the securities. Because the valuation methodology for embedded derivatives within Policyholder contract deposits uses a range of inputs that vary at the contract level over the cash flow projection period, management believes that presenting a range, rather than weighted average, is a more meaningful representation of the unobservable inputs used in the valuation.

(d) Mortality inputs are shown as multipliers of the 2012 Individual Annuity Mortality Basic table.

(e) The non-performance risk adjustment (NPA) applied as a spread over risk-free curve for discounting.

The ranges of reported inputs for Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions, Corporate debt, RMBS, CDO/ABS, and CMBS valued using a discounted cash flow technique consist of one standard deviation in either direction from the value-weighted average. The preceding table does not give effect to our risk management practices that might offset risks inherent in these Level 3 assets and liabilities.

Interrelationships between Unobservable Inputs

We consider unobservable inputs to be those for which market data is not available and that are developed using the best information available to us about the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability. Relevant inputs vary depending on the nature of the instrument being measured at fair value. The following paragraphs provide a general description of significant unobservable inputs along with interrelationships between and among the significant unobservable inputs and their impact on the fair value measurements. In practice, simultaneous changes in assumptions may not always have a linear effect on the inputs discussed below. Interrelationships may also exist between observable and unobservable inputs. Such relationships have not been included in the discussion below. For each of the individual relationships described below, the inverse relationship would also generally apply.

Fixed Maturity Securities

The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of fixed maturity securities is yield. The yield is affected by the market movements in credit spreads and U.S. Treasury yields. The yield may be affected by other factors including constant prepayment rates, loss severity, and constant default rates. In general, increases in the yield would decrease the fair value of investments, and conversely, decreases in the yield would increase the fair value of investments.

Embedded derivatives within Policyholder contract deposits

Embedded derivatives reported within Policyholder contract deposits include interest crediting rates based on market indices within index annuities, indexed life, and GICs as well as GMWB within variable annuity and certain index annuity products. For any given contract, assumptions for unobservable inputs vary throughout the period over which cash flows are projected for purposes of valuing the embedded derivative. The following unobservable inputs are used for valuing embedded derivatives measured at fair value:

- Long-term equity volatilities represent equity volatility beyond the period for which observable equity volatilities are available. Increases in assumed volatility will generally increase the fair value of both the projected cash flows from rider fees as well as the projected cash flows related to benefit payments. Therefore, the net change in the fair value of the liability may be either a decrease or an increase, depending on the relative changes in projected rider fees and projected benefit payments.
- Equity / interest rate correlation estimates the relationship between changes in equity returns and interest rates in the economic scenario generator used to value our GMWB embedded derivatives. In general, a higher positive correlation assumes that equity markets and interest rates move in a more correlated fashion, which generally increases the fair value of the liability.
- Base lapse rate assumptions are determined by company experience and are adjusted at the contract level using a dynamic lapse function, which reduces the base lapse rate when the contract is in-the-money (when the contract holder's guaranteed value, as estimated by the company, is worth more than their underlying account value). Lapse rates are also generally assumed to be lower in periods when a surrender charge applies. Increases in assumed lapse rates will generally decrease the fair value of the liability, as fewer policyholders would persist to collect guaranteed withdrawal amounts.
- Mortality rate assumptions, which vary by age and gender, are based on company experience and include a mortality improvement assumption. Increases in assumed mortality rates will decrease the fair value of the liability, while lower mortality rate assumptions will generally increase the fair value of the liability, because guaranteed payments will be made for a longer period of time.
- Utilization assumptions estimate the timing when policyholders with a GMWB will elect to utilize their benefit and begin taking withdrawals. The assumptions may vary by the type of guarantee, tax-qualified status, the contract's withdrawal history and the age of the policyholder. Utilization assumptions are based on company experience, which includes partial withdrawal behavior. Increases in assumed utilization rates will generally increase the fair value of the liability.
- Option budget estimates the expected long-term cost of options used to hedge exposures associated with equity price changes. The level of option budgets determines future costs of the options, which impacts the growth in account value and the valuation of embedded derivatives.

Embedded derivatives within reinsurance contracts

The fair value of embedded derivatives associated with funds withheld reinsurance contracts is determined based upon a total return swap technique with reference to the fair value of the investments held by AIG related to AIG's funds withheld payable. The fair value of the underlying assets is generally based on market observable inputs using industry standard valuation techniques. The valuation also requires certain significant inputs, which are generally not observable and accordingly, the valuation is considered Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

INVESTMENTS IN CERTAIN ENTITIES CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE USING NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE

The following table includes information related to our investments in certain other invested assets, including private equity funds, hedge funds and other alternative investments that calculate net asset value per share (or its equivalent). For these investments, which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, we use the net asset value per share to measure fair value.

		June 30, 2020		December 31, 2019	
		Fair Value Using NAV		Fair Value Using NAV	
(in millions)	Investment Category Includes	Per Share (or its equivalent)	Unfunded Commitments	Per Share (or its equivalent)	Unfunded Commitments
Investment Category					
Private equity funds:					
Leveraged buyout	Debt and/or equity investments made as part of a transaction in which assets of mature companies are acquired from the current shareholders, typically with the use of financial leverage	\$ 1,209	\$ 1,489	\$ 1,189	\$ 1,543
Real Estate / Infrastructure	Investments in real estate properties and infrastructure positions, including power plants and other energy generating facilities	395	445	400	290
Venture capital	Early-stage, high-potential, growth companies expected to generate a return through an eventual realization event, such as an initial public offering or sale of the company	129	161	111	155
Growth Equity	Funds that make investments in established companies for the purpose of growing their businesses	450	82	422	57
Mezzanine	Funds that make investments in the junior debt and equity securities of leveraged companies	412	302	325	414
Other	Includes distressed funds that invest in securities of companies that are in default or under bankruptcy protection, as well as funds that have multi-strategy, and other strategies	785	174	773	206
Total private equity funds		3,380	2,653	3,220	2,665
Hedge funds:					
Event-driven	Securities of companies undergoing material structural changes, including mergers, acquisitions and other reorganizations	304	-	727	-
Long-short	Securities that the manager believes are undervalued, with corresponding short positions to hedge market risk	414	-	539	-
Macro	Investments that take long and short positions in financial instruments based on a top-down view of certain economic and capital market conditions	737	-	894	-
Other	Includes investments held in funds that are less liquid, as well as other strategies which allow for broader allocation between public and private investments	154	1	169	1
Total hedge funds		1,609	1	2,329	1
Total		\$ 4,989	\$ 2,654	\$ 5,549	\$ 2,666

Private equity fund investments included above are not redeemable, because distributions from the funds will be received when underlying investments of the funds are liquidated. Private equity funds are generally expected to have 10-year lives at their inception, but these lives may be extended at the fund manager's discretion, typically in one or two-year increments.

The hedge fund investments included above, which are carried at fair value, are generally redeemable subject to the redemption notices period. The majority of our hedge fund investments are redeemable monthly or quarterly.

FAIR VALUE OPTION

The following table presents the gains or losses recorded related to the eligible instruments for which we elected the fair value option:

(in millions)	Gain (Loss) Three Months Ended June 30,		Gain (Loss) Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Assets:				
Bonds	\$ 374	\$ 283	\$ 314	\$ 638
Alternative investments ^(a)	(26)	151	(165)	381
Liabilities:				
Long-term debt ^(b)	(18)	(93)	(221)	(153)
Total gain (loss)	\$ 330	\$ 341	\$ (72)	\$ 866

(a) Includes certain hedge funds, private equity funds and other investment partnerships.

(b) Includes GIAs, notes, bonds and mortgages payable.

We calculate the effect of these credit spread changes using discounted cash flow techniques that incorporate current market interest rates, our observable credit spreads on these liabilities and other factors that mitigate the risk of nonperformance such as cash collateral posted.

The following table presents the difference between fair value and the aggregate contractual principal amount of long-term debt for which the fair value option was elected:

(in millions)	June 30, 2020			December 31, 2019		
	Fair Value	Outstanding Principal Amount	Difference	Fair Value	Outstanding Principal Amount	Difference
Liabilities:						
Long-term debt [*]	\$ 2,181	\$ 1,445	\$ 736	\$ 2,062	\$ 1,502	\$ 560

* Includes GIAs, notes, bonds, loans and mortgages payable.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS ON A NON-RECURRING BASIS

The following table presents assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at the time of impairment and the related impairment charges recorded during the periods presented:

(in millions)	Assets at Fair Value				Impairment Charges			
	Non-Recurring Basis				Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	2020	2019	2020	2019
June 30, 2020								
Other investments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 160	\$ 160	\$ 37	\$ 17	\$ 48	\$ 58
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	9	12	17
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 160	\$ 160	\$ 37	\$ 26	\$ 60	\$ 75
December 31, 2019								
Other investments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 329	\$ 329				
Other assets	-	-	1	1				
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 330	\$ 330				

FAIR VALUE INFORMATION ABOUT FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS NOT MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

The following table presents the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of our financial instruments not measured at fair value and indicates the level in the fair value hierarchy of the estimated fair value measurement based on the observability of the inputs used:

	Estimated Fair Value				Carrying
(in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Value
June 30, 2020					
Assets:					
Mortgage and other loans receivable	\$ -	\$ 100	\$ 48,696	\$ 48,796	\$ 46,522
Other invested assets	-	761	125	886	886
Short-term investments	-	14,928	-	14,928	14,928
Cash	3,408	-	-	3,408	3,408
Other assets	188	59	-	247	247
Liabilities:					
Policyholder contract deposits associated with investment-type contracts	-	234	139,805	140,039	127,344
Fortitude Re funds withheld payable	-	-	37,523	37,523	37,523
Other liabilities	-	3,086	-	3,086	3,086
Long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	-	31,467	9,045	40,512	37,099
Separate account liabilities - investment contracts	-	84,443	-	84,443	84,443
December 31, 2019					
Assets:					
Mortgage and other loans receivable	\$ -	\$ 101	\$ 48,904	\$ 49,005	\$ 46,984
Other invested assets	-	735	6	741	742
Short-term investments	-	7,887	-	7,887	7,887
Cash	2,856	-	-	2,856	2,856
Other assets	291	20	-	311	311
Liabilities:					
Policyholder contract deposits associated with investment-type contracts	-	255	132,991	133,246	126,137
Other liabilities	15	3,048	-	3,063	3,063
Long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities	-	27,024	8,883	35,907	33,288
Separate account liabilities - investment contracts	-	88,770	-	88,770	88,770

5. Investments

FIXED MATURITY SECURITIES

Subsequent to the adoption of the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard on January 1, 2020

Bonds held to maturity are carried at amortized cost when we have the ability and positive intent to hold these securities until maturity. When we do not have the ability or positive intent to hold bonds until maturity, these securities are classified as available for sale or are measured at fair value at our election.

Unrealized gains and losses from available for sale investments in fixed maturity securities carried at fair value were reported as a separate component of AOCI, net of policy related amounts and deferred income taxes, in shareholders' equity. Realized and unrealized gains and losses from fixed maturity securities measured at fair value at our election are reflected in Net investment income. Investments in fixed maturity securities are recorded on a trade-date basis.

Interest income is recognized using the effective yield method and reflects amortization of premium and accretion of discount. Premiums and discounts arising from the purchase of bonds classified as available for sale are treated as yield adjustments over their estimated holding periods, until maturity, or call date, if applicable. For investments in certain structured securities, recognized yields are updated based on current information regarding the timing and amount of expected undiscounted future cash flows. For high credit quality structured securities, effective yields are recalculated based on actual payments received and updated prepayment expectations, and the amortized cost is adjusted to the amount that would have existed had the new effective yield been applied since acquisition with a corresponding charge or credit to net investment income. For structured securities that are not high credit quality, the structured securities yields are based on expected cash flows which take into account both expected credit losses and prepayments.

An allowance for credit losses is not established upon initial recognition of the asset (unless the security is determined to be a PCD asset which is discussed in more detail below). Subsequently, differences between actual and expected cash flows and changes in expected cash flows are recognized as adjustments to the allowance for credit losses. Changes that cannot be reflected as adjustments to the allowance for credit losses are accounted for as prospective adjustments to yield.

Prior to the adoption of the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard on January 1, 2020

Premiums and discounts arising from the purchase of bonds classified as available for sale are treated as yield adjustments over their estimated holding periods, until maturity, or call date, if applicable. For investments in certain RMBS, CMBS and CDO/ABS, (collectively, structured securities), recognized yields are updated based on current information regarding the timing and amount of expected undiscounted future cash flows. For high credit quality structured securities, effective yields are recalculated based on actual payments received and updated prepayment expectations, and the amortized cost is adjusted to the amount that would have existed had the new effective yield been applied since acquisition with a corresponding charge or credit to net investment income. For structured securities that are not high credit quality, effective yields are recalculated and adjusted prospectively based on changes in expected undiscounted future cash flows. For purchased credit impaired (PCI) securities, at acquisition, the difference between the undiscounted expected future cash flows and the recorded investment in the securities represents the initial accretable yield, which is to be accreted into net investment income over the securities' remaining lives on an effective level-yield basis. Subsequently, effective yields recognized on PCI securities are recalculated and adjusted prospectively to reflect changes in the contractual benchmark interest rates on variable rate securities and any significant increases in undiscounted expected future cash flows arising due to reasons other than interest rate changes.

SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE

The following table presents the amortized cost or cost and fair value of our available for sale securities:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Amortized Cost or Cost	Allowance for Credit Losses ^(a)	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
June 30, 2020					
Bonds available for sale:					
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 3,940	\$ -	\$ 878	\$ (16)	\$ 4,802
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	13,934	-	2,082	(20)	15,996
Non-U.S. governments	13,757	(17)	971	(103)	14,608
Corporate debt	142,616	(145)	15,872	(1,578)	156,765
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized:					
RMBS	30,453	(36)	2,846	(151)	33,112
CMBS	14,294	-	841	(136)	14,999
CDO/ABS	18,351	-	296	(424)	18,223
Total mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized	63,098	(36)	3,983	(711)	66,334
Total bonds available for sale^(c)	\$ 237,345	\$ (198)	\$ 23,786	\$ (2,428)	\$ 258,505

<i>(in millions)</i>	Amortized Cost or Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Other-Than- Temporary Impairments in AOCI ^(b)
December 31, 2019					
Bonds available for sale:					
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 5,108	\$ 316	\$ (44)	\$ 5,380	\$ -
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	13,960	1,390	(32)	15,318	-
Non-U.S. governments	14,042	884	(57)	14,869	(18)
Corporate debt	138,046	12,090	(500)	149,636	7
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized:					
RMBS	29,802	3,067	(64)	32,805	1,149
CMBS	13,879	576	(25)	14,430	34
CDO/ABS	18,393	348	(93)	18,648	14
Total mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized	62,074	3,991	(182)	65,883	1,197
Total bonds available for sale^(c)	\$ 233,230	\$ 18,671	\$ (815)	\$ 251,086	\$ 1,186

(a) Represents the allowance for credit losses that has been recognized. Changes in the allowance for credit losses are recorded through the statements of income and are not recognized in other comprehensive income.

(b) Represents the amount of other-than-temporary impairments recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI). Amount includes unrealized gains and losses on impaired securities relating to changes in the fair value of such securities subsequent to the impairment measurement date.

(c) At June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, bonds available for sale held by us that were below investment grade or not rated totaled \$27.0 billion and \$27.8 billion, respectively.

Securities Available for Sale in a Loss Position for Which No Allowance for Credit Loss Has Been Recorded

The following table summarizes the fair value and gross unrealized losses on our available for sale securities, aggregated by major investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for which no allowance for credit loss has been recorded:

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
<i>(in millions)</i>						
June 30, 2020						
Bonds available for sale:						
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 129	\$ 16	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 129	\$ 16
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	337	14	112	6	449	20
Non-U.S. governments	1,649	52	207	47	1,856	99
Corporate debt	22,363	1,109	1,083	222	23,446	1,331
RMBS	3,927	77	256	26	4,183	103
CMBS	2,588	128	98	8	2,686	136
CDO/ABS	8,171	288	3,086	136	11,257	424
Total bonds available for sale	\$ 39,164	\$ 1,684	\$ 4,842	\$ 445	\$ 44,006	\$ 2,129

Securities Available for Sale in a Loss Position

The following table summarizes the fair value and gross unrealized losses on our available for sale securities, aggregated by major investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position:

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
<i>(in millions)</i>						
December 31, 2019						
Bonds available for sale:						
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 1,461	\$ 44	\$ 63	\$ -	\$ 1,524	\$ 44
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	672	21	246	11	918	32
Non-U.S. governments	1,105	12	343	45	1,448	57
Corporate debt	11,868	319	2,405	181	14,273	500
RMBS	3,428	28	1,367	36	4,795	64
CMBS	1,877	16	367	9	2,244	25
CDO/ABS	3,920	53	2,571	40	6,491	93
Total bonds available for sale	\$ 24,331	\$ 493	\$ 7,362	\$ 322	\$ 31,693	\$ 815

At June 30, 2020, we held 8,189 individual fixed maturity securities that were in an unrealized loss position and for which no allowance for credit losses has been recorded (including 967 individual fixed maturity securities that were in a continuous unrealized loss position for 12 months or more). At December 31, 2019, we held 5,695 individual fixed maturity securities that were in an unrealized loss position, of which 1,254 individual fixed maturity securities were in a continuous unrealized loss position for 12 months or more. We did not recognize the unrealized losses in earnings on these fixed maturity securities at June 30, 2020 because it was determined that such losses were due to non-credit factors. Additionally, we neither intend to sell the securities nor do we believe that it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell these securities before recovery of their amortized cost basis. For fixed maturity securities with significant declines, we performed fundamental credit analyses on a security-by-security basis, which included consideration of credit enhancements, liquidity position, expected defaults, industry and sector analysis, forecasts and available market data.

Contractual Maturities of Fixed Maturity Securities Available for Sale

The following table presents the amortized cost and fair value of fixed maturity securities available for sale by contractual maturity:

	Total Fixed Maturity Securities Available for Sale	
	Amortized Cost, Net of Allowance	Fair Value
<i>(in millions)</i>		
June 30, 2020		
Due in one year or less	\$ 10,776	\$ 10,903
Due after one year through five years	41,602	42,617
Due after five years through ten years	40,483	43,482
Due after ten years	81,224	95,169
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized	63,062	66,334
Total	\$ 237,147	\$ 258,505

Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because certain borrowers have the right to call or prepay certain obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

The following table presents the gross realized gains and gross realized losses from sales or maturities of our available for sale securities:

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2020		2019		2020		2019	
	Gross Realized Gains	Gross Realized Losses	Gross Realized Gains	Gross Realized Losses	Gross Realized Gains	Gross Realized Losses	Gross Realized Gains	Gross Realized Losses
<i>(in millions)</i>								
Fixed maturity securities	\$ 541	\$ 392	\$ 173	\$ 86	\$ 921	\$ 558	\$ 266	\$ 210

For the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020, the aggregate fair value of available for sale securities sold was \$6.7 billion and \$13.9 billion, respectively, which resulted in net realized capital gains (losses) of \$149 million and \$363 million, respectively. Included within the net realized capital gains (losses) are \$122 million of realized capital gains for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020, which relate to the Fortitude Re funds withheld assets held by AIG in support of Fortitude Re's reinsurance obligations to AIG (Fortitude Re funds withheld assets) for the period after deconsolidation of Fortitude Re. These realized capital gains are included in Net realized capital gains (losses) on Fortitude Re funds withheld assets.

For the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019, the aggregate fair value of available for sale securities sold was \$6.4 billion and \$12.8 billion, respectively, which resulted in net realized capital gains of \$87 million and \$56 million, respectively.

OTHER SECURITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

The following table presents the fair value of fixed maturity securities measured at fair value based on our election of the fair value option and equity securities measured at fair value:

	June 30, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Fair Value	Percent of Total	Fair Value	Percent of Total
<i>(in millions)</i>				
Fixed maturity securities:				
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 1,912	31 %	\$ 2,121	28 %
Corporate debt	11	-	18	-
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized:				
RMBS	510	9	489	7
CMBS	303	5	322	4
CDO/ABS and other collateralized	2,701	44	3,732	50
Total mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized	3,514	58	4,543	61
Total fixed maturity securities	5,437	89	6,682	89
Equity securities	679	11	841	11
Total	\$ 6,116	100 %	\$ 7,523	100 %

OTHER INVESTED ASSETS

The following table summarizes the carrying amounts of other invested assets:

<i>(in millions)</i>		June 30, 2020		December 31, 2019
Alternative investments ^{(a) (b)}	\$	7,987	\$	8,845
Investment real estate ^(c)		8,164		8,491
All other investments ^(d)		1,541		1,456
Total	\$	17,692	\$	18,792

(a) At June 30, 2020, included hedge funds of \$2.2 billion, private equity funds of \$5.5 billion and affordable housing partnerships of \$279 million. At December 31, 2019, included hedge funds of \$3.3 billion, private equity funds of \$5.2 billion and affordable housing partnerships of \$331 million.

(b) At June 30, 2020, approximately 77 percent of our hedge fund portfolio is available for redemption in 2020. The remaining 23 percent will be available for redemption between 2021 and 2027.

(c) Net of accumulated depreciation of \$749 million and \$703 million at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

(d) Includes AIG's 3.5 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings which is recorded using the measurement alternative for equity securities and is carried at cost, which was \$100 million as of June 30, 2020.

NET INVESTMENT INCOME

The following table presents the components of Net investment income:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Available for sale fixed maturity securities, including short-term investments	\$ 2,588	\$ 2,701	\$ 5,197	\$ 5,354
Other fixed maturity securities ^(a)	374	281	314	608
Equity securities	56	(22)	(135)	57
Interest on mortgage and other loans	498	518	1,011	1,016
Alternative investments ^(b)	(73)	345	(132)	764
Real estate	61	62	120	131
Other investments ^(c)	1	(8)	(214)	(60)
Total investment income	3,505	3,877	6,161	7,870
Investment expenses	139	132	287	246
Net investment income^(d)	\$ 3,366	\$ 3,745	\$ 5,874	\$ 7,624

(a) Included in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 were income of \$29 million and \$198 million, respectively, related to fixed maturity securities measured at fair value that economically hedge liabilities described in (c) below. Included in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 were income of \$21 million and \$49 million, respectively, for fixed maturity securities measured at fair value through income that economically hedge liabilities as described in (c) below.

(b) Included income from hedge funds, private equity funds and affordable housing partnerships. Hedge funds are recorded as of the balance sheet date. Private equity funds are generally reported on a one-quarter lag.

(c) Included in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 were losses of \$13 million and \$215 million, respectively, related to liabilities measured at fair value that are economically hedged with fixed maturity securities as described in (a) above. Included in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 were losses of \$31 million and \$46 million, respectively, related to liabilities measured at fair value that are economically hedged with fixed maturity securities as described in (a) above.

(d) Included in both the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 was \$116 million of Net investment income from Fortitude Re funds withheld assets. For additional information on the Fortitude Re transaction, see Note 7 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

NET REALIZED CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES

Net realized capital gains and losses are determined by specific identification. The net realized capital gains and losses are generated primarily from the following sources:

- Sales or full redemptions of available for sale fixed maturity securities, real estate and other alternative investments.
- Reductions to the amortized cost basis of available for sale fixed maturity securities that have been written down due to our intent to sell them or it being more likely than not that we will be required to sell them.
- Changes in the allowance for credit losses on bonds available for sale, mortgage and other loans receivable, and loans commitments.
- Changes in fair value of derivatives except for those instruments that are designated as hedging instruments when the change in the fair value of the hedged item is not reported in Net realized capital gains (losses).
- Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions.
- Changes in fair value of the embedded derivative related to the Fortitude Re funds withheld assets.

The following table presents the components of Net realized capital gains (losses):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
(in millions)	2020	2019	2020	2019
Sales of fixed maturity securities	\$ 27	\$ 87	\$ 241	\$ 56
Other-than-temporary impairments	-	(30)	-	(113)
Change in intent ^(a)	(3)	-	(3)	-
Change in allowance for credit losses on fixed maturity securities ^(b)	(24)	-	(222)	-
Change in allowance for credit losses on loans ^(b)	(22)	14	(60)	(10)
Foreign exchange transactions	44	(2)	(210)	(39)
Variable annuity embedded derivatives, net of related hedges	(1,010)	(40)	1,182	(301)
All other derivatives and hedge accounting	(568)	207	991	135
Fortitude Re funds withheld assets ^(b)	(741)	-	(741)	-
Other	(35)	168	9	230
Net realized capital gains (losses)	\$ (2,332)	\$ 404	\$ 1,187	\$ (42)

(a) For the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019, the change in intent was included in Other-than-temporary impairments.

(b) The change in allowance for credit losses on fixed maturity securities excludes increases in the allowance of \$5 million for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020, and the change in allowance for credit losses on loans excludes decreases in the allowance of \$3 million for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020, which are reported in the Fortitude Re funds withheld assets line as these changes in the allowance relate to Fortitude Re funds withheld assets. For additional information on the Fortitude Re transaction, see Note 7 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

CHANGE IN UNREALIZED APPRECIATION (DEPRECIATION) OF INVESTMENTS

The following table presents the increase (decrease) in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of our available for sale securities and other investments:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in millions)	2020	2019	2020	2019
Increase (decrease) in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments:				
Fixed maturity securities	\$ 13,957	\$ 5,906	\$ 3,502	\$ 11,888
Other investments	-	1	-	(68)
Total increase (decrease) in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments	\$ 13,957	\$ 5,907	\$ 3,502	\$ 11,820

The following table summarizes the unrealized gains and losses recognized in Net Investment Income during the reporting period on equity securities still held at the reporting date:

Three Months Ended June 30,		2020			2019		
		Other Invested			Other Invested		
(in millions)		Equities	Assets	Total	Equities	Assets	Total
Net gains and losses recognized during the period on equity securities	\$	56	\$ (71)	\$ (15)	\$ (22)	\$ 271	\$ 249
Less: Net gains and losses recognized during the period on equity securities sold during the period		5	13	18	(7)	146	139
Unrealized gains and losses recognized during the reporting period on equity securities still held at the reporting date	\$	51	\$ (84)	\$ (33)	\$ (15)	\$ 125	\$ 110

Six Months Ended June 30,		2020			2019		
		Other Invested			Other Invested		
(in millions)		Equities	Assets	Total	Equities	Assets	Total
Net gains and losses recognized during the period on equity securities	\$	(135)	\$ (200)	\$ (335)	\$ 57	\$ 510	\$ 567
Less: Net gains and losses recognized during the period on equity securities sold during the period		17	15	32	12	156	168
Unrealized gains and losses recognized during the reporting period on equity securities still held at the reporting date	\$	(152)	\$ (215)	\$ (367)	\$ 45	\$ 354	\$ 399

EVALUATING INVESTMENTS FOR AN ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES/OTHER-THAN-TEMPORARY IMPAIRMENTS

Fixed Maturity Securities

Subsequent to the adoption of the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard on January 1, 2020

If we intend to sell a fixed maturity security or it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell a fixed maturity security before recovery of its amortized cost basis and the fair value of the security is below amortized cost, an impairment has occurred and the amortized cost is written down to current fair value, with a corresponding charge to realized capital losses. No allowance is established in these situations and any previously recorded allowance is reversed. The new cost basis is not adjusted for subsequent increases in estimated fair value. When assessing our intent to sell a fixed maturity security, or whether it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell a fixed maturity security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, management evaluates relevant facts and circumstances including, but not limited to, decisions to reposition our investment portfolio, sales of securities to meet cash flow needs and sales of securities to take advantage of favorable pricing.

For fixed maturity securities for which a decline in the fair value below the amortized cost is due to credit related factors, an allowance is established for the difference between the estimated recoverable value and amortized cost with a corresponding charge to realized capital losses. The allowance for credit losses is limited to the difference between amortized cost and fair value. The estimated recoverable value is the present value of cash flows expected to be collected, as determined by management. The difference between fair value and amortized cost that is not associated with credit related factors is presented in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of fixed maturity securities on which an allowance for credit losses were recognized (a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income). Accrued interest is excluded from the measurement of the allowance for credit losses.

When estimating future cash flows for structured fixed maturity securities (e.g., RMBS, CMBS, CDO, ABS) management considers the historical performance of underlying assets and available market information as well as bond-specific structural considerations, such as credit enhancement and the priority of payment structure of the security. In addition, the process of estimating future cash flows includes, but is not limited to, the following critical inputs, which vary by asset class:

- Current delinquency rates;
- Expected default rates and the timing of such defaults;
- Loss severity and the timing of any recovery; and
- Expected prepayment speeds.

When estimating future cash flows for corporate, municipal and sovereign fixed maturity securities determined to be credit impaired, management considers:

- Expected default rates and the timing of such defaults;
- Loss severity and the timing of any recovery; and
- Scenarios specific to the issuer and the security, which may also include estimates of outcomes of corporate restructurings, political and macroeconomic factors, stability and financial strength of the issuer, the value of any secondary sources of repayment and the disposition of assets.

We consider severe price declines in our assessment of potential credit impairments. We may also modify our model inputs when we determine that price movements in certain sectors are indicative of factors not captured by the cash flow models.

Credit losses are reassessed each period. The allowance for credit losses and the corresponding charge to realized capital losses can be reversed if conditions change, however, the allowance for credit losses will never be reduced below zero. When we determine that all or a portion of a fixed maturity security is uncollectable, the uncollectable amortized cost amount is written off with a corresponding reduction to the allowance for credit losses. If we collect cash flows that were previously written off the recovery is recognized by decreasing realized capital losses.

Prior to the adoption of the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard on January 1, 2020

If we intend to sell a fixed maturity security or it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell a fixed maturity security before recovery of its amortized cost basis and the fair value of the security is below amortized cost, an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred and the amortized cost is written down to current fair value, with a corresponding charge to realized capital losses. When assessing our intent to sell a fixed maturity security, or whether it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell a fixed maturity security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, management evaluates relevant facts and circumstances including, but not limited to, decisions to reposition our investment portfolio, sales of securities to meet cash flow needs and sales of securities to take advantage of favorable pricing.

For fixed maturity securities for which a credit impairment has occurred, the amortized cost is written down to the estimated recoverable value with a corresponding charge to realized capital losses. The estimated recoverable value is the present value of cash flows expected to be collected, as determined by management. The difference between fair value and amortized cost that is not related to a credit impairment is presented in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of fixed maturity securities on which other-than-temporary credit impairments were recognized (a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income).

We consider severe price declines in our assessment of potential credit impairments. We may also modify our model inputs when we determine that price movements in certain sectors are indicative of factors not captured by the cash flow models.

In periods subsequent to the recognition of an other-than-temporary impairment charge for available for sale fixed maturity securities that is not foreign exchange related, we prospectively accrete into earnings the difference between the new amortized cost and the expected undiscounted recoverable value over the remaining expected holding period of the security.

Credit Impairments

The following table presents a rollforward of the changes in allowance for credit losses on available for sale fixed maturity securities by major investment category:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2020			Six Months Ended June 30, 2020		
	Structured	Non-Structured	Total	Structured	Non-Structured	Total
Balance, beginning of period*	\$ 37	\$ 174	\$ 211	\$ 7	\$ -	\$ 7
Additions:						
Securities for which allowance for credit losses were not previously recorded	11	82	93	35	256	291
Purchases of available for sale debt securities accounted for as purchased credit deteriorated assets	20	-	20	26	-	26
Accretion of available for sale debt securities accounted for as purchased credit deteriorated assets	1	-	1	1	-	1
Reductions:						
Securities sold during the period	(1)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(5)	(6)
Intent to sell security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additional net increases or decreases to the allowance for credit losses on securities that had an allowance recorded in a previous period, for which there was no intent to sell before recovery amortized cost basis	(31)	(33)	(64)	(31)	(33)	(64)
Write-offs charged against the allowance	-	(57)	(57)	-	(57)	(57)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of period	\$ 37	\$ 161	\$ 198	\$ 37	\$ 161	\$ 198

* The beginning balance incorporates the Day 1 gross up on PCD assets held as of January 1, 2020.

The following table presents a rollforward of the cumulative credit losses in other-than-temporary impairments recognized in earnings for available for sale fixed maturity securities:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Three Months Ended June 30, 2019	Six Months Ended June 30, 2019
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 53	\$ -
Increases due to:		
Credit impairments on new securities subject to impairment losses	27	95
Additional credit impairments on previously impaired securities	-	6
Reductions due to:		
Credit impaired securities fully disposed for which there was no prior intent or requirement to sell	(38)	(59)
Accretion on securities previously impaired due to credit*	(8)	(8)
Balance, end of period	\$ 34	\$ 34

* Represents both accretion recognized due to changes in cash flows expected to be collected over the remaining expected term of the credit impaired securities and the accretion due to the passage of time.

Purchased Credit Deteriorated/Impaired Securities

Subsequent to the adoption of the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard on January 1, 2020

We purchase certain RMBS securities that have experienced more-than-insignificant deterioration in credit quality since origination. Subsequent to the adoption of the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard these are referred to as PCD assets. At the time of purchase an allowance is recognized for these PCD assets by adding it to the purchase price to arrive at the initial amortized cost. There is no credit loss expense recognized upon acquisition of a PCD asset. When determining the initial allowance for credit losses, management considers the historical performance of underlying assets and available market information as well as bond-specific structural considerations, such as credit enhancement and the priority of payment structure of the security. In addition, the process of estimating future cash flows includes, but is not limited to, the following critical inputs:

- Current delinquency rates;
- Expected default rates and the timing of such defaults;
- Loss severity and the timing of any recovery; and
- Expected prepayment speeds.

Subsequent to the acquisition date, the PCD assets follow the same accounting as other structured securities that are not high credit quality.

During the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020, we purchased certain securities which had more than insignificant credit deterioration since their origination. These PCD securities are held in the portfolio of bonds available for sale in their natural classes at June 30, 2020.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the purchase price to the unpaid principal balance at the acquisition date of the PCD securities that were purchased with credit deterioration during the six-month period ended June 30, 2020:

<i>(in millions)</i>	June 30, 2020
Unpaid principal balance	\$ 644
Allowance for expected credit losses at acquisition	(26)
Purchase (discount) premium	(149)
Purchase price	\$ 469

Prior to the adoption of the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard on January 1, 2020

We purchase certain RMBS securities that have experienced deterioration in credit quality since their issuance. We determine whether it is probable at acquisition that we will not collect all contractually required payments for these PCI securities, including both principal and interest. At acquisition, the timing and amount of the undiscounted future cash flows expected to be received on each PCI security is determined based on our best estimate using key assumptions, such as interest rates, default rates and prepayment speeds. At acquisition, the difference between the undiscounted expected future cash flows of the PCI securities and the recorded investment in the securities represents the initial accretable yield, which is accreted into Net investment income over their remaining lives on an effective yield basis. Additionally, the difference between the contractually required payments on the PCI securities and the undiscounted expected future cash flows represents the non-accretable difference at acquisition. The accretable yield and the non-accretable difference will change over time, based on actual payments received and changes in estimates of undiscounted expected future cash flows, which are discussed further below.

On a quarterly basis, the undiscounted expected future cash flows associated with PCI securities are re-evaluated based on updates to key assumptions. Declines in undiscounted expected future cash flows due to further credit deterioration as well as changes in the expected timing of the cash flows can result in the recognition of an other-than-temporary impairment charge, as PCI securities are subject to our policy for evaluating investments for other-than-temporary impairment. Changes to undiscounted expected future cash flows due solely to the changes in the contractual benchmark interest rates on variable rate PCI securities will change the accretable yield prospectively. Significant increases in undiscounted expected future cash flows for reasons other than interest rate changes are recognized prospectively as adjustments to the accretable yield.

The following tables present information on our PCI securities, which are included in bonds available for sale as of December 31, 2019:

<i>(in millions)</i>	At Date of Acquisition
Contractually required payments (principal and interest)	\$ 35,139
Cash flows expected to be collected*	28,720
Recorded investment in acquired securities	19,382

* Represents undiscounted expected cash flows, including both principal and interest.

<i>(in millions)</i>	December 31, 2019
Outstanding principal balance	\$ 10,476
Amortized cost	6,970
Fair value	8,664

The following table presents activity for the accretable yield on PCI securities:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Three Months Ended June 30, 2019	Six Months Ended June 30, 2019
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 6,801	\$ 7,210
Newly purchased PCI securities	1	13
Accretion	(151)	(323)
Effect of changes in interest rate indices	(266)	(400)
Net reclassification from (to) non-accretable difference, including effects of prepayments	17	(98)
Balance, end of period	\$ 6,402	\$ 6,402

PLEDGED INVESTMENTS

Secured Financing and Similar Arrangements

We enter into secured financing transactions whereby certain securities are sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements), in which we transfer securities in exchange for cash, with an agreement by us to repurchase the same or substantially similar securities. Our secured financing transactions also include those that involve the transfer of securities to financial institutions in exchange for cash (securities lending agreements). In all of these secured financing transactions, the securities transferred by us (pledged collateral) may be sold or repledged by the counterparties. These agreements are recorded at their contracted amounts plus accrued interest, other than those that are accounted for at fair value.

Pledged collateral levels are monitored daily and are generally maintained at an agreed-upon percentage of the fair value of the amounts borrowed during the life of the transactions. In the event of a decline in the fair value of the pledged collateral under these secured financing transactions, we may be required to transfer cash or additional securities as pledged collateral under these agreements. At the termination of the transactions, we and our counterparties are obligated to return the amounts borrowed and the securities transferred, respectively.

The following table presents the fair value of securities pledged to counterparties under secured financing transactions, including repurchase and securities lending agreements:

<i>(in millions)</i>	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Fixed maturity securities available for sale	\$ 3,019	\$ 3,030

At June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, amounts borrowed under repurchase and securities lending agreements totaled \$3.0 billion and \$3.1 billion, respectively.

The following table presents the fair value of securities pledged under our repurchase agreements by collateral type and by remaining contractual maturity:

(in millions)	Remaining Contractual Maturity of the Agreements					Total
	Overnight and Continuous	up to 30 days	31 - 90 days	91 - 364 days	365 days or greater	
June 30, 2020						
Bonds available for sale:						
Non-U.S. governments	\$ 9	\$ 16	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	25
Corporate debt	57	110	-	-	-	167
Total	\$ 66	\$ 126	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	192
December 31, 2019						
Bonds available for sale:						
Non-U.S. governments	\$ 2	\$ 71	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	73
Corporate debt	22	55	82	-	-	159
Total	\$ 24	\$ 126	\$ 82	\$ -	\$ -	232

The following table presents the fair value of securities pledged under our securities lending agreements by collateral type and by remaining contractual maturity:

	Remaining Contractual Maturity of the Agreements						
	Overnight and Continuous	up to 30 days	31 - 90 days	91 - 364 days	365 days or greater		Total
(in millions)							
June 30, 2020							
Bonds available for sale:							
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ -	\$ 102	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		102
Corporate debt	-	814	1,102	436	-		2,352
RMBS	-	277	-	96	-		373
Total	\$ -	\$ 1,193	\$ 1,102	\$ 532	\$ -		2,827
December 31, 2019							
Bonds available for sale:							
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 386	\$ -	\$ -		386
Corporate debt	-	1,071	947	-	-		2,018
RMBS	-	-	-	394	-		394
Total	\$ -	\$ 1,071	\$ 1,333	\$ 394	\$ -		2,798

We also enter into agreements in which securities are purchased by us under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements), which are accounted for as secured financing transactions and reported as short-term investments or other assets, depending on their terms. These agreements are recorded at their contracted resale amounts plus accrued interest, other than those that are accounted for at fair value. In all reverse repurchase transactions, we take possession of or obtain a security interest in the related securities, and we have the right to sell or repledge this collateral received.

The following table presents information on the fair value of securities pledged to us under reverse repurchase agreements:

(in millions)	June 30, 2020		December 31, 2019	
Securities collateral pledged to us	\$	5,560	\$	2,567
Amount sold or repledged by us		-		121

At June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, amounts loaned under reverse repurchase agreements totaled \$5.5 billion and \$2.6 billion, respectively.

We do not currently offset any secured financing transactions. All such transactions are collateralized and margined daily consistent with market standards and subject to enforceable master netting arrangements with rights of set off.

Insurance – Statutory and Other Deposits

The total carrying value of cash and securities deposited by our insurance subsidiaries under requirements of regulatory authorities or other insurance-related arrangements, including certain annuity-related obligations and certain reinsurance contracts, was \$10.8 billion and \$8.7 billion at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

Other Pledges and Restrictions

Certain of our subsidiaries are members of Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBs) and such membership requires the members to own stock in these FHLBs. We owned an aggregate of \$198 million and \$194 million of stock in FHLBs at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. In addition, our subsidiaries have pledged securities available for sale and residential loans associated with borrowings and funding agreements from FHLBs, with a fair value of \$5.9 billion and \$1.9 billion, respectively, at June 30, 2020 and \$4.3 billion and \$1.8 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2019.

Certain GIAs have provisions that require collateral to be posted or payments to be made by us upon a downgrade of our long-term debt ratings. The actual amount of collateral required to be posted to the counterparties in the event of such downgrades, and the aggregate amount of payments that we could be required to make, depend on market conditions, the fair value of outstanding affected transactions and other factors prevailing at and after the time of the downgrade. The fair value of securities pledged as collateral with respect to these obligations was approximately \$1.5 billion at both June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019. This collateral primarily consists of securities of the U.S. government and government sponsored entities and generally cannot be repledged or resold by the counterparties.

Investments held in escrow accounts or otherwise subject to restriction as to their use were \$460 million and \$330 million, comprised of bonds available for sale and short term investments at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

Reinsurance transactions between AIG and Fortitude Re were structured as modified coinsurance (modco) and loss portfolio transfer arrangements with funds withheld. Following closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, a portion of the proceeds were contributed to AIG subsidiaries.

For further discussion on the sale of Fortitude Holdings see Note 1 and Note 7 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

6. Lending Activities

Mortgage and other loans receivable include commercial mortgages, residential mortgages, life insurance policy loans, commercial loans, and other loans and notes receivable. Commercial mortgages, residential mortgages, commercial loans, and other loans and notes receivable are carried at unpaid principal balances less allowance for credit losses and plus or minus adjustments for the accretion or amortization of discount or premium. Interest income on such loans is accrued as earned.

Direct costs of originating commercial mortgages, commercial loans, and other loans and notes receivable, net of nonrefundable points and fees, are deferred and included in the carrying amount of the related receivables. The amount deferred is amortized to income as an adjustment to earnings using the interest method. Premiums and discounts on purchased residential mortgages are also amortized to income as an adjustment to earnings using the interest method.

Life insurance policy loans are carried at unpaid principal balances. There is no allowance for policy loans because these loans serve to reduce the death benefit paid when the death claim is made and the balances are effectively collateralized by the cash surrender value of the policy.

Interest income is not accrued when payment of contractual principal and interest is not expected. Any cash received on impaired loans is generally recorded as a reduction of the current carrying amount of the loan. Accrual of interest income is generally resumed when delinquent contractual principal and interest is repaid or when a portion of the delinquent contractual payments are made and the ongoing required contractual payments have been made for an appropriate period. As of June 30, 2020, \$9 million and \$342 million of residential mortgage loans and commercial mortgage loans, respectively, were placed on nonaccrual status.

Accrued interest is presented separately and is included in Other assets on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of June 30, 2020, accrued interest receivable was \$18 million and \$137 million associated with residential mortgage loans and commercial mortgage loans, respectively.

A significant majority of commercial mortgages in the portfolio are non-recourse loans and, accordingly, the only guarantees are for specific items that are exceptions to the non-recourse provisions. It is therefore extremely rare for us to have cause to enforce the provisions of a guarantee on a commercial real estate or mortgage loan.

The following table presents the composition of Mortgage and other loans receivable, net:

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
<i>(in millions)</i>		
Commercial mortgages ^(a)	\$ 36,535	\$ 36,170
Residential mortgages	6,046	6,683
Life insurance policy loans	2,091	2,065
Commercial loans, other loans and notes receivable	2,644	2,504
Total mortgage and other loans receivable	47,316	47,422
Allowance for credit losses ^(b)	(794)	(438)
Mortgage and other loans receivable, net	\$ 46,522	\$ 46,984

(a) Commercial mortgages primarily represent loans for apartments, offices and retail properties, with exposures in New York and California representing the largest geographic concentrations (aggregating approximately 24 percent and 10 percent, respectively, at June 30, 2020 and 23 percent and 10 percent, respectively, at December 31, 2019).

(b) Does not include \$58 million of expected credit loss liability at June 30, 2020 in relation to off-balance-sheet commitments to fund commercial mortgage loans, which is recorded in Other liabilities.

Nonperforming loans are generally those loans where payment of contractual principal or interest is more than 90 days past due. Nonperforming loans were not significant for any of the periods presented.

CREDIT QUALITY OF COMMERCIAL MORTGAGES

The following table presents debt service coverage ratios^(a) for commercial mortgages by year of vintage:

June 30, 2020	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	Prior	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>							
>1.2X	\$ 933	\$ 5,593	\$ 6,051	\$ 4,275	\$ 5,172	\$ 11,171	\$ 33,195
1.00 - 1.20X	116	331	511	372	161	1,419	2,910
<1.00X	-	75	-	51	-	304	430
Total commercial mortgages	\$ 1,049	\$ 5,999	\$ 6,562	\$ 4,698	\$ 5,333	\$ 12,894	\$ 36,535

The following table presents loan-to-value ratios^(b) for commercial mortgages by year of vintage:

June 30, 2020	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	Prior	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>							
Less than 65%	\$ 923	\$ 4,461	\$ 4,615	\$ 3,549	\$ 4,067	\$ 10,527	\$ 28,142
65% to 75%	126	1,493	1,947	1,012	932	1,806	7,316
76% to 80%	-	45	-	-	26	305	376
Greater than 80%	-	-	-	137	308	256	701
Total commercial mortgages	\$ 1,049	\$ 5,999	\$ 6,562	\$ 4,698	\$ 5,333	\$ 12,894	\$ 36,535

The following table presents debt service coverage ratios and loan-to-value ratios for commercial mortgages:

December 31, 2019	Debt Service Coverage Ratios ^(a)			Total
<i>(in millions)</i>	>1.20X	1.00X - 1.20X	<1.00X	
Loan-to-Value Ratios^(b)				
Less than 65%	\$ 23,013	\$ 2,440	\$ 245	\$ 25,698
65% to 75%	9,007	899	40	9,946
76% to 80%	200	6	-	206
Greater than 80%	184	2	134	320
Total commercial mortgages	\$ 32,404	\$ 3,347	\$ 419	\$ 36,170

(a) The debt service coverage ratio compares a property's net operating income to its debt service payments, including principal and interest. Our weighted average debt service coverage ratio was 2.1X at June 30, 2020 and 2.0X at December 31, 2019. The debt service coverage ratios have been updated within the last six months.

(b) The loan-to-value ratio compares the current unpaid principal balance of the loan to the estimated fair value of the underlying property collateralizing the loan. Our weighted average loan-to-value ratio was 56 percent at both June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019. The loan-to-value ratios have been updated within the last six months.

The following table presents the credit quality performance indicators for commercial mortgages:

	Number of	Class						Percent of	
(dollars in millions)	Loans	Apartments	Offices	Retail	Industrial	Hotel	Others	Total ^(c)	Total
June 30, 2020									
Credit Quality Performance									
Indicator:									
In good standing	699	\$ 14,262	\$ 10,484	\$ 5,106	\$ 3,578	\$ 2,145	\$ 435	\$ 36,010	98 %
Restructured ^(a)	5	1	85	50	-	86	-	222	1
90 days or less delinquent	7	1	152	57	-	18	-	228	1
>90 days delinquent or in process of foreclosure	3	-	75	-	-	-	-	75	-
Total ^(b)	714	\$ 14,264	\$ 10,796	\$ 5,213	\$ 3,578	\$ 2,249	\$ 435	\$ 36,535	100 %
Allowance for credit losses		\$ 134	\$ 292	\$ 154	\$ 56	\$ 25	\$ 6	\$ 667	2 %
December 31, 2019									
Credit Quality Performance									
Indicator:									
In good standing	736	\$ 13,698	\$ 10,553	\$ 5,332	\$ 3,663	\$ 2,211	\$ 522	\$ 35,979	99 %
Restructured ^(a)	3	-	89	-	-	101	-	190	1
90 days or less delinquent	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
>90 days delinquent or in process of foreclosure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ^(b)	740	\$ 13,699	\$ 10,642	\$ 5,332	\$ 3,663	\$ 2,312	\$ 522	\$ 36,170	100 %
Allowance for credit losses:									
Specific		\$ -	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 6	\$ -	\$ 9	- %
General		81	153	44	30	14	5	327	1
Total allowance for credit losses		\$ 81	\$ 155	\$ 45	\$ 30	\$ 20	\$ 5	\$ 336	1 %

(a) Loans that have been modified in troubled debt restructurings and are performing according to their restructured terms. For additional discussion of troubled debt restructurings see Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2019 Annual Report.

(b) Does not reflect allowance for credit losses.

(c) Our commercial mortgage loan portfolio is current as to payments of principal and interest, for both periods presented. There were no significant amounts of nonperforming commercial mortgages (defined as those loans where payment of contractual principal or interest is more than 90 days past due) during any of the periods presented.

The following table presents credit quality performance indicators for residential mortgages by year of vintage:

June 30, 2020								
(in millions)	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	Prior	Total	
FICO*:								
780 and greater	\$ 233	\$ 879	\$ 477	\$ 796	\$ 865	\$ 811	\$ 4,061	
720 - 779	283	458	148	224	257	240	1,610	
660 - 719	8	71	39	53	63	81	315	
600 - 659	1	7	7	8	6	15	44	
Less than 600	-	-	1	2	3	10	16	
Total residential mortgages	\$ 525	\$ 1,415	\$ 672	\$ 1,083	\$ 1,194	\$ 1,157	\$ 6,046	

* Fair Isaac Corporation (FICO) is the credit quality indicator used to evaluate consumer credit risk for residential mortgage loan borrowers and have been updated within the last three months.

METHODOLOGY USED TO ESTIMATE THE ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

Subsequent to the adoption of the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard on January 1, 2020

At the time of origination or purchase, an allowance for credit losses is established for mortgage and other loan receivables and is updated each reporting period. Changes in the allowance for credit losses are recorded in realized capital losses. This allowance reflects the risk of loss, even when that risk is remote, and reflects losses expected over the remaining contractual life of the loan. The allowance for credit losses considers available relevant information about the collectability of cash flows, including information about past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions. We revert to historical information when we determine that we can no longer reliably forecast future economic assumptions.

The allowances for the commercial mortgage loans and residential mortgage loans are estimated utilizing a probability of default and loss given default model. Loss rate factors are determined based on historical data and adjusted for current and forecasted information. The loss rates are applied based on individual loan attributes and considering such data points as loan-to-value ratios, FICO scores, and debt service coverage.

The estimate of credit losses also reflects management's assumptions on certain macroeconomic factors that include, but are not limited to, gross domestic product growth, employment, inflation, housing price index, interest rates and credit spreads.

Accrued interest is excluded from the measurement of the allowance for credit losses and accrued interest is reversed through interest income once a loan is placed on nonaccrual.

When all or a portion of a loan is deemed uncollectible, the uncollectible portion of the carrying amount of the loan is charged off against the allowance.

We also have off-balance sheet commitments related to our commercial mortgage loans. The liability for expected credit losses related to these commercial mortgage loan commitments is reported in Other liabilities in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. When a commitment is funded, we record a loan receivable and reclassify the liability for expected credit losses related to the commitment into loan allowance for expected credit losses. Other changes in the liability for expected credit losses on loan commitments are recorded in Net realized capital gains (losses) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

Prior to the adoption of the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard on January 1, 2020

Mortgage and other loans receivable are considered impaired when collection of all amounts due under contractual terms is not probable. Impairment is measured using either i) the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, ii) the loan's observable market price, if available, or iii) the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. Impairment of commercial mortgages is typically determined using the fair value of collateral while impairment of other loans is typically determined using the present value of cash flows or the loan's observable market price. An allowance is typically established for the difference between the impaired value of the loan and its current carrying amount. Additional allowance amounts are established for incurred but not specifically identified impairments, based on statistical models primarily driven by past-due status, debt service coverage, loan-to-value ratio, property type and location, loan term, profile of the borrower and of the major property tenants, and loan seasoning. When all or a portion of a loan is deemed uncollectable, the uncollectable portion of the carrying amount of the loan is charged off against the allowance.

The following table presents a rollforward of the changes in the allowance for losses on Mortgage and other loans receivable^(a):

Three Months Ended June 30,	2020			2019		
	Commercial Mortgages	Other Loans	Total	Commercial Mortgages	Other Loans	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>						
Allowance, beginning of period	\$ 689	\$ 98	\$ 787	\$ 323	\$ 99	\$ 422
Initial allowance upon CECL adoption	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans charged off	(12)	-	(12)	-	-	-
Recoveries of loans previously charged off	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net charge-offs	(12)	-	(12)	-	-	-
Provision for loan losses	(10)	29	19	(13)	(2)	(15)
Allowance, end of period	\$ 667	\$ 127	\$ 794	\$ 310 ^(b)	\$ 97	\$ 407
Six Months Ended June 30,	2020			2019		
	Commercial Mortgages	Other Loans	Total	Commercial Mortgages	Other Loans	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>						
Allowance, beginning of year	\$ 336	\$ 102	\$ 438	\$ 318	\$ 79	\$ 397
Initial allowance upon CECL adoption	311	7	318	-	-	-
Loans charged off	(12)	-	(12)	-	-	-
Recoveries of loans previously charged off	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net charge-offs	(12)	-	(12)	-	-	-
Provision for loan losses	32	18	50	(8)	18	10
Allowance, end of period	\$ 667	\$ 127	\$ 794	\$ 310 ^(b)	\$ 97	\$ 407

(a) Does not include \$58 million of expected credit loss liability at June 30, 2020 in relation to off-balance-sheet commitments to fund commercial mortgage loans, which is recorded in Other liabilities.

(b) The June 30, 2019 total allowance was calculated prior to the adoption of ASC 326 on January 1, 2020. Of the total allowance, \$8 million relates to individually assessed credit losses on \$173 million of commercial mortgages at June 30, 2019.

As a result of the COVID-19 crisis, including the significant global economic slowdown and general market decline, our expectations and models used to estimate the allowance for losses on commercial and residential mortgage loans have been updated to reflect the current economic environment. The full impact of COVID-19 on real estate valuations remains uncertain and we will continue to review our valuations as further information becomes available.

TROUBLED DEBT RESTRUCTURINGS

We modify loans to optimize their returns and improve their collectability, among other things. When we undertake such a modification with a borrower that is experiencing financial difficulty and the modification involves us granting a concession to the troubled debtor, the modification is a troubled debt restructuring (TDR). We assess whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty based on a variety of factors, including the borrower's current default on any of its outstanding debt, the probability of a default on any of its debt in the foreseeable future without the modification, the insufficiency of the borrower's forecasted cash flows to service any of its outstanding debt (including both principal and interest), and the borrower's inability to access alternative third-party financing at an interest rate that would be reflective of current market conditions for a non-troubled debtor. Concessions granted may include extended maturity dates, interest rate changes, principal or interest forgiveness, payment deferrals and easing of loan covenants.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, there was an increase in the volume of loan modifications in our commercial mortgage, residential mortgage and leveraged loan portfolios. The COVID-19 related modifications were primarily in the form of short term payment deferrals (one to six months). Short-term payment deferrals are not considered a concession and therefore these modifications are not considered a TDR.

During the six-month period ended June 30, 2020, loans with a carrying value of \$50 million were modified in TDRs. There were no loans modified in TDRs during the six-month period ended June 30, 2019.

7. Reinsurance

In the ordinary course of business, our insurance companies may use both treaty and facultative reinsurance to minimize their net loss exposure to any single catastrophic loss event or to an accumulation of losses from a number of smaller events or to provide greater diversification of our businesses. In addition, our general insurance subsidiaries assume reinsurance from other insurance companies. We determine the portion of the incurred but not reported (IBNR) loss that will be recoverable under our reinsurance contracts by reference to the terms of the reinsurance protection purchased. This determination is necessarily based on the estimate of IBNR and accordingly, is subject to the same uncertainties as that estimate. Reinsurance assets include the balances due from reinsurance and insurance companies under the terms of our reinsurance agreements for paid and unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred, ceded unearned premiums and ceded future policy benefits for life and accident and health insurance contracts and benefits paid and unpaid. Amounts related to paid and unpaid losses and benefits and loss expenses with respect to these reinsurance agreements are substantially collateralized. We remain liable to the extent that our reinsurers do not meet their obligation under the reinsurance contracts, and as such, we regularly evaluate the financial condition of our reinsurers and monitor concentration of our credit risk. The estimation of the allowance for doubtful accounts requires judgment for which key inputs typically include historical trends regarding uncollectible balances, disputes and credit events as well as specific reviews of balances in dispute or subject to credit impairment.

SALE OF FORTITUDE HOLDINGS

On June 2, 2020, we completed the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale. AIG established Fortitude Re, a wholly owned subsidiary of Fortitude Holdings, in 2018 in a series of reinsurance transactions related to AIG's Legacy Portfolio. As of June 30, 2020, approximately \$30.5 billion of reserves from AIG's Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines and approximately \$4.1 billion of reserves from AIG's Legacy General Insurance Run-Off Lines, related to business written by multiple wholly-owned AIG subsidiaries, had been ceded to Fortitude Re under these reinsurance transactions. As of closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, these reinsurance transactions are no longer considered affiliated transactions and Fortitude Re is the reinsurer of the majority of AIG's Legacy Portfolio.

These reinsurance transactions between AIG and Fortitude Re were structured as modco and loss portfolio transfer arrangements with funds withheld (funds withheld). In modco and funds withheld arrangements, the investments supporting the reinsurance agreements, and which reflect the majority of the consideration that would be paid to the reinsurer for entering into the transaction, are withheld by, and therefore continue to reside on the balance sheet of, the ceding company (i.e., AIG) thereby creating an obligation for the ceding company to pay the reinsurer (i.e., Fortitude Re) at a later date. Additionally, as AIG maintains ownership of these investments, AIG will maintain its existing accounting for these assets (e.g., the changes in fair value of available for sale securities will be recognized within other comprehensive income). As a result of the deconsolidation resulting from the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, AIG has established a funds withheld payable to Fortitude Re while simultaneously establishing a reinsurance asset representing reserves for the insurance coverage that Fortitude Re has assumed. The funds withheld payable contains an embedded derivative and changes in fair value of the embedded derivative related to the funds withheld payable are recognized in earnings through realized capital gains (losses). This embedded derivative is considered a total return swap with contractual returns that are attributable to various assets and liabilities associated with these reinsurance agreements.

There is a diverse pool of assets supporting the funds withheld arrangements with Fortitude Re. The following summarizes the composition of the pool of assets as of June 30, 2020:

June 30, 2020 <i>(in millions)</i>	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Corresponding Accounting Policy
Fixed maturity securities - available for sale ^(a)	\$ 35,380	\$ 35,380	Fair value through other comprehensive income
Fixed maturity securities - fair value option	190	190	Fair value through net investment income
Commercial mortgage loans	3,537	3,781	Amortized cost
Real estate investments	385	600	Amortized cost
Private equity funds / hedge funds	978	978	Fair value through net investment income
Policy loans	431	431	Amortized cost
Derivative assets, net ^(b)	-	-	Fair value through realized capital gains (losses)
Other	640	640	Amortized cost
Total	\$ 41,541	\$ 42,000	

(a) The change in the net unrealized gains (losses) on available for sale securities related to the Fortitude Re funds withheld assets was \$555 million (\$438 million after-tax) during the post deconsolidation period (June 2, 2020-June 30, 2020).

(b) The derivative assets have been presented net of collateral. The derivative assets supporting the Fortitude Re funds withheld arrangements had a fair market value of \$650 million as of June 30, 2020. These derivative assets are fully collateralized.

The impact of the funds withheld arrangements with Fortitude Re for the period post deconsolidation was as follows:

<i>(in millions)</i>	
Net underwriting income	\$ -
Net investment income - Fortitude Re funds withheld assets	116
Net realized capital losses on Fortitude Re funds withheld assets:	
Net realized capital gains - Fortitude Re funds withheld assets	96
Net realized capital losses - Fortitude Re embedded derivatives	(837)
Net realized capital losses on Fortitude Re funds withheld assets	(741)
Loss from continuing operations before income tax benefit	(625)
Income tax benefit ^(a)	(131)
Net loss	(494)
Change in unrealized appreciation of all other investments ^(a)	438
Comprehensive loss	\$ (56)

(a) The income tax expense (benefit) and the tax impact in accumulated other comprehensive income was computed using AIG's U.S. statutory tax rate of 21 percent.

Various assets supporting the Fortitude Re funds withheld arrangements are reported at amortized cost, and as such, changes in the fair value of these assets are not reflected in the financial statements. However, changes in the fair value of these assets are included in the embedded derivative in the Fortitude Re funds withheld arrangements. During the period from June 2, 2020 to June 30, 2020, these assets appreciated by \$56 million on a after-tax basis.

REINSURANCE — CREDIT LOSSES

The estimation of reinsurance recoverables involves a significant amount of judgment, particularly for latent exposures, such as asbestos, due to their long-tail nature. Reinsurance assets include reinsurance recoverables on unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses that are estimated as part of our loss reserving process and, consequently, are subject to similar judgments and uncertainties as the estimation of gross loss reserves. Similarly, Other assets include reinsurance recoverables for contracts which are accounted for as deposits.

We assess the collectability of reinsurance recoverable balances in each reporting period, through either historical trends of disputes and credit events or financial analysis of the credit quality of the reinsurer. We record adjustments to reflect the results of these assessments through an allowance for credit losses and disputes on uncollectable reinsurance that reduces the carrying amount of reinsurance and other assets on the consolidated balance sheets (collectively, the reinsurance recoverable balances). This estimate requires significant judgment for which key considerations include:

- paid and unpaid amounts recoverable;
- whether the balance is in dispute or subject to legal collection;
- the relative financial health of the reinsurer as determined by the Obligor Risk Ratings (ORRs) we assign to each reinsurer based upon our financial reviews; insurers that are financially troubled (i.e., in run-off, have voluntarily or involuntarily been placed in receivership, are insolvent, are in the process of liquidation or otherwise subject to formal or informal regulatory restriction) are assigned ORRs that will generate a significant allowance; and
- whether collateral and collateral arrangements exist.

An estimate of the reinsurance recoverable's lifetime expected credit losses is established utilizing a probability of default and loss given default method, which reflects the reinsurer's ORR rating. The allowance for credit losses excludes disputed amounts. An allowance for disputes is established for a reinsurance recoverable using the losses incurred model for contingencies.

The total reinsurance recoverables as of June 30, 2020 were \$77.6 billion. As of that date, utilizing AIG's ORRs, (i) approximately 87 percent of the reinsurance recoverables were investment grade, of which 82 percent related to General Insurance and 5 percent related to Life and Retirement; (ii) approximately 12 percent of the reinsurance recoverables were non-investment grade, the majority of which related to General Insurance; (iii) less than one percent of the non-investment grade reinsurance recoverables related to Life and Retirement and (iv) approximately one percent of the reinsurance recoverables related to entities that were not rated by AIG.

As of June 30, 2020, approximately 74 percent of our non-investment grade reinsurance exposure related to captive insurers. These arrangements are typically collateralized by letters of credit, funds held or trust agreements.

Reinsurance Recoverable Allowance

The following table presents a rollforward of the reinsurance recoverable allowance:

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30, 2020			June 30, 2020		
(in millions)	General Insurance	Life and Retirement	Total	General Insurance	Life and Retirement	Total
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 302	\$ 60	\$ 362	\$ 111	\$ 40	\$ 151
Initial allowance upon CECL adoption	-	-	-	202	22	224
Current period provision for expected credit losses and disputes	6	1	7	2	3	5
Write-offs charged against the allowance for credit losses and disputes	(2)	(1)	(3)	(5)	(5)	(10)
Other changes	(1)	(1)	(2)	(5)	(1)	(6)
Balance, end of period	\$ 305	\$ 59	\$ 364	\$ 305	\$ 59	\$ 364

There were no recoveries of credit losses previously written off for either of the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020.

Past-Due Status

We consider a reinsurance asset to be past due when it is 90 days past due and record an allowance for disputes when there is reasonable uncertainty of the collectability of a disputed amount during the reporting period. Past due balances were not significant for any of the periods presented.

8. Variable Interest Entities

We enter into various arrangements with variable interest entities (VIEs) in the normal course of business and consolidate the VIEs when we determine we are the primary beneficiary. This analysis includes a review of the VIE's capital structure, related contractual relationships and terms, nature of the VIE's operations and purpose, nature of the VIE's interests issued and our involvement with the entity. When assessing the need to consolidate a VIE, we evaluate the design of the VIE as well as the related risks the entity was designed to expose the variable interest holders to.

The primary beneficiary is the entity that has both (i) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly affect the entity's economic performance and (ii) the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could be potentially significant to the VIE. While also considering these factors, the consolidation conclusion depends on the breadth of our decision-making ability and our ability to influence activities that significantly affect the economic performance of the VIE.

BALANCE SHEET CLASSIFICATION AND EXPOSURE TO LOSS

The following table presents the total assets and total liabilities associated with our variable interests in consolidated VIEs, as classified in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets:

	Real Estate and Investment Entities ^(d)		Securitization Vehicles ^(e)		Affordable Housing Partnerships		Other	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>								
June 30, 2020								
Assets:								
Bonds available for sale	\$	-	\$	6,313	\$	-	\$	6,313
Other bond securities		-		2,417		-	1	2,418
Mortgage and other loans receivable		-		3,783		-	-	3,783
Other invested assets		5,101		-		3,510	43	8,654
Other ^(a)		560		1,645		509	41	2,755
Total assets^(b)	\$	5,661	\$	14,158	\$	4,019	\$ 85	\$ 23,923
Liabilities:								
Long-term debt	\$	2,558	\$	4,592	\$	2,251	\$	9,405
Other ^(c)		161		137		192	23	513
Total liabilities	\$	2,719	\$	4,729	\$	2,443	\$ 27	\$ 9,918
December 31, 2019								
Assets:								
Bonds available for sale	\$	177	\$	7,239	\$	-	\$	7,416
Other bond securities		-		3,324		-	1	3,325
Mortgage and other loans receivable		-		3,860		-	-	3,860
Other invested assets		5,231		-		3,464	42	8,737
Other ^(a)		615		1,996		469	42	3,122
Total assets^(b)	\$	6,023	\$	16,419	\$	3,933	\$ 85	\$ 26,460
Liabilities:								
Long-term debt	\$	2,810	\$	4,356	\$	2,074	\$	9,244
Other ^(c)		236		359		195	24	814
Total liabilities	\$	3,046	\$	4,715	\$	2,269	\$ 28	\$ 10,058

(a) Comprised primarily of Short-term investments and Other assets at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

(b) The assets of each VIE can be used only to settle specific obligations of that VIE.

(c) Comprised primarily of Other liabilities at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

(d) At June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, off-balance sheet exposure primarily consisting of commitments to real estate and investment entities was \$2.3 billion and \$2.6 billion, respectively.

(e) At June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the company had contributed total assets of \$13.4 billion and \$15.6 billion, respectively, into consolidated securitization vehicles.

We calculate our maximum exposure to loss to be (i) the amount invested in the debt or equity of the VIE, (ii) the notional amount of VIE assets or liabilities where we have also provided credit protection to the VIE with the VIE as the referenced obligation, and (iii) other commitments and guarantees to the VIE. Interest holders in VIEs sponsored by us generally have recourse only to the assets and cash flows of the VIEs and do not have recourse to us, except in limited circumstances when we have provided a guarantee to the VIE's interest holders.

The following table presents total assets of unconsolidated VIEs in which we hold a variable interest, as well as our maximum exposure to loss associated with these VIEs:

		Maximum Exposure to Loss			
	Total VIE Assets	On-Balance Sheet ^(b)	Off-Balance Sheet	Total	
<i>(in millions)</i>					
June 30, 2020					
Real estate and investment entities ^(a)	\$ 290,205	\$ 5,625	\$ 3,388	\$ 9,013	
Affordable housing partnerships	3,094	396	-	396	
Other	6,483	346	562 ^(c)	908	
Total	\$ 299,782	\$ 6,367	\$ 3,950	\$ 10,317	
December 31, 2019					
Real estate and investment entities ^(a)	\$ 283,349	\$ 6,519	\$ 3,286	\$ 9,805	
Affordable housing partnerships	3,351	453	-	453	
Other	5,320	310	561 ^(c)	871	
Total	\$ 292,020	\$ 7,282	\$ 3,847	\$ 11,129	

(a) Comprised primarily of hedge funds and private equity funds.

(b) At June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, \$6.1 billion and \$7.0 billion, respectively, of our total unconsolidated VIE assets were recorded as Other invested assets.

(c) These amounts represent our estimate of the maximum exposure to loss under certain insurance policies issued to VIEs if a hypothetical loss occurred to the extent of the full amount of the insured value. Our insurance policies cover defined risks and our estimate of liability is included in our insurance reserves on the balance sheet.

For additional information on VIEs see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2019 Annual Report.

9. Derivatives and Hedge Accounting

We use derivatives and other financial instruments as part of our financial risk management programs and as part of our investment operations.

For a discussion of our accounting policies and procedures regarding derivatives and hedge accounting see Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2019 Annual Report.

Interest rate derivatives (such as interest rate swaps) are used to manage interest rate risk associated with embedded derivatives contained in insurance contract liabilities, fixed maturity securities, outstanding medium- and long-term notes as well as other interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities. Foreign exchange derivatives (principally foreign exchange forwards and swaps) are used to economically mitigate risk associated with non-U.S. dollar denominated debt, net capital exposures, foreign currency transactions, and foreign denominated investments. Equity derivatives are used to mitigate financial risk embedded in certain insurance liabilities and economically hedge certain investments. We use credit derivatives to manage our credit exposures. The derivatives are effective economic hedges of the exposures that they are meant to offset.

In addition to hedging activities, we also enter into derivative instruments with respect to investment operations, which may include, among other things, credit default swaps (CDSs) and purchases of investments with embedded derivatives, such as equity-linked notes and convertible bonds.

The following table presents the notional amounts of our derivatives and the fair value of derivative assets and liabilities in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets:

	June 30, 2020				December 31, 2019			
	Gross Derivative Assets		Gross Derivative Liabilities		Gross Derivative Assets		Gross Derivative Liabilities	
	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Notional Amount	Fair Value
<i>(in millions)</i>								
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:^(a)								
Interest rate contracts	\$ 735	\$ 19	\$ 294	\$ 13	\$ 495	\$ 3	\$ 410	\$ 7
Foreign exchange contracts	5,996	656	3,733	134	4,328	342	5,230	162
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:^(a)								
Interest rate contracts	67,839	5,661	39,796	4,602	52,437	3,197	35,231	2,742
Foreign exchange contracts	11,100	1,313	10,290	529	8,133	698	12,093	863
Equity contracts	21,898	1,033	7,229	212	18,533	769	7,539	139
Credit contracts ^(b)	1,765	3	1,007	74	8,457	3	923	89
Other contracts ^(c)	41,928	13	55	10	40,582	14	56	7
Total derivatives, gross	\$ 151,261	\$ 8,698	\$ 62,404	\$ 5,574	\$ 132,965	\$ 5,026	\$ 61,482	\$ 4,009
Counterparty netting^(d)		(3,977)		(3,977)		(2,427)		(2,427)
Cash collateral^(e)		(3,933)		(1,016)		(1,806)		(527)
Total derivatives on condensed consolidated balance sheets^(f)		\$ 788		\$ 581		\$ 793		\$ 1,055

(a) Fair value amounts are shown before the effects of counterparty netting adjustments and offsetting cash collateral.

(b) As of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, included CDSs on super senior multi-sector CDOs with a net notional amount of \$139 million and \$152 million (fair value liability of \$47 million and \$48 million), respectively. The net notional amount represents the maximum exposure to loss on the portfolio.

(c) Consists primarily of stable value wraps and contracts with multiple underlying exposures.

(d) Represents netting of derivative exposures covered by a qualifying master netting agreement.

(e) Represents cash collateral posted and received that is eligible for netting.

(f) Freestanding derivatives only, excludes embedded derivatives. Derivative instrument assets and liabilities are recorded in Other assets and Other liabilities, respectively. Fair value of assets related to bifurcated embedded derivatives was zero at both June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019. Fair value of liabilities related to bifurcated embedded derivatives was \$13.7 billion and \$6.9 billion, respectively, at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019. A bifurcated embedded derivative is generally presented with the host contract in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Embedded derivatives are primarily related to guarantee features in variable annuity products, which include equity and interest rate components, and the funds withheld arrangement with Fortitude Re. *For additional information see Note 7 herein.*

COLLATERAL

We engage in derivative transactions that are not subject to a clearing requirement directly with unaffiliated third parties, in most cases, under International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA) Master Agreements. Many of the ISDA Master Agreements also include Credit Support Annex provisions, which provide for collateral postings that may vary at various ratings and threshold levels. We attempt to reduce our risk with certain counterparties by entering into agreements that enable collateral to be obtained from a counterparty on an upfront or contingent basis. We minimize the risk that counterparties might be unable to fulfill their contractual obligations by monitoring counterparty credit exposure and collateral value and generally requiring additional collateral to be posted upon the occurrence of certain events or circumstances. In addition, certain derivative transactions have provisions that require collateral to be posted upon a downgrade of our long-term debt ratings or give the counterparty the right to terminate the transaction. In the case of some of the derivative transactions, upon a downgrade of our long-term debt ratings, as an alternative to posting collateral and subject to certain conditions, we may assign the transaction to an obligor with higher debt ratings or arrange for a substitute guarantee of our obligations by an obligor with higher debt ratings or take other similar action. The actual amount of collateral required to be posted to counterparties in the event of such downgrades, or the aggregate amount of payments that we could be required to make, depends on market conditions, the fair value of outstanding affected transactions and other factors prevailing at and after the time of the downgrade.

Collateral posted by us to third parties for derivative transactions was \$2.6 billion at June 30, 2020 and \$2.2 billion at December 31, 2019. In the case of collateral posted under derivative transactions that are not subject to clearing, this collateral can generally be repledged or resold by the counterparties. Collateral provided to us from third parties for derivative transactions was \$4.1 billion and \$2.2 billion at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. In the case of collateral provided to us under derivative transactions that are not subject to clearing, we generally can repledge or resell collateral.

OFFSETTING

We have elected to present all derivative receivables and derivative payables, and the related cash collateral received and paid, on a net basis on our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets when a legally enforceable ISDA Master Agreement exists between us and our derivative counterparty. An ISDA Master Agreement is an agreement governing multiple derivative transactions between two counterparties. The ISDA Master Agreement generally provides for the net settlement of all, or a specified group, of these derivative transactions, as well as transferred collateral, through a single payment, and in a single currency, as applicable. The net settlement provisions apply in the event of a default on, or affecting any, one derivative transaction or a termination event affecting all, or a specified group of, derivative transactions governed by the ISDA Master Agreement.

HEDGE ACCOUNTING

We designated certain derivatives entered into with third parties as fair value hedges of available for sale investment securities held by our insurance subsidiaries. The fair value hedges include foreign currency forwards and cross currency swaps designated as hedges of the change in fair value of foreign currency denominated available for sale securities attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates. We also designated certain interest rate swaps entered into with third parties as fair value hedges of fixed rate GICs attributable to changes in benchmark interest rates.

We use foreign currency denominated debt and cross-currency swaps as hedging instruments in net investment hedge relationships to mitigate the foreign exchange risk associated with our non-U.S. dollar functional currency foreign subsidiaries. For net investment hedge relationships where issued debt is used as a hedging instrument, we assess the hedge effectiveness and measure the amount of ineffectiveness based on changes in spot rates. For net investment hedge relationships that use derivatives as hedging instruments, we assess hedge effectiveness and measure hedge ineffectiveness using changes in forward rates. For the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020, we recognized gains of \$3 million and \$102 million, respectively, and for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019, we recognized gains (losses) of \$(7) million and \$57 million, respectively, included in Change in foreign currency translation adjustment in Other comprehensive income related to the net investment hedge relationships.

A qualitative methodology is utilized to assess hedge effectiveness for net investment hedges, while regression analysis is employed for all other hedges.

The following table presents the gain (loss) recognized in earnings on our derivative instruments in fair value hedging relationships in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income:

	Gains/(Losses) Recognized in Earnings for:						
	Hedging Derivatives ^(a)		Excluded Components ^(b)		Hedged Items		Net Impact
<i>(in millions)</i>							
Three Months Ended June 30, 2020							
Interest rate contracts:							
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	\$	1	\$	-	\$	(3)	\$ (2)
Net investment income		(4)		-		3	(1)
Foreign exchange contracts:							
Realized capital gains/(losses)		(132)		(76)		132	(76)
Three Months Ended June 30, 2019							
Interest rate contracts:							
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	\$	9	\$	-	\$	(9)	\$ -
Net investment income		-		-		-	-
Foreign exchange contracts:							
Realized capital gains/(losses)		58		57		(58)	57
Six Months Ended June 30, 2020							
Interest rate contracts:							
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	\$	18	\$	-	\$	(20)	\$ (2)
Net investment income		(7)		-		6	(1)
Foreign exchange contracts:							
Realized capital gains/(losses)		173		205		(173)	205
Six Months Ended June 30, 2019							
Interest rate contracts:							
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	\$	14	\$	-	\$	(14)	\$ -
Net investment income		(1)		-		1	-
Foreign exchange contracts:							
Realized capital gains/(losses)		50		43		(50)	43

(a) Gains and losses on derivative instruments designated and qualifying in fair value hedges that are included in the assessment of hedge effectiveness.

(b) Gains and losses on derivative instruments designated and qualifying in fair value hedges that are excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness and recognized in earnings on a mark-to-market basis.

DERIVATIVES NOT DESIGNATED AS HEDGING INSTRUMENTS

The following table presents the effect of derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income:

(in millions)	Gains (Losses) Recognized in Earnings			
	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
By Derivative Type:				
Interest rate contracts	\$ (7)	\$ 615	\$ 2,566	\$ 974
Foreign exchange contracts	(124)	231	901	203
Equity contracts	(471)	89	632	(119)
Credit contracts	(66)	17	56	9
Other contracts	16	18	26	34
Embedded derivatives	(1,774)	(832)	(2,826)	(1,281)
Total	\$ (2,426)	\$ 138	\$ 1,355	\$ (180)
By Classification:				
Policy fees	\$ 15	\$ 18	\$ 30	\$ 35
Net investment income	(1)	(50)	(3)	(55)
Net realized capital gains (losses) - excluding Fortitude Re funds withheld assets	(1,579)	165	2,173	(169)
Net realized capital gains (losses) on Fortitude Re funds withheld assets	(863)	-	(863)	-
Policyholder benefits and claims incurred	2	5	18	9
Total	\$ (2,426)	\$ 138	\$ 1,355	\$ (180)

CREDIT RISK-RELATED CONTINGENT FEATURES

We estimate that at June 30, 2020, based on our outstanding financial derivative transactions, a downgrade of our long-term senior debt ratings to BBB or BBB- by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC, a subsidiary of S&P Global Inc., and/or a downgrade to Baa2 or Baa3 by Moody's Investors' Service, Inc. would permit counterparties to make additional collateral calls and permit certain counterparties to elect early termination of contracts, resulting in corresponding collateral postings and termination payments in the total amount of up to approximately \$46 million. The aggregate fair value of our derivatives that were in a net liability position and that contain such credit risk-related contingencies which can be triggered below our long-term senior debt ratings of BBB+ or Baa1 was approximately \$261 million and \$336 million at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. The aggregate fair value of assets posted as collateral under these contracts at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, was approximately \$308 million and \$381 million, respectively.

HYBRID SECURITIES WITH EMBEDDED CREDIT DERIVATIVES

We invest in hybrid securities (such as credit-linked notes) with the intent of generating income, and not specifically to acquire exposure to embedded derivative risk. As is the case with our other investments in RMBS, CMBS, CDOs and ABS, our investments in these hybrid securities are exposed to losses only up to the amount of our initial investment in the hybrid security. Other than our initial investment in the hybrid securities, we have no further obligation to make payments on the embedded credit derivatives in the related hybrid securities.

We elect to account for our investments in these hybrid securities with embedded written credit derivatives at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in Net investment income and Other income. Our investments in these hybrid securities are reported as Other bond securities in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The fair values of these hybrid securities were \$2.4 billion and \$3.3 billion at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. These securities have par amounts of \$5.2 billion and \$7.4 billion at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively, and have remaining stated maturity dates that extend to 2052.

10. Insurance Liabilities

LIABILITY FOR UNPAID LOSSES AND LOSS ADJUSTMENT EXPENSES (LOSS RESERVES)

Loss reserves represent the accumulation of estimates of unpaid claims, including estimates for claims incurred but not reported and loss adjustment expenses, less applicable discount. We regularly review and update the methods used to determine loss reserve estimates. Any adjustments resulting from this review are reflected currently in pre-tax income, except to the extent such adjustment impacts a deferred gain under a retroactive reinsurance agreement, in which case the ceded portion would be amortized into pre-tax income in subsequent periods. Because these estimates are subject to the outcome of future events, changes in estimates are common given that loss trends vary and time is often required for changes in trends to be recognized and confirmed. Given the uncertainties around the impact from the COVID-19 crisis, including the significant global economic slowdown and general market decline, the full impact of COVID-19 and how it may ultimately impact the results of our insurance operations remains uncertain. In addition, in response to the crisis, new governmental, legislative and regulatory initiatives have been put in place and continue to be developed that could result in additional restrictions and requirements relating to our policies that may have a negative impact on our business operations. However, we have recorded our estimate of the ultimate liability for claims that have occurred as of the balance sheet date associated with COVID-19 which reflects our expectations given the current facts and circumstances. We will continue to monitor and review the impact. Reserve changes that increase previous estimates of ultimate cost are referred to as unfavorable or adverse development or reserve strengthening. Reserve changes that decrease previous estimates of ultimate cost are referred to as favorable development.

Our gross loss reserves before reinsurance and discount are net of contractual deductible recoverable amounts due from policyholders of approximately \$12.3 billion and \$12.2 billion at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. These recoverable amounts are related to certain policies with high deductibles (in excess of high dollar amounts retained by the insured through self-insured retentions, deductibles, retrospective programs, or captive arrangements, each referred to generically as “deductibles”), primarily for U.S. commercial casualty business. With respect to the deductible portion of the claim, we manage and pay the entire claim on behalf of the insured and are reimbursed by the insured for the deductible portion of the claim. Thus, these recoverable amounts represent a credit exposure to us. At June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, we held collateral of approximately \$9.1 billion and \$8.9 billion, respectively, for these deductible recoverable amounts, consisting primarily of letters of credit and funded trust agreements. Allowance for credit losses for the unsecured portion of these recoverable amounts was \$14 million at June 30, 2020.

The following table presents the roll-forward of activity in Loss Reserves:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Liability for unpaid loss and loss adjustment expenses, beginning of period	\$ 77,747	\$ 82,496	\$ 78,328	\$ 83,639
Reinsurance recoverable	(31,114)	(31,784)	(31,069)	(31,690)
Initial allowance upon CECL adoption	-	-	164	-
Net Liability for unpaid loss and loss adjustment expenses, beginning of period	46,633	50,712	47,423	51,949
Losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred:				
Current year	4,248	4,272	8,359	8,569
Prior years, excluding discount and amortization of deferred gain	(25)	(132)	(26)	(147)
Prior years, discount charge (benefit)	34	244	110	741
Prior years, amortization of deferred gain on retroactive reinsurance ^(a)	(76)	(56)	(151)	(142)
Total losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred	4,181	4,328	8,292	9,021
Losses and loss adjustment expenses paid:				
Current year	(910)	(1,060)	(1,252)	(1,377)
Prior years	(3,790)	(4,127)	(8,141)	(9,766)
Total losses and loss adjustment expenses paid	(4,700)	(5,187)	(9,393)	(11,143)
Other changes:				
Foreign exchange effect	(39)	(209)	(269)	7
Allowance for credit losses	-	-	-	-
Retroactive reinsurance adjustment (net of discount) ^(b)	138	80	160	(110)
Fortitude sale and reinsurance adjustment ^(c)	(3,818)	-	(3,818)	-
Total other changes	(3,719)	(129)	(3,927)	(103)
Liability for unpaid loss and loss adjustment expenses, end of period:				
Net liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	42,395	49,724	42,395	49,724
Reinsurance recoverable	35,458	31,333	35,458	31,333
Total	\$ 77,853	\$ 81,057	\$ 77,853	\$ 81,057

(a) Includes \$12 million and \$6 million for the retroactive reinsurance agreement with National Indemnity Company (NICO), a subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Inc. (Berkshire), covering U.S. asbestos exposures for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and \$20 million and \$15 million for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(b) Includes benefit (charge) from change in discount on retroactive reinsurance in the amount of \$(14) million and \$125 million for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and \$58 million and \$432 million for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(c) On June 2, 2020, AIG completed the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale. Concurrent with the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, AIG established a reinsurance recoverable. Refer to Note 1 for additional information.

On January 20, 2017, we entered into an adverse development reinsurance agreement with NICO, under which we transferred to NICO 80 percent of the reserve risk on substantially all of our U.S. Commercial long-tail exposures for accident years 2015 and prior. Under this agreement, we ceded to NICO 80 percent of the paid losses on subject business paid on or after January 1, 2016 in excess of \$25 billion of net paid losses, up to an aggregate limit of \$25 billion. At NICO's 80 percent share, NICO's limit of liability under the contract is \$20 billion. We account for this transaction as retroactive reinsurance. We paid total consideration, including interest, of \$10.2 billion. The consideration was placed into a collateral trust account as security for NICO's claim payment obligations, and Berkshire has provided a parental guarantee to secure the obligations of NICO under the agreement. The total paid claims subject to the agreement as of June 30, 2020 were below the attachment point.

Discounting of Loss Reserves

At June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the loss reserves reflect a net loss reserve discount of \$887 million and \$1.5 billion, respectively, including tabular and non-tabular calculations based upon the following assumptions:

The discount for asbestos reserves has been fully accreted.

The tabular workers' compensation discount is calculated based on a 3.5 percent interest rate and the mortality rate used in the 2007 U.S. Life Table.

The non-tabular workers' compensation discount is calculated separately for companies domiciled in New York and Pennsylvania, and follows the statutory regulations (prescribed or permitted) for each state. For New York companies, the discount is based on a 5 percent interest rate and the companies' own payout patterns. For the Pennsylvania companies, the statute specifies discount

factors for accident years 2001 and prior, which are based on a 6 percent interest rate and an industry payout pattern. For accident years 2002 and subsequent, the discount is based on the payout patterns and investment yields of the companies.

In 2013 and in 2014, our Pennsylvania and Delaware regulators, respectively, approved use of a consistent discount rate (U.S. Treasury rate plus a liquidity premium) to all of our workers' compensation reserves in our Pennsylvania-domiciled and Delaware domiciled companies, as well as our use of updated payout patterns specific to our primary and excess workers compensation portfolios. In 2020, these regulators also approved that the discount rate will be updated on an annual basis, with the next update being performed in the fourth quarter of 2020.

At June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the discount consists of \$336 million and \$582 million of tabular discount, respectively, and \$551 million and \$967 million of non-tabular discount for workers' compensation, respectively. During the six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, the benefit (charge) from changes in discount of \$(72) million and \$(685) million, respectively, recorded as part of the policyholder benefits and losses incurred in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

The following table presents the components of the loss reserve discount discussed above:

	June 30, 2020			December 31, 2019		
	North America Commercial Insurance	Legacy Portfolio ^(b)	Total	North America Commercial Insurance	Legacy Portfolio	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>						
U.S. workers' compensation	\$ 2,080	\$ -	\$ 2,080	\$ 2,134	\$ 666	\$ 2,800
Retroactive reinsurance	(1,193)	-	(1,193)	(1,251)	-	(1,251)
Total reserve discount^(a)	\$ 887	\$ -	\$ 887	\$ 883	\$ 666	\$ 1,549

(a) Excludes \$164 million and \$172 million of discount related to certain long tail liabilities in the UK at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

(b) On June 2, 2020, we completed the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale. Refer to Note 1 for additional information.

The following table presents the net loss reserve discount benefit (charge):

Three Months Ended June 30,	2020			2019		
	North America Commercial Insurance	Legacy Portfolio ^(c)	Total	North America Commercial Insurance	Legacy Portfolio	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>						
Current accident year	\$ 18	\$ -	\$ 18	\$ 32	\$ -	\$ 32
Accretion and other adjustments to prior year discount	(25)	(9)	(34)	8	(11)	(3)
Effect of interest rate changes	-	-	-	(170)	(71)	(241)
Net reserve discount benefit (charge)	(7)	(9)	(16)	(130)	(82)	(212)
Change in discount on loss reserves ceded under retroactive reinsurance	(14)	-	(14)	125	-	125
Net change in total reserve discount^(a)	\$ (21)	\$ (9)	\$ (30)	\$ (5)	\$ (82)	\$ (87)

Six Months Ended June 30,	2020			2019		
	North America Commercial Insurance	Legacy Portfolio ^(c)	Total	North America Commercial Insurance	Legacy Portfolio	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>						
Current accident year	\$ 38	\$ -	\$ 38	\$ 56	\$ -	\$ 56
Accretion and other adjustments to prior year discount	(92)	(18)	(110)	(243)	(24)	(267)
Effect of interest rate changes	-	-	-	(337)	(137)	(474)
Net reserve discount benefit (charge)	(54)	(18)	(72)	(524)	(161)	(685)
Change in discount on loss reserves ceded under retroactive reinsurance	58	-	58	432	-	432
Net change in total reserve discount^(b)	\$ 4	\$ (18)	\$ (14)	\$ (92)	\$ (161)	\$ (253)

(a) Excludes \$(6) million and \$(9) million discount related to certain long tail liabilities in the UK for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(b) Excludes \$(8) million and \$26 million discount related to certain long tail liabilities in the UK for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(c) On June 2, 2020, we completed the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale. Refer to Note 1 for additional information.

11. Contingencies, Commitments and Guarantees

In the normal course of business, various contingent liabilities and commitments are entered into by AIG and our subsidiaries. In addition, AIG Parent guarantees various obligations of certain subsidiaries.

Although AIG cannot currently quantify its ultimate liability for unresolved litigation and investigation matters, including those referred to below, it is possible that such liability could have a material adverse effect on AIG's consolidated financial condition or its consolidated results of operations or consolidated cash flows for an individual reporting period.

LEGAL CONTINGENCIES

Overview

In the normal course of business, AIG and our subsidiaries are subject to regulatory and government investigations and actions, and litigation and other forms of dispute resolution in a large number of proceedings pending in various domestic and foreign jurisdictions. Certain of these matters involve potentially significant risk of loss due to potential for significant jury awards and settlements, punitive damages or other penalties. Many of these matters are also highly complex and may seek recovery on behalf of a class or similarly large number of plaintiffs. It is therefore inherently difficult to predict the size or scope of potential future losses arising from these matters. In our insurance and reinsurance operations, litigation and arbitration concerning the scope of coverage under insurance and reinsurance contracts, and litigation and arbitration in which our subsidiaries defend or indemnify their insureds under insurance contracts, are generally considered in the establishment of our loss reserves. Separate and apart from the foregoing matters involving insurance and reinsurance coverage, AIG, our subsidiaries and their respective officers and directors are subject to a variety of additional types of legal proceedings brought by holders of AIG securities, customers, employees and others, alleging, among other things, breach of contractual or fiduciary duties, bad faith, indemnification and violations of federal and state statutes and regulations. With respect to these other categories of matters not arising out of claims for insurance or reinsurance coverage, we establish reserves for loss contingencies when it is probable that a loss will be incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. In many instances, we are unable to determine whether a loss is probable or to reasonably estimate the amount of such a loss and, therefore, the potential future losses arising from legal proceedings may exceed the amount of liabilities that we have recorded in our financial statements covering these matters. While such potential future charges could be material, based on information currently known to management, management does not believe, other than as may be discussed below, that any such charges are likely to have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operation.

Additionally, from time to time, various regulatory and governmental agencies review the transactions and practices of AIG and our subsidiaries in connection with industry-wide and other inquiries into, among other matters, the business practices of current and former operating insurance subsidiaries. Such investigations, inquiries or examinations could develop into administrative, civil or criminal proceedings or enforcement actions, in which remedies could include fines, penalties, restitution or alterations in our business practices, and could result in additional expenses, limitations on certain business activities and reputational damage. For example, among other matters, we are currently responding to governmental investigations and examinations pertaining to certain sales and compensation practices and payments and related disclosures in connection with financial planning services and the sale and distribution of related products, including 403(b) and similar retirement plans, by the Individual and Group Retirement operating segments. On July 28, 2020, VALIC Financial Advisors, Inc. (VFA), an indirect subsidiary of AIG, agreed to settle two separate proceedings brought by the SEC to resolve certain of these matters. VFA consented to the entry of both orders without admitting or denying the findings therein. In the first matter, the SEC found that VFA violated Sections 206(2) and 206(4) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the "Advisers Act") and Rules 206(4)-3 and 206(4)-7 thereunder, by failing to disclose to certain Florida teachers who were potential and actual clients that VFA's parent, VALIC, made payments and provided other financial benefits to a company owned by Florida K-12 teachers' unions for referrals. As part of the settlement VFA agreed to pay a \$20 million penalty and to comply with certain undertakings. In the second settled proceeding, the SEC found that VFA violated Sections 206(2) and 206(4) of the Advisers Act and Rule 206(4)-7 thereunder, in connection with certain mutual fund share class selection practices. These practices included conflicts of interest associated with VFA's receipt of revenue sharing, avoidance of transaction fees, and receipt of compensation paid by mutual funds in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, without appropriate disclosure, and in violation of its duty to seek best execution. VFA agreed as part of the settlement to pay disgorgement of \$13.2 million, prejudgment interest of \$2.2 million, and a civil monetary penalty of \$4.5 million, as well as to comply with certain undertakings. We have cooperated, and will continue to cooperate, in producing documents and other information with respect to these matters.

Tax Litigation

We are party to pending tax litigation before the Southern District of New York. *For additional information see Note 15 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.*

OTHER COMMITMENTS

In the normal course of business, we enter into commitments to invest in limited partnerships, private equity funds and hedge funds and to purchase and develop real estate in the U.S. and abroad. These commitments totaled \$6.8 billion at June 30, 2020.

GUARANTEES

Subsidiaries

We have issued unconditional guarantees with respect to the prompt payment, when due, of all present and future payment obligations and liabilities of AIG Financial Products Corp. and related subsidiaries (collectively AIGFP) and of AIG Markets, Inc. (AIG Markets) arising from transactions entered into by AIG Markets.

In connection with AIGFP's business activities, AIGFP has issued, in a limited number of transactions, standby letters of credit or similar facilities to equity investors of structured leasing transactions in an amount equal to the termination value owing to the equity investor by the lessee in the event of a lessee default (the equity termination value). The total amount outstanding at June 30, 2020 was \$79 million. In those transactions, AIGFP has agreed to pay such amount if the lessee fails to pay. The amount payable by AIGFP is, in certain cases, partially offset by amounts payable under other instruments typically equal to the present value of scheduled payments to be made by AIGFP. In the event that AIGFP is required to make a payment to the equity investor, the lessee is unconditionally obligated to reimburse AIGFP. To the extent that the equity investor is paid the equity termination value from the standby letter of credit and/or other sources, including payments by the lessee, AIGFP takes an assignment of the equity investor's rights under the lease of the underlying property. Because the obligations of the lessee under the lease transactions are generally economically defeased, lessee bankruptcy is the most likely circumstance in which AIGFP would be required to pay without reimbursement.

AIG Parent files a consolidated federal income tax return with certain subsidiaries and acts as an agent for the consolidated tax group when making payments to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). AIG Parent and its subsidiaries have adopted, pursuant to a written agreement, a method of allocating consolidated federal income taxes. Under an Amended and Restated Tax Payment Allocation Agreement dated June 6, 2011 between AIG Parent and one of its Bermuda-domiciled insurance subsidiaries, AIG Life of Bermuda, Ltd. (AIGB), AIG Parent has agreed to indemnify AIGB for any tax liability (including interest and penalties) resulting from adjustments made by the IRS or other appropriate authorities to taxable income, special deductions or credits in connection with investments made by AIGB in certain affiliated entities.

Asset Dispositions

We are subject to financial guarantees and indemnity arrangements in connection with the completed sales of businesses pursuant to our asset disposition plan. The various arrangements may be triggered by, among other things, declines in asset values, the occurrence of specified business contingencies, the realization of contingent liabilities, developments in litigation or breaches of representations, warranties or covenants provided by us. These arrangements are typically subject to various time limitations, defined by the contract or by operation of law, such as statutes of limitation. In some cases, the maximum potential obligation is subject to contractual limitations, while in other cases such limitations are not specified or are not applicable. The Majority Interest Fortitude Sale is subject to a post-closing purchase price adjustment pursuant to which AIG will pay Fortitude Re for certain adverse development in property casualty related reserves, based on an agreed methodology, that may occur on or prior to December 31, 2023, up to a maximum of \$500 million.

We are unable to develop a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential payout under certain of these arrangements. Overall, we believe that it is unlikely we will have to make any material payments related to completed sales under these arrangements, and no material liabilities related to these arrangements have been recorded in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

For additional discussion on the Fortitude Re transaction, see Note 1 herein.

Other

- *For additional discussion on commitments and guarantees associated with VIEs see Note 8 herein.*
- *For additional disclosures about derivatives see Note 9 herein.*

12. Equity

SHARES OUTSTANDING

Preferred Stock

On March 14, 2019, we issued 20,000 shares of Series A 5.85% Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock (Series A Preferred Stock) (equivalent to 20,000,000 Depositary Shares, each representing a 1/1,000th interest in a share of Series A Preferred Stock), \$5.00 par value and \$25,000 liquidation preference per share (equivalent to \$25 per Depositary Share). After underwriting discounts and expenses, we received net proceeds of approximately \$485 million.

We may redeem the Series A Preferred Stock at our option, (a) in whole, but not in part, at any time prior to March 15, 2024, within 90 days after the occurrence of a "Rating Agency Event," at a redemption price equal to \$25,500 per share of the Series A Preferred Stock (equivalent to \$25.50 per Depositary Share), plus an amount equal to any dividends per share that have been declared but not paid prior to the redemption date (but no amount due in respect of any dividends that have not been declared prior to such date), or (b) (i) in whole, but not in part, at any time prior to March 15, 2024, within 90 days after the occurrence of a "Regulatory Capital Event," or (ii) in whole or in part, from time to time, on or after March 15, 2024, in each case, at a redemption price equal to \$25,000 per share of the Series A Preferred Stock (equivalent to \$25.00 per Depositary Share), plus an amount equal to any dividends per share that have been declared but not paid prior to the redemption date (but no amount due in respect of any dividends that have not been declared prior to such date).

A "Rating Agency Event" is generally defined to mean that any nationally recognized statistical rating organization within the meaning of Section 3(a)(62) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) that then publishes a rating for us amends, clarifies or changes the criteria it uses to assign equity credit to securities such as the Series A Preferred Stock, which amendment, clarification or change results in the shortening of the length of time the Series A Preferred Stock is assigned a particular level of equity credit by that rating agency as compared to the length of time it would have been assigned that level of equity credit by that rating agency or its predecessor on the initial issuance of the Series A Preferred Stock, or the lowering of the equity credit (including up to a lesser amount) assigned to the Series A Preferred Stock by that rating agency as compared to the equity credit assigned by that rating agency or its predecessor on the initial issuance of the Series A Preferred Stock. A "Regulatory Capital Event" is generally defined to mean our good faith determination that as a result of a change in law, rule or regulation, or a proposed change or an official judicial or administrative pronouncement, there is more than an insubstantial risk that the full liquidation preference of the Series A Preferred Stock would not qualify as capital (or a substantially similar concept) for purposes of any group capital standard to which we are or will be subject.

Holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to receive dividend payments only when, as and if declared by our board of directors (or a duly authorized committee of the board). Dividends will be payable from the original date of issue at a rate of 5.85% per annum, payable quarterly, in arrears, on the fifteenth day of March, June, September and December of each year, beginning on June 15, 2019. Dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock will be non-cumulative.

In the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the affairs of AIG, whether voluntary or involuntary, before any distribution or payment out of our assets may be made to or set aside for the holders of any junior stock, holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to receive out of our assets legally available for distribution to our stockholders, an amount equal to \$25,000 per share of Series A Preferred Stock (equivalent to \$25.00 per Depositary Share), together with an amount equal to all declared and unpaid dividends (if any), but no amount in respect of any undeclared dividends prior to such payment date. Distributions will be made only to the extent of our assets that are available for distribution to stockholders (i.e., after satisfaction of all our liabilities to creditors, if any).

The Series A Preferred Stock does not have voting rights, except in limited circumstances, including in the case of certain dividend non-payments.

The following table presents declaration date, record date, payment date and dividends paid per preferred share and per depositary share on the Series A Preferred Stock in the six months ended June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019:

Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date	Dividends Paid	
			Per Preferred Share	Per Depositary Share
May 4, 2020	May 29, 2020	June 15, 2020	\$ 365.625	\$ 0.365625
February 12, 2020	February 28, 2020	March 16, 2020	365.625	0.365625
May 21, 2019	May 31, 2019	June 17, 2019	\$ 369.6875	\$ 0.3696875

Common Stock

The following table presents a rollforward of outstanding shares:

Six Months Ended June 30, 2020	Common Stock Issued	Treasury Stock	Common Stock Outstanding
Shares, beginning of year	1,906,671,492	(1,036,672,461)	869,999,031
Shares issued	-	3,595,763	3,595,763
Shares repurchased	-	(12,160,952)	(12,160,952)
Shares, end of period	1,906,671,492	(1,045,237,650)	861,433,842

Dividends

Dividends are payable on AIG Common Stock only when, as and if declared by our Board of Directors in its discretion, from funds legally available for this purpose. In considering whether to pay a dividend on or purchase shares of AIG Common Stock, our Board of Directors considers a number of factors, including, but not limited to: the capital resources available to support our insurance operations and business strategies, AIG's funding capacity and capital resources in comparison to internal benchmarks, expectations for capital generation, rating agency expectations for capital, regulatory standards for capital and capital distributions, and such other factors as our Board of Directors may deem relevant. The payment of dividends is also subject to the terms of AIG's outstanding Series A Preferred Stock, pursuant to which no dividends may be declared or paid on any AIG Common Stock unless the full dividends for the latest completed dividend period on all outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock have been declared and paid or provided for.

The following table presents declaration date, record date, payment date and dividends paid per common share on AIG Common Stock in the six months ended June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019:

Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date	Dividends Paid Per Common Share
May 4, 2020	June 15, 2020	June 29, 2020	\$ 0.32
February 12, 2020	March 16, 2020	March 30, 2020	0.32
May 6, 2019	June 14, 2019	June 28, 2019	\$ 0.32
February 13, 2019	March 15, 2019	March 29, 2019	0.32

For a discussion of restrictions on payments of dividends to AIG Parent by its subsidiaries see Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2019 Annual Report.

Repurchase of AIG Common Stock

The following table presents repurchases of AIG Common Stock and warrants to purchase shares of AIG Common Stock:

Six Months Ended June 30, (in millions)	2020	2019
Aggregate repurchases of common stock	\$ 500	\$ -
Total number of common shares repurchased	12	-
Aggregate repurchases of warrants	\$ -	\$ -
Total number of warrants repurchased	-	-

Our Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of shares of AIG Common Stock and warrants to purchase shares of AIG Common Stock through a series of actions. On February 13, 2019, our Board of Directors authorized an additional increase of approximately \$1.5 billion to its previous share repurchase authorization. As of June 30, 2020, \$1.5 billion remained under our share repurchase authorization. Shares may be repurchased from time to time in the open market, private purchases, through forward, derivative, accelerated repurchase or automatic repurchase transactions or otherwise (including through the purchase of warrants). Certain of our share repurchases have been and may from time to time be effected through Exchange Act Rule 10b5-1 repurchase plans.

In February 2020, we executed an accelerated stock repurchase (ASR) agreement with a third-party financial institution. The total number of shares of AIG Common Stock repurchased in the six months ended June 30, 2020, and the aggregate purchase price of those shares, reflect our payment of \$500 million in the aggregate under the ASR agreement and the receipt of approximately 12 million shares of AIG Common Stock in the aggregate.

The timing of any future repurchases will depend on market conditions, our business and strategic plans, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and other factors. The repurchase of AIG Common Stock is also subject to the terms of AIG's outstanding Series A Preferred Stock, pursuant to which AIG may not (other than in limited circumstances) purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire AIG Common Stock unless the full dividends for the latest completed dividend period on all outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock have been declared and paid or provided for.

ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The following table presents a rollforward of Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):

		Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of Fixed Maturity Securities on Which Allowance for Credit Losses Was Taken	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of All Other Investments	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Retirement Plan Liabilities Adjustment	Fair Value of Liabilities Under Fair Value Option Attributable to Changes in Own Credit Risk	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>							
Balance, March 31, 2020, net of tax	\$	(359)	\$ 3,190	\$ (2,706)	\$ (1,129)	\$ 10	\$ (994)
Change in unrealized appreciation of investments		171	13,786	-	-	-	13,957
Change in deferred policy acquisition costs adjustment and other		(11)	(1,736)	-	-	-	(1,747)
Change in future policy benefits		-	662	-	-	-	662
Change in foreign currency translation adjustments		-	-	(59)	-	-	(59)
Change in net actuarial loss		-	-	-	12	-	12
Change in prior service credit		-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in deferred tax liability		(34)	(2,630)	(2)	(3)	-	(2,669)
Change in fair value of liabilities under fair value option attributable to changes in own credit risk		-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		126	10,082	(61)	9	(2)	10,154
Noncontrolling interests		-	(9)	-	-	-	(9)
Balance, June 30, 2020, net of tax	\$	(233)	\$ 13,281	\$ (2,767)	\$ (1,120)	\$ 8	\$ 9,169
Balance, December 31, 2019, net of tax	\$	-	\$ 8,722	\$ (2,625)	\$ (1,122)	\$ 7	\$ 4,982
Change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments		(313)	3,815	-	-	-	3,502
Change in deferred policy acquisition costs adjustment and other		19	(359)	-	-	-	(340)
Change in future policy benefits		-	2,334	-	-	-	2,334
Change in foreign currency translation adjustments		-	-	(128)	-	-	(128)
Change in net actuarial loss		-	-	-	16	-	16
Change in prior service credit		-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Change in deferred tax asset (liability)		61	(1,250)	(18)	(13)	-	(1,220)
Change in fair value of liabilities under fair value option attributable to changes in own credit risk		-	-	-	-	1	1
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		(233)	4,540	(146)	2	1	4,164
Noncontrolling interests		-	(19)	(4)	-	-	(23)
Balance, June 30, 2020, net of tax	\$	(233)	\$ 13,281	\$ (2,767)	\$ (1,120)	\$ 8	\$ 9,169

	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of Fixed Maturity Securities on Which Other-Than- Temporary Credit Impairments Were Taken	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of All Other Investments	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Retirement Plan Liabilities Adjustment	Fair Value of Liabilities Under Fair Value Option Attributable to Changes in Own Credit Risk	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>						
Balance, March 31, 2019, net of tax	\$ 638	\$ 5,129	\$ (2,562)	\$ (1,087)	\$ 10	\$ 2,128
Change in unrealized appreciation of investments	95	5,812	-	-	-	5,907
Change in deferred policy acquisition costs adjustment and other	(6)	(868)	-	-	-	(874)
Change in future policy benefits	-	(1,181)	-	-	-	(1,181)
Change in foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	(133)	-	-	(133)
Change in net actuarial loss	-	-	-	15	-	15
Change in prior service cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in deferred tax asset (liability)	(7)	(849)	4	(7)	-	(859)
Change in fair value of liabilities under fair value option attributable to changes in own credit risk	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	82	2,914	(129)	8	(2)	2,873
Noncontrolling interests	-	9	1	-	-	10
Balance, June 30, 2019, net of tax	\$ 720	\$ 8,034	\$ (2,692)	\$ (1,079)	\$ 8	\$ 4,991
Balance, December 31, 2018, net of tax	\$ (38)	\$ 2,426	\$ (2,725)	\$ (1,086)	\$ 10	\$ (1,413)
Change in unrealized appreciation of investments	944	10,876	-	-	-	11,820
Change in deferred policy acquisition costs adjustment and other	(14)	(1,724)	-	-	-	(1,738)
Change in future policy benefits	-	(2,249)	-	-	-	(2,249)
Change in foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	55	-	-	55
Change in net actuarial loss	-	-	-	16	-	16
Change in prior service credit	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Change in deferred tax liability	(172)	(1,281)	(20)	(8)	-	(1,481)
Change in fair value of liabilities under fair value option attributable to changes in own credit risk	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	758	5,622	35	7	(2)	6,420
Noncontrolling interests	-	14	2	-	-	16
Balance, June 30, 2019, net of tax	\$ 720	\$ 8,034	\$ (2,692)	\$ (1,079)	\$ 8	\$ 4,991

The following table presents the other comprehensive income (loss) reclassification adjustments for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively:

	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of Fixed Maturity Securities on Which Allowance for Credit Losses Was Taken	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of All Other Investments	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Retirement Plan Liabilities Adjustment	Fair Value of Liabilities Under Fair Value Option Attributable to Changes in Own Credit Risk	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>						
Three Months Ended June 30, 2020						
Unrealized change arising during period	\$ 157	\$ 12,864	\$ (59)	\$ 1	\$ (2)	\$ 12,961
Less: Reclassification adjustments included in net income	(3)	152	-	(11)	-	138
Total other comprehensive income (loss), before income tax expense	160	12,712	(59)	12	(2)	12,823
Less: Income tax expense	34	2,630	2	3	-	2,669
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax expense	\$ 126	\$ 10,082	\$ (61)	\$ 9	\$ (2)	\$ 10,154
Six Months Ended June 30, 2020						
Unrealized change arising during period	\$ (297)	\$ 6,156	\$ (128)	\$ (6)	\$ 1	\$ 5,726
Less: Reclassification adjustments included in net income	(3)	366	-	(21)	-	342
Total other comprehensive income (loss), before income tax expense (benefit)	(294)	5,790	(128)	15	1	5,384
Less: Income tax expense (benefit)	(61)	1,250	18	13	-	1,220
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax expense (benefit)	\$ (233)	\$ 4,540	\$ (146)	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 4,164
	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of Fixed Maturity Securities on Which Other-Than- Temporary Credit Impairments Were Taken	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of All Other Investments	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Retirement Plan Liabilities Adjustment	Fair Value of Liabilities Under Fair Value Option Attributable to Changes in Own Credit Risk	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>						
Three Months Ended June 30, 2019						
Unrealized change arising during period	\$ 85	\$ 3,854	\$ (133)	\$ 5	\$ (2)	\$ 3,809
Less: Reclassification adjustments included in net income	(4)	91	-	(10)	-	77
Total other comprehensive income (loss), before income tax expense (benefit)	89	3,763	(133)	15	(2)	3,732
Less: Income tax expense (benefit)	7	849	(4)	7	-	859
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 82	\$ 2,914	\$ (129)	\$ 8	\$ (2)	\$ 2,873
Six Months Ended June 30, 2019						
Unrealized change arising during period	\$ 926	\$ 6,963	\$ 55	\$ -	\$ (2)	\$ 7,942
Less: Reclassification adjustments included in net income	(4)	60	-	(15)	-	41
Total other comprehensive income (loss), before income tax expense	930	6,903	55	15	(2)	7,901
Less: Income tax expense	172	1,281	20	8	-	1,481
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax expense	\$ 758	\$ 5,622	\$ 35	\$ 7	\$ (2)	\$ 6,420

The following table presents the effect of the reclassification of significant items out of Accumulated other comprehensive income on the respective line items in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income:

	Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		Affected Line Item in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income
	Three Months Ended June 30,		
(in millions)	2020	2019	
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of fixed maturity securities on which allowance for credit losses was taken			
Investments	\$ (3)	\$ -	Other realized capital gains
Total	(3)	-	
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of fixed maturity securities on which other-than-temporary credit impairments were taken			
Investments	-	(4)	Other realized capital gains
Total	-	(4)	
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of all other investments			
Investments	152	91	Other realized capital gains
Total	152	91	
Change in retirement plan liabilities adjustment			
Prior-service credit	(1)	-	*
Actuarial losses	(10)	(10)	*
Total	(11)	(10)	
Total reclassifications for the period	\$ 138	\$ 77	

	Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		Affected Line Item in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income
	Six Months Ended June 30,		
(in millions)	2020	2019	
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of fixed maturity securities on which allowance for credit losses was taken			
Investments	\$ (3)	\$ -	Other realized capital gains
Total	(3)	-	
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of fixed maturity securities on which other-than-temporary credit impairments were taken			
Investments	-	(4)	Other realized capital gains
Total	-	(4)	
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of all other investments			
Investments	366	60	Other realized capital gains
Total	366	60	
Change in retirement plan liabilities adjustment			
Prior-service credit	(1)	-	*
Actuarial losses	(20)	(15)	*
Total	(21)	(15)	
Total reclassifications for the period	\$ 342	\$ 41	

* These Accumulated other comprehensive income components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost. For additional information see Note 14 herein.

13. Earnings Per Common Share (EPS)

The basic EPS computation is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, adjusted to reflect all stock dividends and stock splits. The diluted EPS computation is based on those shares used in the basic EPS computation plus common shares that would have been outstanding assuming issuance of common shares for all dilutive potential common shares outstanding and adjusted to reflect all stock dividends and stock splits.

The following table presents the computation of basic and diluted EPS:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
<i>(dollars in millions, except per common share data)</i>	2020	2019	2020	2019
Numerator for EPS:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (7,765)	\$ 1,391	\$ (6,111)	\$ 2,328
Less: Net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	162	281	67	564
Less: Preferred stock dividends	8	7	15	7
Income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders from continuing operations	(7,935)	1,103	(6,193)	1,757
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income tax expense	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ (7,936)	\$ 1,102	\$ (6,194)	\$ 1,756
Denominator for EPS:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding — basic	866,968,305	876,382,884	870,590,968	875,885,588
Dilutive common shares	-	11,942,158	-	7,035,659
Weighted average common shares outstanding — diluted ^{(a)(b)}	866,968,305	888,325,042	870,590,968	882,921,247
Income (loss) per common share attributable to AIG common shareholders:				
Basic:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (9.15)	\$ 1.26	\$ (7.11)	\$ 2.00
Income from discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ (9.15)	\$ 1.26	\$ (7.11)	\$ 2.00
Diluted:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (9.15)	\$ 1.24	\$ (7.11)	\$ 1.99
Income from discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ (9.15)	\$ 1.24	\$ (7.11)	\$ 1.99

(a) Shares in the diluted EPS calculation represent basic shares for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 due to the net losses in those periods. The number of common shares excluded from the calculation was 3,226,882 shares and 3,939,732 shares, respectively, for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020.

(b) Dilutive common shares included our share-based employee compensation plans and a weighted average portion of the 10-year warrants issued to AIG shareholders as part of AIG's recapitalization in January 2011. The number of common shares excluded from diluted shares outstanding was 68.6 million and 67.9 million for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020, respectively, and 5.4 million and 34.8 million for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019, respectively, because the effect of including those common shares in the calculation would have been anti-dilutive.

For information about our repurchases of AIG Common Stock see Note 12 herein.

14. Employee Benefits

We sponsor various defined benefit plans for eligible employees and retirees in the U.S. and certain non-U.S. countries.

The following table presents the components of net periodic benefit cost (credit) with respect to pension benefits:

	Pension		
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	Total
<i>(in millions)</i>			
Three Months Ended June 30, 2020			
Components of net periodic benefit cost:			
Service cost	\$ 2	\$ 5	\$ 7
Interest cost	33	2	35
Expected return on assets	(59)	(5)	(64)
Amortization of prior service cost	-	1	1
Amortization of net loss	8	2	10
Net periodic benefit cost (credit)	(16)	5	(11)
Settlement charges	-	-	-
Net benefit cost (credit)	\$ (16)	\$ 5	\$ (11)
Three Months Ended June 30, 2019			
Components of net periodic benefit cost:			
Service cost	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 7
Interest cost	43	4	47
Expected return on assets	(57)	(6)	(63)
Amortization of prior service cost	-	1	1
Amortization of net loss	8	2	10
Net periodic benefit cost (credit)	(3)	5	2
Settlement charges	-	1	1
Net benefit cost (credit)	\$ (3)	\$ 6	\$ 3
Six Months Ended June 30, 2020			
Components of net periodic benefit cost:			
Service cost	\$ 3	\$ 10	\$ 13
Interest cost	67	5	72
Expected return on assets	(119)	(10)	(129)
Amortization of prior service cost	-	1	1
Amortization of net loss	16	4	20
Net periodic benefit cost (credit)	(33)	10	(23)
Settlement charges	-	-	-
Net benefit cost (credit)	\$ (33)	\$ 10	\$ (23)
Six Months Ended June 30, 2019			
Components of net periodic benefit cost:			
Service cost	\$ 5	\$ 10	\$ 15
Interest cost	87	8	95
Expected return on assets	(114)	(11)	(125)
Amortization of prior service cost	-	1	1
Amortization of net loss	16	3	19
Net periodic benefit cost (credit)	(6)	11	5
Settlement credit	-	(3)	(3)
Net benefit cost (credit)	\$ (6)	\$ 8	\$ 2

The service cost for our U.S. defined benefit plans only reflects administrative fees as the plans are frozen and no longer accrue benefits. We recognized net expense of \$2 million and \$4 million for our U.S. and non-U.S. postretirement benefit plans for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020, respectively. We recognized net expense of \$1 million and \$3 million for our U.S. and non-U.S. postretirement benefit plans for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019, respectively.

15. Income Taxes

RECENT U.S. TAX LAW CHANGES

On December 22, 2017, the U.S. enacted Public Law 115-97, known informally as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the Tax Act). The Tax Act includes provisions for Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income (GILTI) under which taxes are imposed on the excess of a deemed return on tangible assets of certain foreign subsidiaries and for Base Erosion and Anti-Abuse Tax (BEAT) under which taxes are imposed on certain base eroding payments to affiliated foreign companies. While the U.S. tax authorities issued formal guidance, including recently issued proposed and final regulations for BEAT and other provisions of the Tax Act, there are still certain aspects of the Tax Act that remain unclear and subject to substantial uncertainties. Additional guidance is expected in future periods. Such guidance may result in changes to the interpretations and assumptions we made and actions we may take, which may impact amounts recorded with respect to international provisions of the Tax Act, possibly materially. Consistent with accounting guidance, we treat BEAT as a period tax charge in the period the tax is incurred and have made an accounting policy election to treat GILTI taxes in a similar manner.

On March 27, 2020, the U.S. enacted the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act to mitigate the economic impacts of the COVID-19 crisis. AIG does not expect the tax provisions of the CARES Act to have a material impact on AIG's U.S. federal tax liabilities.

RECLASSIFICATION OF CERTAIN TAX EFFECTS FROM ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

We use an item-by-item approach to release the stranded or disproportionate income tax effects in AOCI related to our available-for-sale securities. Under this approach, a portion of the disproportionate tax effects is assigned to each individual security lot at the date the amount becomes lodged. When the individual securities are sold, mature, or are otherwise impaired on an other-than-temporary basis, the assigned portion of the disproportionate tax effect is reclassified from AOCI to income from continuing operations.

INTERIM TAX CALCULATION METHOD

We use the estimated annual effective tax rate method in computing our interim tax provision. Certain items, including those deemed to be unusual, infrequent or that cannot be reliably estimated, are excluded from the estimated annual effective tax rate. In these cases, the actual tax expense or benefit is reported in the same period as the related item. Certain tax effects are also not reflected in the estimated annual effective tax rate, primarily certain changes in the realizability of deferred tax assets and uncertain tax positions, and are recorded in the period in which the change occurs. While certain impacts of the Tax Act are included in our annual effective tax rate, we continue to refine our calculations as additional information becomes available, which may result in changes to the estimated annual effective tax rate. As of June 30, 2020, the annual effective tax rate includes the tax effects of actual and projected COVID-19 related losses and market developments. The tax effects of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale were excluded from the estimated annual effective tax rate and reported in the second quarter interim period.

INTERIM TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)

For the three-month period ended June 30, 2020, the effective tax rate on loss from continuing operations was 19.6 percent. The effective tax rate on loss from continuing operations differs from the statutory tax rate of 21 percent primarily due to tax effects of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, tax charges associated with the increase of U.S. federal valuation allowance related to certain tax attribute carryforwards, accrual of interest associated with IRS and other tax authority matters, the effect of foreign operations, state and local income taxes, and non-deductible transfer pricing charges, partially offset by tax benefits associated with tax exempt income, and reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income to income from continuing operations related to the disposal of available for sale securities. The effect of foreign operations is primarily related to income in our foreign operations taxed at statutory tax rates higher than 21 percent, other foreign taxes, and foreign income subject to U.S. taxation.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2020, the effective tax rate on loss from continuing operations was 14.0 percent. The effective tax rate on loss from continuing operations differs from the statutory tax rate of 21 percent primarily due to tax effects of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, tax charges associated with the establishment of U.S. federal valuation allowance related to certain tax attribute carryforwards, accrual of interest associated with IRS and other tax authority matters, excess tax charges related to share based compensation payments recorded through the income statement, the effect of foreign operations, state and local income taxes, and non-deductible transfer pricing charges, partially offset by tax benefits associated with tax exempt income, and reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income to income from continuing operations related to the disposal of available for sale securities. The effect of foreign operations is primarily related to income in our foreign operations taxed at statutory tax rates higher than 21 percent, other foreign taxes, and foreign income subject to U.S. taxation.

For the three-month period ended June 30, 2019, the effective tax rate on income from continuing operations was 24.3 percent. The effective tax rate on income from continuing operations differs from the statutory tax rate of 21 percent primarily due to tax charges associated with the effect of foreign operations, a net tax charge related to the accrual of IRS interest, state and local income taxes, non-deductible transfer pricing charges, U.S. tax imposed on GILTI earned by certain foreign subsidiaries, and valuation allowance activity related to certain foreign subsidiaries, partially offset by tax benefits associated with tax exempt income and reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income to income from continuing operations related to the disposal of available for sale securities. The effect of foreign operations is primarily related to income in our foreign operations taxed at statutory tax rates higher than 21 percent, other foreign taxes, and foreign income subject to U.S. taxation.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2019, the effective tax rate on income from continuing operations was 22.2 percent. The effective tax rate on income from continuing operations differs from the statutory tax rate of 21 percent primarily due to tax charges associated with the accrual of IRS interest, the effect of foreign operations, state and local income taxes, excess tax charges related to share based compensation payments recorded through the income statement, non-deductible transfer pricing charges, and U.S. tax imposed on GILTI earned by certain foreign subsidiaries, partially offset by tax benefits associated with tax exempt income, reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income to income from continuing operations related to the disposal of available for sale securities, and valuation allowance activity related to certain foreign subsidiaries. The effect of foreign operations is primarily related to income in our foreign operations taxed at statutory tax rates higher than 21 percent, other foreign taxes, and foreign income subject to U.S. taxation.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2020, we consider our foreign earnings with respect to certain operations in Canada, South Africa, the Far East, Latin America, Bermuda as well as the European, Asia Pacific and Middle East regions to be indefinitely reinvested. These earnings relate to ongoing operations and have been reinvested in active business operations. Deferred taxes, if necessary, have been provided on earnings of non-U.S. affiliates whose earnings are not indefinitely reinvested. Given the uncertainties around the impact from the COVID-19 crisis, including the significant global economic slowdown and general market decline, we continue to monitor and review the impact on our reinvestment considerations, including regulatory oversight in the relevant jurisdictions.

ASSESSMENT OF DEFERRED TAX ASSET VALUATION ALLOWANCE

The evaluation of the recoverability of our deferred tax asset and the need for a valuation allowance requires us to weigh all positive and negative evidence to reach a conclusion that it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. The weight given to the evidence is commensurate with the extent to which it can be objectively verified. The more negative evidence that exists, the more positive evidence is necessary and the more difficult it is to support a conclusion that a valuation allowance is not needed.

Our framework for assessing the recoverability of the deferred tax asset requires us to consider all available evidence, including:

- the nature, frequency, and amount of cumulative financial reporting income and losses in recent years;
- the sustainability of recent operating profitability of our subsidiaries;
- the predictability of future operating profitability of the character necessary to realize the net deferred tax asset, including forecasts of future income for each of our businesses and actual and planned business and operational changes;
- the carryforward periods for the net operating loss, capital loss and foreign tax credit carryforwards, including the effect of reversing taxable temporary differences; and
- prudent and feasible actions and tax planning strategies that would be implemented, if necessary, to protect against the loss of the deferred tax asset.

In performing our assessment of the recoverability of the deferred tax asset under this framework, we consider tax laws governing the utilization of the net operating loss, capital loss and foreign tax credit carryforwards in each applicable jurisdiction. Under U.S. tax law, a company generally must use its net operating loss carryforwards before it can use its foreign tax credit carryforwards, even though the carryforward period for the foreign tax credit is shorter than for the net operating loss. Our U.S. federal consolidated income tax group includes both life companies and non-life companies. While the U.S. taxable income of our non-life companies can be offset by our net operating loss carryforwards, only a portion (no more than 35 percent) of the U.S. taxable income of our life companies can be offset by those net operating loss carryforwards. The remaining tax liability of our life companies can be offset by the foreign tax credit carryforwards. Accordingly, we are able to utilize both the net operating loss and foreign tax credit carryforwards concurrently.

Recent events, including the COVID-19 crisis, multiple reductions in target interest rates by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and significant market volatility, continue to impact actual and projected results of our business operations as well as our views on potential effectiveness of certain prudent and feasible tax planning strategies. In order to demonstrate the predictability and sufficiency of future taxable income necessary to support the realizability of the net operating losses and foreign tax credit carryforwards, we have considered forecasts of future income for each of our businesses, including assumptions about future macro-economic and AIG-specific conditions and events, and any impact these conditions and events may have on our prudent and feasible tax planning strategies. We also subjected the forecasts to a variety of stresses of key assumptions and evaluated the effect on tax attribute utilization.

The carryforward periods of our foreign tax credit carryforwards range from tax years 2020 through 2023. Carryforward periods for our net operating losses extend from 2028 forward. However, utilization of a portion of our net operating losses is limited under separate return limitation year (SRLY) rules. Based on first half of 2020 events and our analysis of their potential impact on utilization of our tax attributes, we concluded that a valuation allowance should be established on a portion of our foreign tax credit carryforwards and net operating losses that are no longer more-likely-than-not to be realized. To the extent that the valuation allowance is attributed to changes in forecast of current year taxable income, the impact is included in our estimated annualized effective tax rate. The valuation allowance related to changes in forecasts of income in future periods as well as other items not related to the current year was recorded discretely in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020. Accordingly, as of June 30, 2020, we have recorded a \$286 million valuation allowance through continuing operations.

Estimates of future taxable income, including income generated from prudent and feasible actions and tax planning strategies, impact of settlements with taxing authorities, and any changes to interpretations and assumptions related to the impact of the Tax Act could change in the near term, perhaps materially, which may require us to consider any potential impact to our assessment of the recoverability of the deferred tax asset. Additionally, estimates of future taxable income, including prudent and feasible tax planning strategies, may be further impacted by market developments arising from the COVID-19 crisis and uncertainty regarding its outcome. Such potential impact could be material to our consolidated financial condition or results of operations for an individual reporting period.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2020, recent changes in market conditions, including the COVID-19 crisis and interest rate fluctuations, impacted the unrealized tax gains and losses in the U.S. Life Insurance Companies' available for sale securities portfolio, resulting in a deferred tax liability related to net unrealized tax capital gains. As of June 30, 2020, based on all available evidence, we concluded that no valuation allowance is necessary in the U.S. Life Insurance Companies' available for sale securities portfolio.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2020, recent changes in market conditions, including interest rate fluctuations, impacted the unrealized tax gains and losses in the U.S. non-life companies' available for sale securities portfolio, resulting in a deferred tax liability related to net unrealized tax capital gains. As of June 30, 2020, based on all available evidence, we concluded that no valuation allowance is necessary in the U.S. non-life companies' available for sale securities portfolio. Accordingly, for the three-month period ended June 30, 2020, we released \$115 million of valuation allowance associated with the unrealized tax losses in the U.S. non-life companies' available for sale securities portfolio which was recorded during the three-month period ended March 31, 2020. Amounts recorded in both periods were allocated to other comprehensive income.

For the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020, we recognized net increases of \$11 million and \$20 million, respectively, in deferred tax asset valuation allowance associated with certain foreign and state jurisdictions, primarily attributable to current year activity. For each of the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020, we also recognized a \$206 million decrease in deferred tax asset valuation allowance associated with certain foreign jurisdictions, primarily attributable to a corresponding reduction in foreign net operating loss deferred tax assets as a result of restructuring of our European business and the expiration of a portion of net operating losses prior to utilization in Japan.

TAX EXAMINATIONS AND LITIGATION

On August 1, 2012, we filed a motion for partial summary judgment related to the disallowance of foreign tax credits associated with cross border financing transactions in the Southern District of New York. The Southern District of New York denied our summary judgment motion and upon AIG's appeal, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (the Second Circuit) affirmed the denial. AIG's petition for certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court from the decision of the Second Circuit was denied on March 7, 2016. As a result, the case has been remanded back to the Southern District of New York for a jury trial.

In January 2018, the parties reached non-binding agreements in principle on issues presented in the dispute and are currently reviewing the computations reflecting the settlement terms. The resolution is not final and is subject to various reviews. In 2019, we agreed with the IRS to execute an agreement for the tax years at issue in which AIG would waive restrictions on the assessment of additional tax related to the settlement of the underlying issues in those tax years. The litigation has been stayed pending the outcome of the review process. We can provide no assurance regarding the outcome of any such litigation or whether binding compromised settlements with the parties will ultimately be reached. We currently believe that we have adequate reserves for the potential liabilities that may result from these matters.

ACCOUNTING FOR UNCERTAINTY IN INCOME TAXES

At June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, our unrecognized tax benefits, excluding interest and penalties, were \$4.8 billion. At June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, our unrecognized tax benefits related to tax positions that, if recognized, would not affect the effective tax rate because they relate to such factors as the timing, rather than the permissibility, of the deduction were \$45 million and \$43 million, respectively. Accordingly, at both June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the amounts of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would favorably affect the effective tax rate were \$4.7 billion.

Interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits are recognized in income tax expense. At June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, we had accrued liabilities of \$2.5 billion and \$2.4 billion, respectively, for the payment of interest (net of the federal benefit) and penalties. For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, we accrued expense (benefit) of \$96 million and \$136 million, respectively, for the payment of interest and penalties.

We believe it is reasonably possible that our unrecognized tax benefits could decrease within the next 12 months by as much as \$3.6 billion, principally as a result of potential resolutions or settlements of prior years' tax items. The prior years' tax items include unrecognized tax benefits related to the deductibility of certain expenses and matters related to cross border financing transactions.

16. Subsequent Events

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

On August 3, 2020, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG Common Stock of \$0.32 per share, payable on September 30, 2020 to shareholders of record on September 17, 2020. On August 3, 2020, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG's Series A Preferred Stock of \$365.625 per share, payable on September 15, 2020 to holders of record on August 31, 2020.

ITEM 2 | Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Glossary and Acronyms of Selected Insurance Terms and References

Throughout this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A), we use certain terms and abbreviations, which are summarized in the Glossary and Acronyms.

American International Group, Inc. (AIG) has incorporated into this discussion a number of cross-references to additional information included throughout this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 (the 2019 Annual Report) to assist readers seeking additional information related to a particular subject.

In this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, unless otherwise mentioned or unless the context indicates otherwise, we use the terms "AIG," the "Company," "we," "us" and "our" to refer to American International Group, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its consolidated subsidiaries. We use the term "AIG Parent" to refer solely to American International Group, Inc., and not to any of its consolidated subsidiaries.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and other publicly available documents may include, and officers and representatives of AIG may from time to time make and discuss, projections, goals, assumptions and statements that may constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These projections, goals, assumptions and statements are not historical facts but instead represent only a belief regarding future events, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and outside AIG's control. These projections, goals, assumptions and statements include statements preceded by, followed by or including words such as "will," "believe," "anticipate," "expect," "intend," "plan," "focused on achieving," "view," "target," "goal" or "estimate." These projections, goals, assumptions and statements may relate to future actions, prospective services or products, future performance or results of current and anticipated services or products, sales efforts, expenses, the outcome of contingencies such as legal proceedings, anticipated organizational, business or regulatory changes, the effect of catastrophes and macroeconomic events, such as COVID-19, anticipated dispositions, monetization and/or acquisitions of businesses or assets, or successful integration of acquired businesses, management succession and retention plans, exposure to risk, trends in operations and financial results.

It is possible that AIG's actual results and financial condition will differ, possibly materially, from the results and financial condition indicated in these projections, goals, assumptions and statements. Factors that could cause AIG's actual results to differ, possibly materially, from those in the specific projections, goals, assumptions and statements include:

- the adverse impact of COVID-19, including with respect to AIG's business, financial condition and results of operations;
- changes in market and industry conditions, including the significant global economic downturn, general market declines, prolonged economic recovery and disruptions to AIG's operations driven by COVID-19 and responses thereto, including new or changed governmental policy and regulatory actions;
- the occurrence of catastrophic events, both natural and man-made, including COVID-19, pandemics, civil unrest and the effects of climate change;
- AIG's ability to effectively execute on AIG 200 operational programs designed to achieve underwriting excellence, modernization of AIG's operating infrastructure, enhanced user and customer experiences and unification of AIG;
- the impact of potential information technology, cybersecurity or data security breaches, including as a result of cyber-attacks or security vulnerabilities, the likelihood of which may increase due to extended remote business operations as a result of COVID-19;
- disruptions in the availability of AIG's electronic data systems or those of third parties;
- the effectiveness of our risk management policies and procedures, including with respect to our business continuity and disaster recovery plans;
- changes in judgments concerning potential cost-saving opportunities;
- concentrations in AIG's investment portfolios;
- changes to the valuation of AIG's investments;
- actions by credit rating agencies;
- changes in judgments concerning insurance underwriting and insurance liabilities;
- the effectiveness of strategies to recruit and retain key personnel and to implement effective succession plans;
- the requirements, which may change from time to time, of the global regulatory framework to which AIG is subject;
- significant legal, regulatory or governmental proceedings;
- AIG's ability to successfully manage Legacy Portfolios;
- AIG's ability to successfully dispose of, monetize and/or acquire businesses or assets or successfully integrate acquired businesses;
- changes in judgments concerning the recognition of deferred tax assets and the impairment of goodwill; and
- such other factors discussed in:
 - Part I, Item 2. MD&A and Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q;
 - Part I, Item 2. MD&A of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2020; and
 - Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors and Part II, Item 7. MD&A of the 2019 Annual Report.

We are not under any obligation (and expressly disclaim any obligation) to update or alter any projections, goals, assumptions or other statements, whether written or oral, that may be made from time to time, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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Use of Non-GAAP Measures

Throughout this MD&A, 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.

Book value per common share, excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) adjusted for the cumulative unrealized gains and losses related to Fortitude Re's Funds Withheld Assets and Book value per common share, excluding AOCI adjusted for the cumulative unrealized gains and losses related to Fortitude Re's Funds Withheld Assets 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 after eliminating items that can fluctuate significantly from period to period including changes in fair value of AIG's 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. In addition, we adjust for the cumulative unrealized gains and losses related to Fortitude Re's Funds Withheld Assets since these fair value movements are economically transferred to Fortitude Re. 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 adjusted for the cumulative unrealized gains and losses related to Fortitude Re's Funds Withheld Assets, is derived by dividing total AIG common shareholders' equity, excluding AOCI adjusted for the cumulative unrealized gains and losses related to Fortitude Re's Funds Withheld Assets, by total common shares outstanding. Adjusted book value per common share is derived by dividing total AIG common shareholders' equity, excluding AOCI adjusted for the cumulative unrealized gains and losses related to Fortitude Re's Funds Withheld Assets and DTA (Adjusted Common Shareholders' Equity), by total common shares outstanding. The reconciliation to book value per common share, the most comparable GAAP measure, is presented in the Executive Summary section of this MD&A.

Return on common equity – Adjusted after-tax income excluding AOCI adjusted for the cumulative unrealized gains and losses related to Fortitude Re's Funds Withheld Assets 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. In addition, we adjust for the cumulative unrealized gains and losses related to Fortitude Re's Funds Withheld Assets since these fair value movements are economically transferred to Fortitude Re. 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. The reconciliation to return on common equity, the most comparable GAAP measure, is presented in the Executive Summary section of this MD&A.

Adjusted after-tax income attributable to AIG common shareholders is derived by excluding the tax effected adjusted pre-tax income (APTI) adjustments described below, 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 (the Tax Act);

and by excluding the net realized capital gains (losses) and other charges from noncontrolling interests.

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 in the Consolidated Results of Operations section of this MD&A.

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.

Adjusted pre-tax income 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;
- net investment income on Fortitude Re funds withheld assets post deconsolidation of Fortitude Re;
- following deconsolidation of Fortitude Re, net realized capital gains and losses on Fortitude Re funds withheld assets held by AIG in support of Fortitude Re's reinsurance obligations to AIG (Fortitude Re funds withheld assets);
- 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 costs associated with the implementation of non-ordinary course legal or regulatory changes or changes to accounting principles.

- **General Insurance**

- **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.
- **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 catastrophe losses are generally weather or seismic events having a net impact on AIG in excess of \$10 million each and man-made catastrophe losses, 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.

- **Life and Retirement**

- **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.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires the application of accounting policies that often involve a significant degree of judgment.

The accounting policies that we believe are most dependent on the application of estimates and assumptions, which are critical accounting estimates, are related to the determination of:

- loss reserves;
- valuation of future policy benefit liabilities and timing and extent of loss recognition;
- valuation of liabilities for guaranteed benefit features of variable annuity products;
- valuation of embedded derivatives for fixed index annuity and life products;
- estimated gross profits to value deferred acquisition costs for investment-oriented products;
- reinsurance assets;
- impairment charges, including impairments on other invested assets and goodwill impairment;
- allowances for credit losses primarily on loans, available for sale fixed maturity securities, reinsurance assets and premiums and other receivables;
- liability for legal contingencies;
- fair value measurements of certain financial assets and liabilities; and
- income tax assets and liabilities, including recoverability of our net deferred tax asset and the predictability of future tax operating profitability of the character necessary to realize the net deferred tax asset and estimates associated with the Tax Act.

These accounting estimates require the use of assumptions about matters, some of which are highly uncertain at the time of estimation. To the extent actual experience differs from the assumptions used, our consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially affected.

The following accounting estimates have been updated from the descriptions in the 2019 Annual Report on account of the new accounting standard that changed how entities account for current expected credit losses (CECL) for most financial assets, premiums receivable, trade receivables, off-balance sheet exposures and reinsurance receivables (the Financial Instruments Credit Losses Standard) that we adopted on January 1, 2020.

REINSURANCE RECOVERABLE

The estimation of reinsurance recoverable involves a significant amount of judgment, particularly for latent exposures, such as asbestos, due to their long-tail nature. Reinsurance assets include reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses that are estimated as part of our loss reserving process and, consequently, are subject to similar judgments and uncertainties as the estimation of gross loss reserves. Similarly, Other assets include reinsurance recoverable for contracts which are accounted for as deposits.

We assess the collectability of reinsurance recoverable balances, at minimum on an annual basis, through either historical trends of disputes and credit events or financial analysis of the credit quality of the reinsurer. We record adjustments to reflect the results of these assessments through an allowance for credit losses and disputes on uncollectable reinsurance that reduces the carrying amount of reinsurance and other assets on the balance sheet (collectively, the reinsurance recoverable balances). This estimate requires significant judgment for which key considerations include:

- paid and unpaid amounts recoverable;
- whether the balance is in dispute or subject to legal collection;
- the relative financial health of the reinsurer as determined by the Obligor Risk Ratings (ORRs) we assign to each reinsurer based upon our financial reviews; insurers that are financially troubled (i.e., in run-off, have voluntarily or involuntarily been placed in receivership, are insolvent, are in the process of liquidation or otherwise subject to formal or informal regulatory restriction) are assigned ORRs that will generate significant allowance; and
- whether collateral and collateral arrangements exist.

An estimate of the reinsurance recoverable's lifetime expected credit losses is established utilizing a probability of default and loss given default method, which reflects the reinsurer's ORR rating. The allowance for credit losses excludes disputed amounts. An allowance for disputes is established for a reinsurance recoverable using the losses incurred model for contingencies.

At June 30, 2020, the allowance for credit losses and disputes on reinsurance recoverable was \$212 million, or less than one percent of the consolidated reinsurance recoverable.

IMPAIRMENT CHARGES

Impairments of Investments

Available for sale securities

If we intend to sell a fixed maturity security, or it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell a fixed maturity security before recovery of its amortized cost basis and the fair value of the security is below amortized cost, an impairment has occurred and the amortized cost is written down to current fair value, with a corresponding charge to realized capital losses. No allowance is established in these situations. When assessing our intent to sell a fixed maturity security, or whether it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell a fixed maturity security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, management evaluates relevant facts and circumstances including, but not limited to, decisions to reposition our investment portfolio, sales of securities to meet cash flow needs and sales of securities to take advantage of favorable pricing.

For fixed maturity securities for which a decline in the fair value below the amortized cost is due to credit related factors, an allowance is established for the difference between the estimated recoverable value and amortized cost with a corresponding charge to realized capital losses. The allowance for credit losses is limited to the difference between amortized cost and fair value. The estimated recoverable value is the present value of cash flows expected to be collected, as determined by management. The difference between fair value and amortized cost that is not associated with credit related factors is presented in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of fixed maturity securities on which an allowance for credit losses were recognized (a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income).

Commercial and residential mortgage loans

At the time of origination or purchase, an allowance for credit losses is established for mortgage and other loan receivables and is updated each reporting period. Changes in the allowance for credit losses are recorded in realized capital losses. This allowance reflects the risk of loss, even when that risk is remote, and reflects losses expected over the remaining contractual life of the loan. The allowance for credit losses considers available relevant information about the collectability of cash flows, including information about past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions. We revert to historical information when we determine that we can no longer reliably forecast future economic assumptions.

The allowances for the commercial mortgage loans and residential mortgage loans are estimated utilizing a probability of default and loss given default model. Loss rate factors are determined based on historical data and adjusted for current and forecasted information. The loss rates are applied based on individual loan attributes and considering such data points as loan-to-value ratios, Fair Isaac Corporation (FICO) scores, and debt service coverage.

The estimate of credit losses also reflects management's assumptions on certain macroeconomic factors that include, but are not limited to, gross domestic product growth, employment, inflation, housing price index, interest rates and credit spreads.

Goodwill Impairment

Goodwill represents the future economic benefits arising from assets acquired in a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognized. At both June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, our goodwill balance was \$4.0 billion. The operating segments with goodwill are our General Insurance business – North America and International operating segments, our Life and Retirement business – Life Insurance operating segment, Legacy Portfolio and Other Operations.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if circumstances indicate an impairment may have occurred. The date of our annual goodwill impairment testing is July 1. In 2019, for substantially all of the reporting units we performed quantitative assessments that supported a conclusion that the fair value of all of the reporting units tested exceeded their book value. To determine fair value, we primarily use a discounted expected future cash flow analysis that estimates and discounts projected future distributable earnings. Such analysis is principally based on our business projections that inherently include judgments regarding business trends.

COVID-19 has caused significant market volatility impacting our actual and projected results along with a decline in our stock price. During the three-month period ended June 30, 2020, we performed a qualitative assessment that continues to support a conclusion that fair values of all of our reporting units exceeded their book value. As this is an evolving crisis, we expect to continue to monitor developments and perform updated analyses as necessary.

For a complete discussion of goodwill impairment see Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors – Estimates and Assumptions and Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2019 Annual Report and Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors in the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2020.

INCOME TAXES

Recoverability of Net Deferred Tax Asset

The evaluation of the recoverability of our deferred tax asset and the need for a valuation allowance requires us to weigh all positive and negative evidence to reach a conclusion that it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. The weight given to the evidence is commensurate with the extent to which it can be objectively verified. The more negative evidence that exists, the more positive evidence is necessary and the more difficult it is to support a conclusion that a valuation allowance is not needed.

We consider a number of factors to reliably estimate future taxable income so we can determine the extent of our ability to realize net operating losses, foreign tax credits, realized capital loss and other carryforwards. These factors include forecasts of future income for each of our businesses and actual and planned business and operational changes, both of which include assumptions about future macroeconomic and AIG specific conditions and events. We subject the forecasts to stresses of key assumptions and evaluate the effect on tax attribute utilization. We also apply stresses to our assumptions about the effectiveness of relevant prudent and feasible tax planning strategies. We have also considered the impact of the Tax Act on our forecasts of taxable income, made certain assumptions related to interpretation of relevant new rules, and incorporated guidance issued by the U.S. tax authority. Our analysis also reflects the effect of slower utilization of our tax credits due to a reduction in the U.S. statutory tax rate as a result of the Tax Act.

Recent events, including the COVID-19 crisis, multiple reductions in target interest rates by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and significant market volatility, continued to impact actual and projected results of our business operations as well as our views on potential effectiveness of certain prudent and feasible tax planning strategies. In order to demonstrate the predictability and sufficiency of future taxable income necessary to support the realizability of the net operating losses and foreign tax credit carryforwards, we have considered forecasts of future income for each of our businesses, including assumptions about future macro-economic and AIG-specific conditions and events, and any impact these conditions and events may have on our prudent and feasible tax planning strategies. We also subjected the forecasts to a variety of stresses of key assumptions and evaluate the effect on tax attribute utilization.

The carryforward periods of our foreign tax credit carryforwards range from tax years 2020 through 2023. Carryforward periods for our net operating losses extend from 2028 forward. However, utilization of a portion of our net operating losses is limited under separate return limitation year (SRLY) rules. Based on the events that transpired in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020 and our analysis of their potential impact on utilization of our tax attributes, we concluded that valuation allowance should be established on a portion of our foreign tax credit carryforwards and net operating losses that are no longer more-likely-than-not to be realized, all of which was allocated to continuing operations.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2020, recent changes in market conditions, including the COVID-19 crisis and interest rate fluctuations, impacted the unrealized tax gains and losses in the U.S. Life Insurance Companies' available for sale securities portfolio, resulting in a deferred tax liability related to net unrealized tax capital gains. As of June 30, 2020, based on all available evidence, we concluded that no valuation allowance is necessary in the U.S. Life Insurance Companies' available for sale securities portfolio.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2020, recent changes in market conditions, including interest rate fluctuations, impacted the unrealized tax gains and losses in the U.S. non-life companies' available for sale securities portfolio, resulting in a deferred tax liability related to net unrealized tax capital gains. As of June 30, 2020, based on all available evidence, we concluded that no valuation allowance is necessary in the U.S. non-life companies' available for sale securities portfolio. Accordingly, for the three-month period ended June 30, 2020, we released \$115 million of valuation allowance associated with the unrealized tax losses in the U.S. non-life companies' available for sale securities portfolio which was recorded during the three-month period ended March 31, 2020. Amounts recorded in both periods were allocated to other comprehensive income.

For a complete discussion of our critical accounting estimates, see Part II, Item 7. MD&A — Critical Accounting Estimates in the 2019 Annual Report.

Executive Summary

OVERVIEW

This overview of the MD&A highlights selected information and may not contain all of the information that is important to current or potential investors in our securities. You should read this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, together with the 2019 Annual Report, in their entirety for a more detailed description of events, trends, uncertainties, risks and critical accounting estimates affecting us.

On June 2, 2020, we completed the sale of a majority of the interests in Fortitude Group Holdings, LLC (Fortitude Holdings) to Carlyle FRL, L.P. (Carlyle FRL), an investment fund advised by an affiliate of The Carlyle Group Inc. (Carlyle), and T&D United Capital Co., Ltd. (T&D), a subsidiary of T&D Holdings, Inc., under the terms of a membership interest purchase agreement entered into on November 25, 2019 by and among AIG, Fortitude Holdings, Carlyle FRL, Carlyle, T&D and T&D Holdings, Inc. (the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale). AIG established Fortitude Reinsurance Company Ltd. (Fortitude Re), a wholly owned subsidiary of Fortitude Holdings, in 2018 in a series of reinsurance transactions related to AIG's Legacy Portfolio. As of June 30, 2020, approximately \$30.5 billion of reserves from AIG's Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines and approximately \$4.1 billion of reserves from AIG's Legacy General Insurance Run-Off Lines, related to business written by multiple wholly-owned AIG subsidiaries, had been ceded to Fortitude Re under these reinsurance transactions. As of closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, these reinsurance transactions are no longer considered affiliated transactions and Fortitude Re is the reinsurer of the majority of AIG's Legacy Portfolio. As these reinsurance transactions are structured as modified coinsurance and loss portfolio transfers with funds withheld, following the closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, AIG continues to reflect the invested assets, which consist mostly of available for sale securities, supporting Fortitude Re's obligations, in AIG's financial statements.

AIG sold a 19.9 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings to TC Group Cayman Investments Holdings, L.P. (TCG), an affiliate of Carlyle, in November 2018 (the 2018 Fortitude Sale). As a result of completion of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, Carlyle FRL purchased from AIG a 51.6 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings and T&D purchased from AIG a 25 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings; AIG retained a 3.5 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings and one seat on its Board of Managers. The \$2.2 billion of proceeds received by AIG at closing include (i) the \$1.8 billion under the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, which is subject to a post-closing purchase price adjustment pursuant to which AIG will pay Fortitude Re for certain adverse development in property casualty related reserves, based on an agreed methodology, that may occur on or prior to December 31, 2023, up to a maximum payment of \$500 million; and (ii) a \$383 million purchase price adjustment from Carlyle FRL and T&D, corresponding to their respective portions of a proposed \$500 million non-pro rata distribution from Fortitude Holdings that was not received by AIG prior to the closing.

For further discussion on the sale of Fortitude Holdings see Note 7 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

AIG'S OPERATING STRUCTURE

Our Core businesses include General Insurance, Life and Retirement and Other Operations. General Insurance consists of two operating segments – North America and International. Life and Retirement consists of four operating segments – Individual Retirement, Group Retirement, Life Insurance and Institutional Markets. Blackboard U.S. Holdings, Inc. (Blackboard), AIG's technology-driven subsidiary, is reported within Other Operations. At the end of March 2020, Blackboard was placed into run-off. We also report a Legacy Portfolio consisting of our run-off insurance lines and legacy investments that we consider non-core. Effective February 2018, our Bermuda-domiciled composite reinsurer, Fortitude Re was included in our Legacy Portfolio. In November 2019, we announced the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale. On June 2, 2020, we completed the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale. Upon closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, AIG has a 3.5 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings.

Consistent with how we manage our business, our General Insurance North America operating segment primarily includes insurance businesses in the United States, Canada and Bermuda. Our General Insurance International operating segment includes regional insurance businesses in Japan, the UK, Europe, Asia Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean, Middle East and Africa, and China. General Insurance results are presented before consideration of internal reinsurance agreements.

For further discussion on our business segments see Note 3 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Business Segments

General Insurance

General Insurance is a leading provider of insurance products and services for commercial and personal insurance customers. It includes one of the world's most far-reaching property casualty networks. General Insurance offers a broad range of products to customers through a diversified, multichannel distribution network. Customers value General Insurance's strong capital position, extensive risk management and claims experience and its ability to be a market leader in critical lines of the insurance business.



General Insurance includes the following major operating companies: National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. (National Union); American Home Assurance Company (American Home); Lexington Insurance Company (Lexington); AIG General Insurance Company, Ltd. (AIG Sonpo); AIG Asia Pacific Insurance, Pte. Ltd.; AIG Europe S.A.; American International Group UK Ltd.; Validus Reinsurance, Ltd. (Validus); Talbot Holdings Ltd. (Talbot); Western World Insurance Group, Inc. and Glatfelter Insurance Group (Glatfelter).

Life and Retirement

Life and Retirement is a unique franchise that brings together a broad portfolio of life insurance, retirement and institutional products offered through an extensive, multichannel distribution network. It holds long-standing, leading market positions in many of the markets it serves in the U.S. With its strong capital position, customer-focused service, breadth of product expertise and deep distribution relationships across multiple channels, Life and Retirement is well positioned to serve growing market needs.



Life and Retirement includes the following major operating companies: American General Life Insurance Company (American General Life); The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company (VALIC); The United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York (U.S. Life); Laya Healthcare Limited and AIG Life Limited.

Other Operations

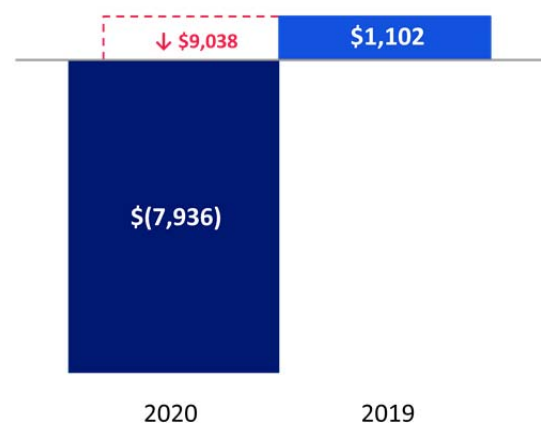
Other Operations consists of businesses and items not attributed to our General Insurance and Life and Retirement segments or our Legacy Portfolio. It includes AIG Parent; Blackboard; deferred tax assets related to tax attributes; corporate expenses and intercompany eliminations. At the end of March 2020, Blackboard was placed into run-off.

Legacy Portfolio

Legacy Portfolio includes Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines, Legacy General Insurance Run-Off Lines, and Legacy Investments. Effective February 2018, Fortitude Re, our Bermuda-domiciled composite reinsurer, was included in our Legacy Portfolio. On November 25, 2019, we announced an agreement to sell a controlling financial interest in Fortitude Holdings. On June 2, 2020, we completed the sale of a controlling interest in Fortitude Holdings (reducing our interest in Fortitude Holdings to 3.5 percent), and Fortitude Re is only in the Legacy Portfolio through such date.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Net Income (Loss) Attributable To AIG Common Shareholders Three Months Ended June 30, (in millions)



2020 and 2019 Quarterly Comparison

Net income (loss) attributable to AIG Common Shareholders decreased due to:

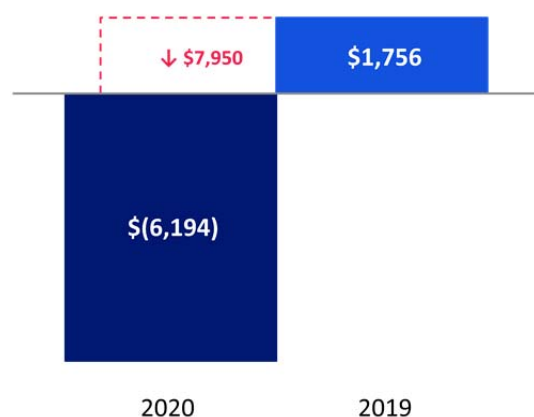
- loss on the closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale;
- net realized capital losses in the three-month period ended June 30, 2020 compared to net realized capital gains in the same period in the prior year;
- lower investment returns due to losses on our private equity funds compared to gains in the same period in the prior year, which included income from an initial public offering of a holding in the private equity portfolio; and
- higher catastrophe losses and adverse mortality primarily due to the impact of COVID-19.

This decrease was partially offset by:

- lower net loss reserve discount charge; and
- lower variable annuity DAC/SIA amortization and reserves due to higher equity market performance.

For further discussion see Consolidated Results of Operations.

Net Income (Loss) Attributable To AIG Common Shareholders
Six Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



2020 and 2019 Year-to-Date Comparison

Net income (loss) attributable to AIG Common Shareholders decreased due to:

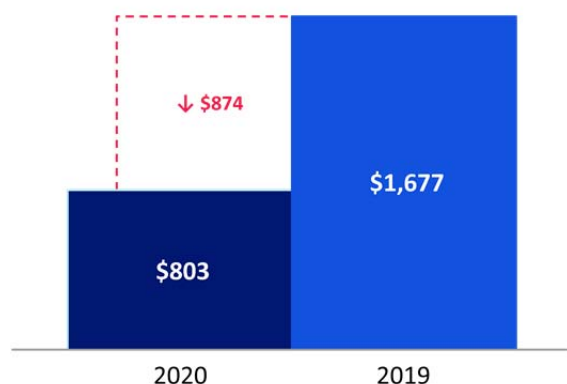
- loss on the closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale;
- lower investment returns due to losses on our alternative investments and fair value option equity security holdings due to declines in equity markets in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020, and lower income on our fixed maturity securities for which the fair value option was elected due to a widening of credit spreads in the current period. This compares to the same period in the prior year where we experienced gains on our alternative investments, which included income from an initial public offering of a holding in the private equity portfolio, and gains on fair value option equity security holdings as a result of robust returns in equity markets and higher gains on our fixed maturity securities for which the fair value option was elected due to a decrease in rates and narrowing of credit spreads;
- higher catastrophe losses and adverse mortality primarily due to the impact of COVID-19; and
- asset impairment charges as a result of Blackboard being placed into run-off.

This decrease was partially offset by:

- net realized capital gains in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020 compared to net realized capital losses in the same period in the prior year;
- lower net loss reserve discount charge; and
- the impact of noncontrolling interest attributed to Fortitude Re results as discussed in Consolidated Results of Operations.

For further discussion see Consolidated Results of Operations.

Adjusted Pre-Tax Income*
Three Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



2020 and 2019 Quarterly Comparison

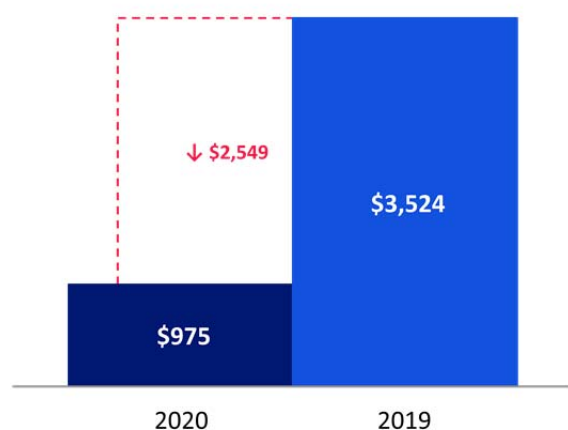
Adjusted pre-tax income decreased primarily due to:

- lower investment returns due to losses on our private equity funds compared to gains in the same period in the prior year, which included income from an initial public offering of a holding in the private equity portfolio; and
- higher catastrophe losses and adverse mortality primarily due to the impact of COVID-19.

This decrease was partially offset by:

- lower variable annuity DAC/SIA amortization and reserves due to higher equity market performance.

Adjusted Pre-Tax Income*
Six Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



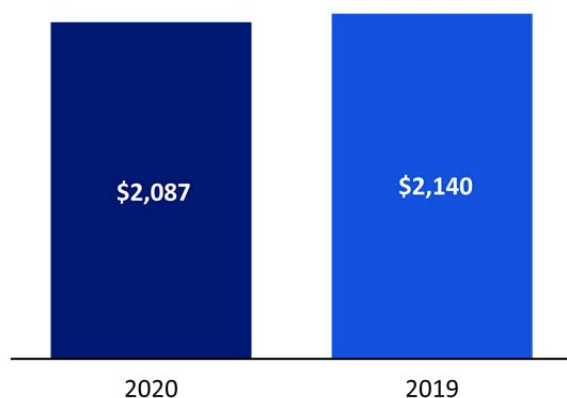
2020 and 2019 Year-to-Date Comparison

Adjusted pre-tax income decreased primarily due to:

- lower investment returns due to losses on our alternative investments due to declines in equity markets in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020, and lower income on our fixed maturity securities for which the fair value option was elected due to a widening of credit spreads in the current period. This compares to the same period in the prior year where we experienced gains on our alternative investments, which included income from an initial public offering of a holding in the private equity portfolio, as a result of robust returns in equity markets and higher gains on our fixed maturity securities for which the fair value option was elected due to a decrease in rates and narrowing of credit spreads; and
- higher catastrophe losses and adverse mortality primarily due to the impact of COVID-19.

* Non-GAAP measure – for reconciliation of Non-GAAP to GAAP measures see Consolidated Results of Operations.

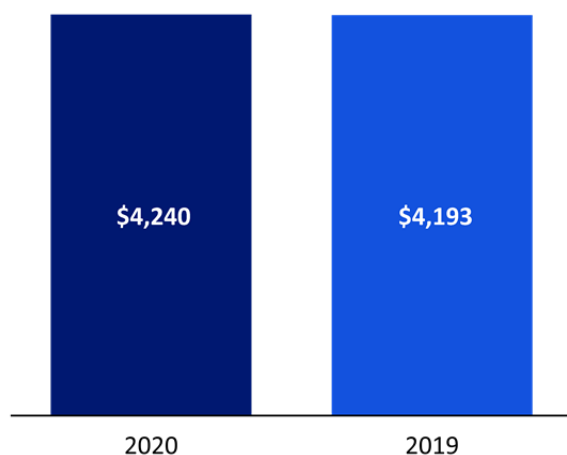
General Operating and Other Expenses
Three Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



2020 and 2019 Quarterly Comparison

General operating and other expenses decreased primarily due to lower employee-related expenses. General operating and other expenses in the three-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 included approximately \$134 million and \$60 million of pre-tax restructuring and other costs, respectively, which were primarily comprised of employee severance charges and other exit costs related to organizational simplification, operational efficiency, and business rationalization.

General Operating and Other Expenses
Six Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)

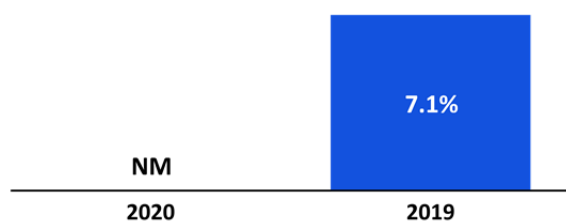


2020 and 2019 Year-to-Date Comparison

General operating and other expenses increased primarily due to restructuring and related costs partially offset by lower employee-related expenses. General operating and other expenses in the six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 included approximately \$224 million and \$107 million of pre-tax restructuring and other costs, respectively, which were primarily comprised of employee severance charges and other exit costs related to organizational simplification, operational efficiency, and business rationalization.

Return on Common Equity

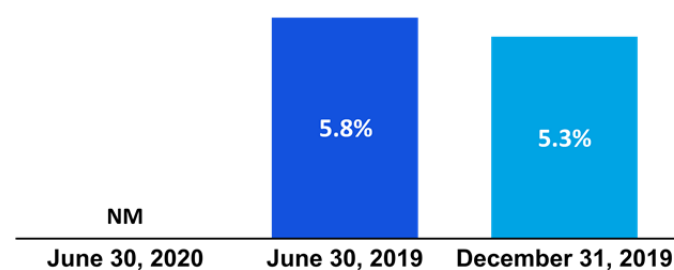
Three Months Ended June 30,



Return on Common Equity

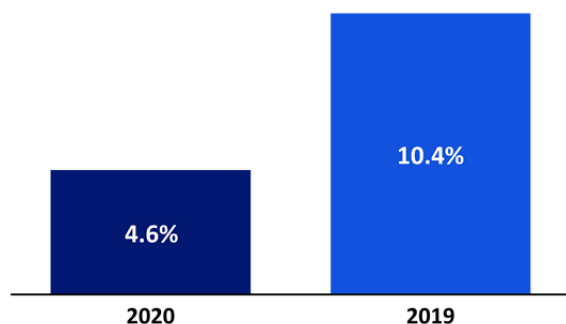
Six Months Ended

Year Ended



Adjusted Return on Common Equity*

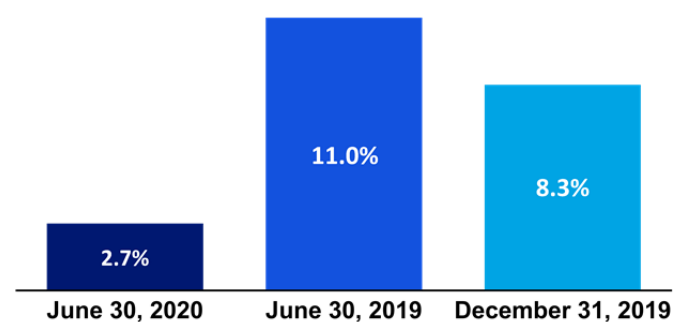
Three Months Ended June 30,



Adjusted Return on Common Equity*

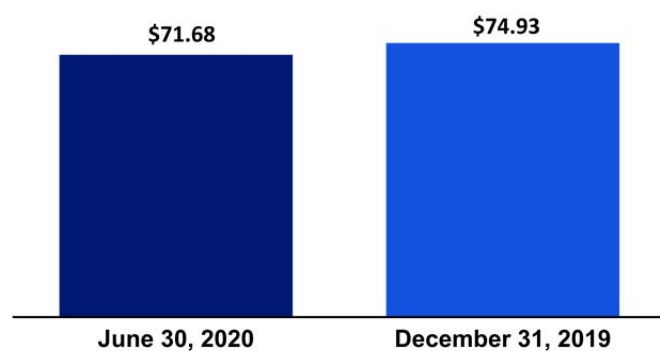
Six Months Ended

Year Ended

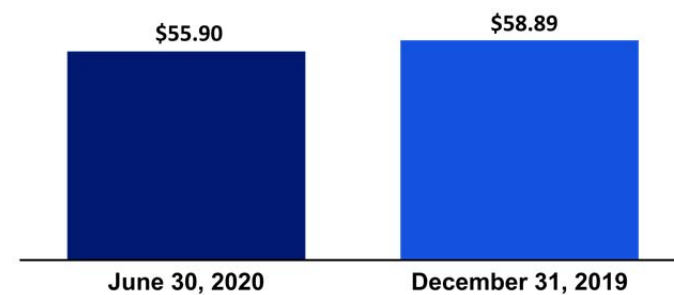


* Non-GAAP measure – for reconciliation of Non-GAAP to GAAP measures see Consolidated Results of Operations.

Book Value Per Common Share



Adjusted Book Value Per Common Share*



* Non-GAAP measure – for reconciliation of Non-GAAP to GAAP measures see Consolidated Results of Operations.

AIG'S OUTLOOK – INDUSTRY AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

Our business is affected by industry and economic factors such as interest rates, currency exchange rates, credit and equity market conditions, catastrophic claims events, regulation, tax policy, competition, and general economic, market and political conditions. We continued to operate under difficult market conditions in the first six months of 2020, characterized by factors such as the impact of COVID-19 and the related governmental and societal responses, historically low interest rates, global economic contraction, global trade tensions and the UK's withdrawal from its membership in the European Union (the EU) (commonly referred to as Brexit). Brexit has also affected the U.S. dollar/British pound exchange rate and increased the volatility of exchange rates among the Euro, British pound and the Japanese yen (the Major Currencies), which may continue for some time.

Impact of COVID-19

We are continually assessing the impact on our business, operations and investments of COVID-19 and the resulting ongoing and severe economic and societal disruption. Adverse impacts to the global economy resulting from the crisis, including a global economic contraction, disruptions in financial markets, increased market volatility and declines in equity and other asset prices have had and may continue to have negative effects on our investments, our access to liquidity, our ability to generate new sales and the costs associated with claims. In addition, in response to the crisis, new governmental, legislative and regulatory actions have been taken and continue to be developed that could result in additional restrictions and requirements, or court decisions rendered, relating to our policies that may have a negative impact on our business, operations and capital.

General Insurance offers numerous products for which we are monitoring claims activity and assessing adverse impact on future new and renewal business in relation to the COVID-19 crisis. General Insurance had \$674 million and \$1.1 billion of pre-tax catastrophe losses, net of reinsurance, in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020, respectively. This included \$458 million and \$730 million of estimated COVID-19 losses related to travel, contingency, commercial property, trade credit, workers' compensation and Validus in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020, respectively. The remainder of the catastrophe losses were primarily weather-related. We are continually reassessing our exposures in light of unfolding developments in the U.S. and globally and evaluating coverage by our reinsurance arrangements.

In our Life and Retirement business, the most significant impacts relating to COVID-19 have been the impact of interest rate and equity market levels on spread and fee income, deferred acquisition cost amortization and adverse mortality. We are actively monitoring our claims activity and the potential direct and indirect impacts that COVID-19 may have across our portfolio of Life and Retirement businesses.

We have a diverse investment portfolio with material exposures to various forms of credit risk. Because of the far reaching economic impacts of COVID-19, it is likely that there will be continued impact on the value of the portfolio, however, at this point in time, uncertainty surrounding the duration and severity of the COVID-19 crisis makes the short-term or long-term financial impact difficult to quantify.

For additional information please see Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors — COVID-19 is adversely affecting, and is expected to continue to adversely affect, our global business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ultimate impact will depend on future developments that are uncertain and cannot be predicted, including the scope, severity and duration of the crisis, and the governmental, legislative and regulatory actions taken and court decisions rendered in response thereto.

Impact of Changes in the Interest Rate Environment

While many benchmark U.S. interest rates had risen to recent period highs in 2018, more recent concerns about global trade and potential weakness in U.S. economic expansion led to declining interest rates in 2019. In the first six months of 2020, interest rates declined further in response to COVID-19 with key benchmark rates in the U.S. and in many developed markets close to historic lows and, in some international jurisdictions, negative. The low interest rate environment negatively affects sales of interest rate sensitive products in our industry and negatively impacts the profitability of our existing business as we reinvest cash flows from investments, including increased calls and prepayments of fixed maturity securities and mortgage loans, at rates below the average yield of our existing portfolios. The severe market impacts in the first six months of 2020 have, however, resulted in an increase in credit spreads that partially offset the decrease in benchmark rates. On the other hand, if rates rise, some of these impacts may abate while there may be different impacts, some of which are highlighted below. We actively manage our exposure to the interest rate environment through portfolio selection and asset-liability management, including spread management strategies for our investment-oriented products and economic hedging of interest rate risk from guarantee features in our variable and fixed index annuities.

Additionally, sustained low interest rates may result in higher pension expense due to the impact on discounting of projected benefit cash flows.

Annuity Sales and Surrenders

The sustained low interest rate environment has a significant impact on the annuity industry. Low long-term interest rates put pressure on investment returns, which may negatively affect sales of interest rate sensitive products and reduce future profits on certain existing fixed rate products. However, our disciplined rate setting has helped to mitigate some of the pressure on investment spreads. Rapidly rising interest rates could create the potential for increased sales, but may also drive higher surrenders. Fixed annuities have surrender charge periods, generally in the three-to-five year range, which may help mitigate increased early surrenders in a rising rate environment. In addition, older contracts that have higher minimum interest rates and continue to be attractive to the contract holders have driven better than expected persistency in fixed annuities, although the reserves for such contracts have continued to decrease over time in amount and as a percentage of the total annuity portfolio. We closely monitor surrenders of fixed annuities as contracts with lower minimum interest rates come out of the surrender charge period. Low interest rates have also driven growth in our fixed index annuity products, which provide additional interest crediting, tied to favorable performance in certain equity market indices and the availability of guaranteed living benefits. Changes in interest rates significantly impact the valuation of our liabilities for annuities with guaranteed income features and the value of the related hedging portfolio.

Reinvestment and Spread Management

We actively monitor fixed income markets, including the level of interest rates, credit spreads and the shape of the yield curve. We also frequently review our interest rate assumptions and actively manage the crediting rates used for new and in-force business. Business strategies continue to evolve to maintain profitability of the overall business in light of the interest rate environment. A low interest rate environment puts margin pressure on pricing of new business and on existing products, due to the challenge of investing new money or recurring premiums and deposits, and reinvesting investment portfolio cash flows, in the low interest rate environment. In addition, there is investment risk associated with future premium receipts from certain in-force business. Specifically, the investment of these future premium receipts may be at a yield below that required to meet future policy liabilities.

The contractual provisions for renewal of crediting rates and guaranteed minimum crediting rates included in products may reduce spreads in a sustained low interest rate environment and thus reduce future profitability. Although this interest rate risk is partially mitigated through the asset-liability management process, product design elements and crediting rate strategies, a sustained low interest rate environment may negatively affect future profitability.

For additional information on our investment and asset-liability management strategies see Investments.

For investment-oriented products in our Individual Retirement, Group Retirement, Life Insurance and Institutional Markets businesses, our spread management strategies include disciplined pricing and product design for new business, modifying or limiting the sale of products that do not achieve targeted spreads, using asset-liability management to match assets to liabilities to the extent practicable, and actively managing crediting rates to help mitigate some of the pressure on investment spreads. Renewal crediting rate management is done under contractual provisions that were designed to allow crediting rates to be reset at pre-established intervals in accordance with state and federal laws and subject to minimum crediting rate guarantees. We will continue to adjust crediting rates on in-force business to mitigate the pressure on spreads from declining base yields, but our ability to lower crediting rates may be limited by the competitive environment, contractual minimum crediting rates, and provisions that allow rates to be reset only at pre-established intervals. As interest rates rise, we may need to raise crediting rates on in-force business for competitive and other reasons potentially reducing the impact of investing in a higher interest rate environment.

Of the aggregate fixed account values of our Individual Retirement and Group Retirement annuity products, 67 percent were crediting at the contractual minimum guaranteed interest rate at June 30, 2020. The percentage of fixed account values of our annuity products that are currently crediting at rates above one percent was 61 percent at both June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019. These businesses continue to focus on pricing discipline and strategies to manage the minimum guaranteed interest crediting rates offered on new sales in the context of regulatory requirements and competitive positioning. In the core universal life business in our Life Insurance business, 66 percent of the account values were crediting at the contractual minimum guaranteed interest rate at June 30, 2020.

The following table presents fixed annuity and universal life account values of our Individual Retirement, Group Retirement and Life Insurance operating segments by contractual minimum guaranteed interest rate and current crediting rates:

June 30, 2020 Contractual Minimum Guaranteed Interest Rate (in millions)	Current Crediting Rates				Total
	At Contractual Minimum Guarantee	1-50 Basis Points Above Minimum Guarantee	More than 50 Basis Points Above Minimum Guarantee		
Individual Retirement*					
<=1%	\$ 7,601	\$ 1,813	\$ 19,258	\$	28,672
> 1% - 2%	5,202	56	1,742		7,000
> 2% - 3%	11,576	6	50		11,632
> 3% - 4%	8,870	41	6		8,917
> 4% - 5%	511	-	4		515
> 5% - 5.5%	34	-	5		39
Total Individual Retirement	\$ 33,794	\$ 1,916	\$ 21,065	\$	56,775
Group Retirement*					
1%	\$ 1,703	\$ 2,793	\$ 4,404	\$	8,900
> 1% - 2%	5,597	794	360		6,751
> 2% - 3%	14,707	6	-		14,713
> 3% - 4%	777	-	-		777
> 4% - 5%	7,052	-	-		7,052
> 5% - 5.5%	170	-	-		170
Total Group Retirement	\$ 30,006	\$ 3,593	\$ 4,764	\$	38,363
Universal life insurance					
1%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-
> 1% - 2%	97	25	368		490
> 2% - 3%	266	539	1,106		1,911
> 3% - 4%	1,505	388	-		1,893
> 4% - 5%	2,929	236	-		3,165
> 5% - 5.5%	250	-	-		250
Total universal life insurance	\$ 5,047	\$ 1,188	\$ 1,474	\$	7,709
Total	\$ 68,847	\$ 6,697	\$ 27,303	\$	102,847
Percentage of total	67 %	6 %	27 %		100 %

* Individual Retirement and Group Retirement amounts shown include fixed options within variable annuity products.

General Insurance

The impact of low interest rates on our General Insurance segment is primarily on our long-tail Casualty line of business. We currently expect limited impacts on our existing long-tail Casualty business as the duration of our assets is slightly longer than that of our liabilities. Sustained low interest rates would potentially impact new and renewal business for the long-tail Casualty line as we may not be able to adjust our future pricing consistent with our profitability objectives to fully offset the impact of investing at lower rates. However, we will continue to maintain pricing discipline and risk selection.

In addition, for our General Insurance segment and General Insurance Run-Off Lines reported within the Legacy Portfolio, sustained low interest rates may unfavorably affect the net loss reserve discount for workers' compensation, and to a lesser extent could favorably impact assumptions about future medical costs, the combined net effect of which could result in higher net loss reserves.

Standard of Care Developments

In our Life and Retirement business, we and our distributors are subject to laws and regulations regarding the standard of care applicable to sales of our products and the provision of advice to our customers. In recent years, many of these laws and regulations have been revised or reexamined while others have been newly adopted. We continue to closely follow these legislative and regulatory activities. *For additional information regarding these legislative and regulatory activities, see Regulatory Environment – Standard of Care Developments.* Changes in standard of care requirements or new standards issued by governmental authorities, such as the Department of Labor, the SEC, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) or state regulators and/or legislators, may affect our businesses, results of operations and financial condition. While we cannot predict the long-term impact of these legislative and regulatory developments on our Life and Retirement businesses, we believe our diverse product offerings and distribution relationships position us to compete effectively in this evolving marketplace.

SECURE Act

On December 20, 2019 the Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement (SECURE) Act was signed into law as part of larger federal appropriations legislation. The SECURE Act includes many provisions affecting qualified contracts, some of which became effective upon enactment on January 1, 2020 or later, and some of which were retroactively effective. Some of the SECURE Act provisions that became effective on January 1, 2020, include, without limitation: an increase in the age at which required minimum distributions (RMDs) generally must commence, to age 72, from the previous age of 70 ½; new limitations on the period for beneficiary distributions following the death of the plan participant or IRA owner; elimination of the age 70 ½ restriction on IRA contributions (combined with an offset to the amount of eligible qualified charitable distributions (QCDs) by the amount of post-70 ½ IRA contributions); a new exception to the 10% additional tax on early distributions for the birth or adoption of a child, which also became an allowable plan distribution event; and, reduction of the earliest permissible age for in-service distributions from pension plans and certain Section 457 plans to 59 ½. Some of the changes in law made by the SECURE Act are complex and require further regulatory definition and guidance. At this time, we cannot predict what, or the extent of, impact the provisions of the SECURE Act will ultimately have on our Life and Retirement businesses.

CARES Act

On March 27, 2020, the U.S. enacted the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act to mitigate the economic impacts of the COVID-19 emergency. This legislation contains multiple provisions, including some that provide greater access to assets held in tax-qualified retirement plans and IRAs for qualifying individuals, which have relevance to the products and services offered by Individual Retirement and Group Retirement. The relief provided in the CARES Act includes, among others, temporary liberalization of access to distributions and loans, and loan repayment suspension, for eligible individuals in many defined contribution retirement plans; a waiver of the 10% additional tax on qualifying distributions which otherwise applies to early distributions (generally, prior to age 59 ½) from retirement plans and IRAs; and a temporary waiver of required minimum distributions due to be taken in 2020 from retirement plans and IRAs. We have implemented an array of forms, processes and procedures to assist in making these provisions available to plan sponsors, plan participants and IRA owners.

Impact of Currency Volatility

Currency volatility remains acute. Such volatility affected line item components of income for those businesses with substantial international operations. In particular, growth trends in net premiums written reported in U.S. dollars can differ significantly from those measured in original currencies. The net effect on underwriting results, however, is significantly mitigated, as both revenues and expenses are similarly affected.

These currencies may continue to fluctuate, in either direction, especially as a result of the UK's exit from the EU, and such fluctuations will affect net premiums written growth trends reported in U.S. dollars, as well as financial statement line item comparability.

General Insurance businesses are transacted in most major foreign currencies. The following table presents the average of the quarterly weighted average exchange rates of the Major Currencies, which have the most significant impact on our businesses:

Rate for 1 USD	Three Months Ended		Percentage Change	Six Months Ended		Percentage Change
	June 30, 2020	2019		June 30, 2020	2019	
Currency:						
GBP	0.81	0.77	5 %	0.79	0.77	3 %
EUR	0.91	0.89	2 %	0.91	0.88	3 %
JPY	107.57	110.94	(3)%	108.51	110.72	(2)%

Unless otherwise noted, references to the effects of foreign exchange in the General Insurance discussion of results of operations are with respect to movements in the Major Currencies included in the preceding table.

Other Industry Developments

On September 7, 2017, the UK Ministry of Justice announced a proposal to increase the Ogden rate from negative 0.75 percent to between zero and one percent. Following this announcement, on December 20, 2018 the UK Parliament passed the Civil Liability Act 2018 which implements a new framework for determining the Ogden rate and requires the UK Ministry of Justice to start a review of the Ogden rate within 90 days of its commencement and review periodically thereafter. The Ministry of Justice concluded a public call for evidence on January 30, 2019 prior to beginning its first review. On July 15, 2019, the UK Ministry of Justice announced a change in the Ogden rate from negative 0.75 percent to negative 0.25 percent with an effective date of August 5, 2019.

Consolidated Results of Operations

The following section provides a comparative discussion of our Consolidated Results of Operations on a reported basis for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019. Factors that relate primarily to a specific business are discussed in more detail within the business segment operations section.

For a discussion of the Critical Accounting Estimates that affect our results of operations see the Critical Accounting Estimates section of this MD&A and Part II, Item 7. MD&A — Critical Accounting Estimates in the 2019 Annual Report.

The following table presents our consolidated results of operations and other key financial metrics:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended			Percentage Change	Six Months Ended			Percentage Change
	June 30,				June 30,			
	2020	2019			2020	2019		
Revenues:								
Premiums	\$ 7,407	\$ 7,430	- %		\$ 14,850	\$ 15,500	(4)%	
Policy fees	749	769	(3)		1,504	1,504	-	
Net investment income	3,366	3,745	(10)		5,874	7,624	(23)	
Net realized capital gains (losses)	(2,332)	404	NM		1,187	(42)	NM	
Other income	206	213	(3)		424	431	(2)	
Total revenues	9,396	12,561	(25)		23,839	25,017	(5)	
Benefits, losses and expenses:								
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred	6,521	5,802	12		12,846	12,481	3	
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	918	967	(5)		1,875	1,907	(2)	
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	754	1,439	(48)		2,616	2,728	(4)	
General operating and other expenses	2,087	2,140	(2)		4,240	4,193	1	
Interest expense	365	360	1		720	709	2	
Loss on extinguishment of debt	-	15	NM		17	13	31	
Net (gain) loss on sale or disposal of divested businesses	8,412	1	NM		8,628	(5)	NM	
Total benefits, losses and expenses	19,057	10,724	78		30,942	22,026	40	
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense (benefit)	(9,661)	1,837	NM		(7,103)	2,991	NM	
Income tax expense (benefit)	(1,896)	446	NM		(992)	663	NM	
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(7,765)	1,391	NM		(6,111)	2,328	NM	
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(1)	(1)	-		(1)	(1)	-	
Net income (loss)	(7,766)	1,390	NM		(6,112)	2,327	NM	
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	162	281	(42)		67	564	(88)	
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG	(7,928)	1,109	NM		(6,179)	1,763	NM	
Less: Dividends on preferred stock	8	7	14		15	7	114	
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ (7,936)	\$ 1,102	NM%		\$ (6,194)	\$ 1,756	NM%	

		June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
<i>(in millions, except per common share data)</i>			
Balance sheet data:			
Total assets	\$	569,388	\$ 525,064
Long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities		39,280	35,350
Total AIG shareholders' equity		62,234	65,675
Book value per common share		71.68	74.93
Book value per common share, excluding AOCI adjusted for the cumulative unrealized gains and losses related to Fortitude Re's Funds Withheld Assets		65.93	69.20
Adjusted book value per common share		55.90	58.89

The following table presents a reconciliation of Book value per common share to Book value per common share, excluding AOCI adjusted for the cumulative unrealized gains and losses related to Fortitude Re's Funds Withheld Assets and Book value per common share, excluding AOCI adjusted for the cumulative unrealized gains and losses related to Fortitude Re's Funds Withheld Assets and DTA (Adjusted book value per common share), which are non-GAAP measures. For additional information see Use of Non-GAAP Measures.

		June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
<i>(in millions, except per common share data)</i>			
Total AIG shareholders' equity	\$	62,234	\$ 65,675
Preferred equity		485	485
Total AIG common shareholders' equity		61,749	65,190
Less: Accumulated other comprehensive income		9,169	4,982
Add: Cumulative unrealized gains and losses related to Fortitude Re's Funds Withheld Assets		4,215	-
Total AIG common shareholders' equity, excluding AOCI adjusted for the cumulative unrealized gains and losses related to Fortitude Re's Funds Withheld Assets		56,795	60,208
Deferred tax assets		8,643	8,977
Adjusted common shareholders' equity	\$	48,152	\$ 51,231
Total common shares outstanding		861,433,842	869,999,031
Book value per common share	\$	71.68	\$ 74.93
Book value per common share, excluding AOCI adjusted for the cumulative unrealized gains and losses related to Fortitude Re's Funds Withheld Assets		65.93	69.20
Adjusted book value per common share		55.90	58.89

The following table presents a reconciliation of Return on common equity to Adjusted return on common equity, which is a non-GAAP measure. For additional information see Use of Non-GAAP Measures.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		Year Ended December 31,
<i>(dollars in millions)</i>	2020	2019	2020	2019	2019
Actual or annualized net income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ (31,744)	\$ 4,408	\$ (12,388)	\$ 3,512	\$ 3,326
Actual or annualized adjusted after-tax income attributable to AIG common shareholders	2,284	5,088	1,340	5,320	4,084
Average AIG common shareholders' equity	\$ 60,719	\$ 62,178	\$ 62,209	\$ 60,239	\$ 62,205
Less: Average AOCI	4,088	3,560	4,386	1,902	3,261
Add: Average cumulative unrealized gains and losses related to Fortitude Re's Funds Withheld Assets	2,108	-	1,405	-	-
Average AIG common shareholders' equity, excluding average AOCI adjusted for the cumulative unrealized gains and losses related to Fortitude Re's Funds Withheld Assets	58,739	58,618	59,228	58,337	58,944
Average DTA	8,589	9,752	8,718	9,885	9,605
Average adjusted AIG common shareholders' equity	\$ 50,150	\$ 48,866	\$ 50,510	\$ 48,452	\$ 49,339
Return on common equity	NM	7.1 %	NM	5.8 %	5.3 %
Adjusted return on common equity	4.6 %	10.4 %	2.7 %	11.0 %	8.3 %

The following table presents a reconciliation of pre-tax income/net income (loss) attributable to AIG to adjusted pre-tax income/adjusted after-tax income attributable to AIG:

Three Months Ended June 30,	2020				2019			
	Pre-tax	Total Tax (Benefit) Charge	Non-controlling Interests ^(e)	After Tax	Pre-tax	Total Tax (Benefit) Charge	Non-controlling Interests ^(e)	After Tax
<i>(in millions, except per common share data)</i>								
Pre-tax income (loss)/net income (loss), including noncontrolling interests	\$ (9,661)	\$ (1,896)	-	\$ (7,766)	\$ 1,837	\$ 446	-	\$ 1,390
Noncontrolling interests			(162)	(162)			(281)	(281)
Pre-tax income (loss)/net income (loss) attributable to AIG	\$ (9,661)	\$ (1,896)	(162)	\$ (7,928)	\$ 1,837	\$ 446	(281)	\$ 1,109
Dividends on preferred stock				8				7
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders				\$ (7,936)				\$ 1,102
Changes in uncertain tax positions and other tax adjustments ^(a)		(206)	-	206		(27)	-	27
Deferred income tax valuation allowance (releases) charges ^(b)		183	-	(183)		(7)	-	7
Changes in fair value of securities used to hedge guaranteed living benefits	(16)	(4)	-	(12)	(75)	(16)	-	(59)
Changes in benefit reserves and DAC, VOBA and SIA related to net realized capital gains (losses)	(255)	(53)	-	(202)	73	16	-	57
Changes in the fair value of equity securities	(56)	(12)	-	(44)	22	5	-	17
(Gain) loss on extinguishment of debt	-	-	-	-	15	4	-	11
Net investment income on Fortitude Re funds withheld assets ^(c)	(116)	(24)	-	(92)	-	-	-	-
Net realized capital (gains) losses on Fortitude Re funds withheld assets ^(c)	(96)	(20)	-	(76)	-	-	-	-
Net realized capital (gains) losses on Fortitude Re funds withheld embedded derivative ^(c)	837	176	-	661	-	-	-	-
Net realized capital (gains) losses ^(d)	1,619	369	-	1,250	(351)	(86)	-	(265)
Loss from discontinued operations				1				1
Loss from divested businesses	8,412	1,657	-	6,755	1	-	-	1
Non-operating litigation reserves and settlements	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	1
Favorable prior year development and related amortization changes ceded under retroactive reinsurance agreements	(33)	(7)	-	(26)	(125)	(27)	-	(98)
Net loss reserve discount charge	16	3	-	13	212	45	-	167
Integration and transaction costs associated with acquired businesses	4	1	-	3	6	1	-	5
Restructuring and other costs	134	28	-	106	60	13	-	47
Non-recurring costs related to regulatory or accounting changes	14	3	-	11	2	-	-	2
Noncontrolling interests primarily related to net realized capital gains (losses) of Fortitude Holdings' standalone results ^(e)			136	136			249	249
Adjusted pre-tax income/Adjusted after-tax income attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ 803	\$ 198	(26)	\$ 571	\$ 1,677	\$ 366	(32)	\$ 1,272
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding^(f)				867.0				888.3
Income (loss) per common share attributable to AIG common shareholders (diluted)^(f)				\$ (9.15)				\$ 1.24
Adjusted after-tax income per common share attributable to AIG common shareholders (diluted)^(f)				\$ 0.66				\$ 1.43

Six Months Ended June 30,	2020				2019			
	Pre-tax	Total Tax (Benefit) Charge	Non-controlling Interests ^(a)	After Tax	Pre-tax	Total Tax (Benefit) Charge	Non-controlling Interests ^(a)	After Tax
<i>(in millions, except per common share data)</i>								
Pre-tax income (loss)/net income (loss), including noncontrolling interests	\$ (7,103)	\$ (992)	- \$ (6,112)	\$ 2,991	\$ 663	- \$ 2,327		
Noncontrolling interests			(67)	(67)			(564)	(564)
Pre-tax income (loss)/net income (loss) attributable to AIG	\$ (7,103)	\$ (992)	(67)	\$ (6,179)	\$ 2,991	\$ 663	(564)	\$ 1,763
Dividends on preferred stock				15				7
Net income (loss) attributable to AIG common shareholders				\$ (6,194)				\$ 1,756
Changes in uncertain tax positions and other tax adjustments ^(a)		(211)	-	211		(15)	-	15
Deferred income tax valuation allowance (releases) charges ^(b)		(100)	-	100		31	-	(31)
Changes in fair value of securities used to hedge guaranteed living benefits	(9)	(2)	-	(7)	(171)	(36)	-	(135)
Changes in benefit reserves and DAC, VOBA and SIA related to net realized capital gains (losses)	283	60	-	223	(26)	(5)	-	(21)
Changes in the fair value of equity securities	135	28	-	107	(57)	(12)	-	(45)
(Gain) loss on extinguishment of debt	17	4	-	13	13	3	-	10
Net investment income on Fortitude Re funds withheld assets ^(c)	(116)	(24)	-	(92)	-	-	-	-
Net realized capital (gains) losses on Fortitude Re funds withheld assets ^(c)	(96)	(20)	-	(76)	-	-	-	-
Net realized capital (gains) losses on Fortitude Re funds withheld embedded derivative ^(c)	837	176	-	661	-	-	-	-
Net realized capital (gains) losses ^(d)	(1,883)	(398)	-	(1,485)	123	23	-	100
Loss from discontinued operations				1				1
(Income) loss from divested businesses	8,628	1,702	-	6,926	(5)	(1)	-	(4)
Non-operating litigation reserves and settlements	(6)	(1)	-	(5)	1	-	-	1
Favorable prior year development and related amortization changes ceded under retroactive reinsurance agreements	(41)	(9)	-	(32)	(152)	(32)	-	(120)
Net loss reserve discount charge	72	15	-	57	685	144	-	541
Integration and transaction costs associated with acquired businesses	6	1	-	5	13	3	-	10
Restructuring and other costs	224	47	-	177	107	23	-	84
Non-recurring costs related to regulatory or accounting changes	27	6	-	21	2	-	-	2
Noncontrolling interests primarily related to net realized capital gains (losses) of Fortitude Holdings' standalone results ^(e)			59	59			496	496
Adjusted pre-tax income/Adjusted after-tax income attributable to AIG common shareholders	\$ 975	\$ 282	(8)	\$ 670	\$ 3,524	\$ 789	(68)	\$ 2,660
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding^(f)				870.6				882.9
Income (loss) per common share attributable to AIG common shareholders (diluted)^(f)				\$ (7.11)				\$ 1.99
Adjusted after-tax income per common share attributable to AIG common shareholders (diluted)^(f)				\$ 0.77				\$ 3.01

- (a) Includes the write-down of net operating loss deferred tax assets in certain foreign jurisdictions, which is offset by valuation allowance release.
- (b) Six months ended June 30, 2020 includes valuation allowance established against a portion of foreign tax credit and net operating loss carryforwards of AIG's U.S. federal consolidated income tax group, as well as net valuation allowance release in certain foreign jurisdictions.
- (c) Represents activity subsequent to the deconsolidation of Fortitude Re on June 2, 2020.
- (d) 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 and net realized gains and losses on Fortitude Re funds withheld assets.
- (e) Noncontrolling interests was primarily due to the 19.9 percent investment in Fortitude Holdings by an affiliate of Carlyle, which occurred in the fourth quarter of 2018. Carlyle was allocated 19.9 percent of Fortitude Holdings' standalone financial results through the June 2, 2020 closing date of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale. Fortitude Holdings' results were mostly eliminated in AIG's consolidated income from continuing operations given that its results arose from intercompany transactions. Noncontrolling interests was calculated based on the standalone financial results of Fortitude Holdings. The most significant component of Fortitude Holdings' standalone results was the change in fair value of the embedded derivatives which changes with movements in interest rates and credit spreads, and which was 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. Subsequent to the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, AIG's owns 3.5 percent of Fortitude Holdings and no longer consolidates Fortitude Holdings in its financial statements as of such date. The minority interest in Fortitude Holdings is carried at cost within AIG's consolidated investments, which was \$100 million as of June 30, 2020.

Fortitude Holdings' summarized financial information (standalone results) is presented below:

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2020		2019		2020		2019	
	Fortitude Holdings	AIG Noncontrolling Interest	Fortitude Holdings	AIG Noncontrolling Interest	Fortitude Holdings	AIG Noncontrolling Interest	Fortitude Holdings	AIG Noncontrolling Interest
<i>(in millions)</i>								
Revenues	\$ 423	\$ 84	\$ 565	\$ 112	\$ 653	\$ 130	\$ 1,171	\$ 233
Expenses	244	49	449	89	702	140	921	183
Adjusted pre-tax income (loss)	179	35	116	23	(49)	(10)	250	50
Taxes (benefit) expense	38	8	24	5	(10)	(2)	52	11
Adjusted after-tax income (loss)	141	27	92	18	(39)	(8)	198	39
Net realized capital gains and other charges	872	174	1,599	318	383	77	3,172	631
Taxes on realized capital gains and other charges	184	36	336	69	81	16	666	133
Net realized capital gains and other charges - after-tax	688	138	1,263	249	302	61	2,506	498
Net income	\$ 829	\$ 165	\$ 1,355	\$ 267	\$ 263	\$ 53	\$ 2,704	\$ 537

- (f) For the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020, because we reported net losses attributable to AIG common shareholders, all common stock equivalents are anti-dilutive and are therefore excluded from the calculation of diluted shares and diluted per share amounts. However, because we reported adjusted after-tax income attributable to AIG common shareholders, the calculation of adjusted after-tax income per diluted share attributable to AIG common shareholders includes 3,226,882 dilutive shares and 3,939,732 dilutive shares for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020, respectively.

QUARTERLY PRE-TAX INCOME COMPARISON FOR 2020 AND 2019

Pre-tax income decreased in the three-month period ended June 30, 2020 compared to the same period in 2019 primarily due to:

- an \$8.4 billion loss on the closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale;
- net realized capital losses in the three-month period ended June 30, 2020 compared to net realized capital gains in the same period in the prior year due to:
 - Life and Retirement guaranteed living benefits, net of hedges, which reflected higher net realized capital losses in the three-month period ended June 30, 2020 compared to the same period in the prior year, primarily due to changes in the movement in the non-performance or “own credit” risk adjustment (NPA), which is not hedged as part of our economic hedging program (see Insurance Reserves – Life and Annuity Reserves and DAC – Variable Annuity Guaranteed Benefits and Hedging Results);
 - net realized capital losses in the three-month period ended June 30, 2020 on foreign exchange hedges compared to net realized capital gains in the same period in the prior year due to the U.S. dollar depreciating against the euro;
 - net realized capital losses in the three-month period ended June 30, 2020 on non-foreign exchange hedges compared to net realized capital gains in the same period in the prior year due to a steeper decline in interest rates in the prior year period, and improving equity markets in the current period; and
 - fair value loss on embedded derivative related to the funds withheld payable to Fortitude Re.
- lower investment returns due to losses on our private equity funds compared to gains in the same period in the prior year, which included income from an initial public offering of a holding in the private equity portfolio; and
- higher catastrophe losses and adverse mortality primarily due to the impact of COVID-19.

This decrease was partially offset by:

- lower net loss reserve discount charge; and
- lower variable annuity DAC/SIA amortization and reserves due to higher equity market performance.

YEAR-TO-DATE PRE-TAX INCOME COMPARISON FOR 2020 AND 2019

Pre-tax income decreased in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020 compared to the same period in 2019 primarily due to:

- an \$8.4 billion loss on the closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale;
- lower investment returns due to losses on our alternative investments and fair value option equity security holdings due to declines in equity markets in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020, and lower income on our fixed maturity securities for which the fair value option was elected due to a widening of credit spreads in the current period. This compares to the same period in the prior year where we experienced gains on our alternative investments, which included income from an initial public offering of a holding in the private equity portfolio, and gains on fair value option equity security holdings as a result of robust returns in equity markets and higher gains on our fixed maturity securities for which the fair value option was elected due to a decrease in rates and narrowing of credit spreads;
- higher catastrophe losses and adverse mortality primarily due to the impact of COVID-19; and
- asset impairment charges as a result of Blackboard being placed into run-off.

This decrease was partially offset by:

- Net realized capital gains in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020 compared to net realized capital losses in the same period in the prior year due to:
 - Life and Retirement guaranteed living benefits, net of hedges, which reflected net realized capital gains in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020 compared to net realized capital losses in the same period in the prior year, primarily due to changes in the movement in the NPA, which is not hedged as part of our economic hedging program (see Insurance Reserves – Life and Annuity Reserves and DAC – Variable Annuity Guaranteed Benefits and Hedging Results);
 - higher net realized capital gains in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020 on foreign exchange hedges compared to the same period in the prior year due to the U.S. dollar appreciating against the British pound; and
 - higher net realized capital gains in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020 on interest rate hedges compared to the same period in the prior year due to the decline in interest rates.

The net realized capital gains were partially offset by:

- fair value loss on embedded derivative related to the funds withheld payable to Fortitude Re.
- lower net loss reserve discount charge.

RECENT U.S. TAX LAW CHANGES

On December 22, 2017, the U.S. enacted Public Law 115-97, known informally as the Tax Act. The Tax Act includes provisions for Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income (GILTI) under which taxes are imposed on the excess of a deemed return on tangible assets of certain foreign subsidiaries and for Base Erosion and Anti-Abuse Tax (BEAT) under which taxes are imposed on certain base eroding payments to affiliated foreign companies. While the U.S. tax authorities issued formal guidance, including recently issued proposed and final regulations for BEAT and other provisions of the Tax Act, there are still certain aspects of the Tax Act that remain unclear and subject to substantial uncertainties. Additional guidance is expected in future periods. Such guidance may result in changes to the interpretations and assumptions we made and actions we may take, which may impact amounts recorded with respect to international provisions of the Tax Act, possibly materially. Consistent with accounting guidance, we treat BEAT as a period tax charge in the period the tax is incurred and have made an accounting policy election to treat GILTI taxes in a similar manner.

On March 27, 2020, the U.S. enacted the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act to mitigate the economic impacts of the COVID-19 crisis. AIG does not expect the tax provisions of the CARES Act to have a material impact on AIG's U.S. federal tax liabilities.

Repatriation Assumptions

For 2020, we consider our foreign earnings with respect to certain operations in Canada, South Africa, the Far East, Latin America, Bermuda as well as the European, Asia Pacific and Middle East regions to be indefinitely reinvested. These earnings relate to ongoing operations and have been reinvested in active business operations. Deferred taxes, if necessary, have been provided on earnings of non-U.S. affiliates whose earnings are not indefinitely reinvested. Given the uncertainties around the impact from the COVID-19 crisis, including the significant global economic slowdown and general market decline, we continue to monitor and review the impact on our reinvestment considerations, including regulatory oversight in the relevant jurisdictions.

INTERIM TAX CALCULATION METHOD

We use the estimated annual effective tax rate method in computing our interim tax provision. Certain items, including those deemed to be unusual, infrequent or that cannot be reliably estimated, are excluded from the estimated annual effective tax rate. In these cases, the actual tax expense or benefit is reported in the same period as the related item. Certain tax effects are also not reflected in the estimated annual effective tax rate, primarily certain changes in the realizability of deferred tax assets and uncertain tax positions and are recorded in the period in which the change occurs. While certain impacts of the Tax Act are included in our annual effective tax rate, we continue to refine our calculations as additional information becomes available, which may result in changes to the estimated annual effective tax rate. As of June 30, 2020, the annual effective tax rate includes the tax effects of actual and projected COVID-19 related losses and market developments. The tax effects of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale were excluded from the estimated annual effective tax rate and reported in the second quarter interim period.

INCOME TAX EXPENSE ANALYSIS

For the three-month period ended June 30, 2020, the effective tax rate on loss from continuing operations was 19.6 percent. The effective tax rate on loss from continuing operations differs from the statutory tax rate of 21 percent primarily due to tax effects of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, tax charges associated with the increase of U.S. federal valuation allowance related to certain tax attribute carryforwards, accrual of interest associated with IRS and other tax authority matters, the effect of foreign operations, state and local income taxes, and non-deductible transfer pricing charges, partially offset by tax benefits associated with tax exempt income, and reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income to income from continuing operations related to the disposal of available for sale securities. The effect of foreign operations is primarily related to income in our foreign operations taxed at statutory tax rates higher than 21 percent, other foreign taxes, and foreign income subject to U.S. taxation.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2020, the effective tax rate on loss from continuing operations was 14.0 percent. The effective tax rate on loss from continuing operations differs from the statutory tax rate of 21 percent primarily due to tax effects of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, tax charges associated with the establishment of U.S. federal valuation allowance related to certain tax attribute carryforwards, accrual of interest associated with IRS and other tax authority matters, excess tax charges related to share based compensation payments recorded through the income statement, the effect of foreign operations, state and local income taxes, and non-deductible transfer pricing charges, partially offset by tax benefits associated with tax exempt income, and reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income to income from continuing operations related to the disposal of available for sale securities. The effect of foreign operations is primarily related to income in our foreign operations taxed at statutory tax rates higher than 21 percent, other foreign taxes, and foreign income subject to U.S. taxation.

For the three-month period ended June 30, 2019, the effective tax rate on income from continuing operations was 24.3 percent. The effective tax rate on income from continuing operations differs from the statutory tax rate of 21 percent primarily due to tax charges associated with the effect of foreign operations, a net tax charge related to the accrual of IRS interest, state and local income taxes, non-deductible transfer pricing charges, U.S. tax imposed on GILTI earned by certain foreign subsidiaries, and valuation allowance activity related to certain foreign subsidiaries, partially offset by tax benefits associated with tax exempt income and reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income to income from continuing operations related to the disposal of available for sale securities. The effect of foreign operations is primarily related to income in our foreign operations taxed at statutory tax rates higher than 21 percent, other foreign taxes, and foreign income subject to U.S. taxation.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2019, the effective tax rate on income from continuing operations was 22.2 percent. The effective tax rate on income from continuing operations differs from the statutory tax rate of 21 percent primarily due to tax charges associated with the accrual of IRS interest, the effect of foreign operations, state and local income taxes, excess tax charges related to share based compensation payments recorded through the income statement, non-deductible transfer pricing charges, and U.S. tax imposed on GILTI earned by certain foreign subsidiaries, partially offset by tax benefits associated with tax exempt income, reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income to income from continuing operations related to the disposal of available for sale securities, and valuation allowance activity related to certain foreign subsidiaries. The effect of foreign operations is primarily related to income in our foreign operations taxed at statutory tax rates higher than 21 percent, other foreign taxes, and foreign income subject to U.S. taxation.

Business Segment Operations

Our business operations consist of General Insurance, Life and Retirement, Other Operations, and a Legacy Portfolio.

General Insurance consists of two operating segments: North America and International. Life and Retirement consists of four operating segments: Individual Retirement, Group Retirement, Life Insurance and Institutional Markets. Other Operations consists of businesses and items not allocated to our other businesses, which are primarily AIG Parent and Blackboard. At the end of March 2020, Blackboard was placed into run-off. Our Legacy Portfolio consists of our Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines, Legacy General Insurance Run-Off Lines, and Legacy Investments. On June 2, 2020, we completed the sale of a controlling interest in Fortitude Holdings, which from February 2018 through the sale date, was included in our Legacy Portfolio.

The following table summarizes Adjusted pre-tax income (loss) from our business segment operations. See also Note 3 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
(in millions)	2020	2019	2020	2019
Core business:				
General Insurance				
North America	\$ 5	\$ 718	\$ 414	\$ 1,652
International	170	262	262	596
General Insurance	175	980	676	2,248
Life and Retirement				
Individual Retirement	550	588	856	1,096
Group Retirement	214	293	357	525
Life Insurance	(9)	86	46	202
Institutional Markets	126	82	196	150
Life and Retirement	881	1,049	1,455	1,973
Other Operations	(559)	(415)	(1,010)	(802)
Consolidations, eliminations and other adjustments	49	(56)	(35)	(126)
Total Core	546	1,558	1,086	3,293
Legacy Portfolio	257	119	(111)	231
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 803	\$ 1,677	\$ 975	\$ 3,524

General Insurance

General Insurance is managed by our geographic markets of North America and International. Our global presence is reflected in our multinational capabilities to provide our Commercial Lines and Personal Insurance products within these geographic markets.

PRODUCTS AND DISTRIBUTION



Liability: Products include general liability, environmental, commercial automobile liability, workers' compensation, excess casualty and crisis management insurance products. Casualty also includes risk-sharing and other customized structured programs for large corporate and multinational customers.

Financial Lines: Products include professional liability insurance for a range of businesses and risks, including directors and officers, mergers and acquisitions, fidelity, employment practices, fiduciary liability, cyber risk, kidnap and ransom, and errors and omissions insurance.

Property: Products include commercial and industrial property insurance products and services that cover exposures to man-made and natural disasters, including business interruption.

Special Risks: Products include aerospace, political risk, trade credit, portfolio solutions, energy-related property insurance products, surety, marine and crop insurance.

Personal Lines: Products include personal auto and property in selected markets and insurance for high net worth individuals offered through AIG Private Client Group in the U.S. that covers auto, homeowners, umbrella, yacht, fine art and collections. In addition, we offer extended warranty insurance and services covering electronics, appliances, and HVAC.

Accident & Health: Products include voluntary and sponsor-paid personal accident and supplemental health products for individuals, employees, associations and other organizations, as well as a broad range of travel insurance products and services for leisure and business travelers.

General Insurance products in North America and International markets are distributed through various channels, including captive and independent agents, brokers, affinity partners, airlines and travel agents, and retailers. Our distribution network is aided by our competitive position to write multiple-national and cross-border risks in both Commercial Lines and Personal Insurance.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

Profitable Growth: Deploy capital efficiently to act opportunistically and optimize diversity within the portfolio to grow in profitable lines, geographies and customer segments. Look to inorganic growth opportunities in profitable markets and segments to expand our capabilities and footprint.

Reinsurance Optimization: Strategically partner with reinsurers to reduce exposure to losses arising from frequency of large catastrophic events and the severity from individual risk losses. We strive to optimize our reinsurance program to manage volatility and protect the balance sheet from tail events and unpredictable net losses in support of our profitable growth objectives.

Underwriting Excellence: Empower and increase accountability of the underwriter and continue to integrate underwriting, claims and actuarial to enable better decision making. Focus on enhancing risk selection, driving consistent underwriting best practices and building robust monitoring standards to improve underwriting results.

COMPETITION AND CHALLENGES

Operating in a highly competitive industry, General Insurance competes against several hundred companies, specialty insurance organizations, mutual companies and other underwriting organizations in the U.S. In international markets, we compete for business with the foreign insurance operations of large global insurance groups and local companies in specific market areas and product types. Insurance companies compete through a combination of risk acceptance criteria, product pricing, service and terms and conditions. General Insurance seeks to distinguish itself in the insurance industry primarily based on its well-established brand, global franchise, multinational capabilities, financial and capital strength, innovative products, claims expertise to handle complex claims, expertise in providing specialized coverages and customer service.

We serve our business and individual customers on a global basis — from the largest multinational corporations to local businesses and individuals. Our clients benefit from our substantial underwriting expertise.

Our challenges include:

- long-tail Commercial Lines exposures that create added challenges to pricing and risk management;
- over-capacity in certain lines of business that creates downward market pressure on pricing;
- tort environment volatility in certain jurisdictions and lines of business; and
- volatility in claims arising from natural and man-made catastrophes, including public health events, such as the COVID-19 crisis.

OUTLOOK—INDUSTRY AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

Below is a discussion of the industry and economic factors impacting our operating segments:

The ultimate impact of COVID-19 continues to be uncertain and will depend upon the scope, severity and duration of the crisis as well as the actions taken by governments, legislative bodies or regulators and other third parties in response, all of which are highly uncertain at this time. The results for the first six months of 2020 include COVID-19 related impacts to both our estimates for catastrophe losses as well as our investment returns, most prominently in our alternative investment portfolio. COVID-19 has driven a material reduction in our second quarter revenues, particularly within the Travel segment (given the travel restrictions imposed as a result of COVID-19 and the global slowdown) and other lines to a lesser degree. The recessionary impact of COVID-19 could adversely affect our clients, particularly in certain industry segments where demand dropped significantly and is likely to remain challenging for a period of time, even after the COVID-19 crisis subsides. The ultimate impact of COVID-19 on our business will depend upon the speed at which government mandated safety precautions are lifted (and the impact of any future shutdowns related to a potential second wave of infections) and how quickly and in what manner economic activity rebounds. Although we have seen some benefit in claims experience in lines where economic and social activities have been suppressed (e.g. Personal Auto), this continues to be partly offset by requirements for premium refunds in those lines (the full extent of which is unclear at this time). The regulatory approach to the crisis and impact on the insurance industry is still developing and remains uncertain.

General Insurance – North America

In recent periods Commercial Lines have seen growing market support for rate increases in challenged segments where major carriers are reducing risk appetite and exhibiting increasing market discipline. As a result, multiple markets are now experiencing rate increases. We are seeing rate increases across U.S. Financial Lines and Liability segments (outside of Workers' Compensation), with a common driver being higher industry-wide claims severity trends, as well as within our Property and Specialty portfolios. We continue to achieve positive rate increases across a number of lines and classes of business as a result of our disciplined underwriting strategy and focus on risk selection. Despite the higher rates, our retention of business remains in line with recent years and in certain instances has increased. These retention rates are often coupled with an exposure limit management strategy to reduce volatility within the portfolio. We continue to proactively identify segments to grow in light of evolving market conditions and rate adequacy requirements using a portfolio management approach.

Personal Insurance growth prospects are supported by the need for full life cycle products and coverage, increases in personal wealth accumulation, and awareness of insurance protection and risk management. We compete in the high net worth market, accident and health insurance, travel insurance, and warranty services and will continue to expand our innovative products and services to distribution partners and clients.

General Insurance – International

We believe our global presence provides Commercial Lines and Personal Insurance a distinct competitive advantage, as the demand for multinational cross-border coverage and services increases due to the growing number of international customers, while giving us the ability to respond quickly to local market conditions and build client relationships.

The Commercial Lines business is showing signs of change, with capacity reducing and the tightening of terms and conditions. We are continuing to grow our most profitable segments and diversify our portfolio across all regions by expanding into new product lines (e.g., cyber), new client segments (e.g., middle market) and new distribution channels (e.g., digital and national brokers) while remaining a market leader in key developed and developing markets. Overall, Commercial lines are showing positive rate increases, particularly in our Specialty, Financial Lines and Property portfolio and across international markets where market events or withdrawal of capability and capacity have favorably impacted pricing. We are maintaining our underwriting discipline, reducing gross and net limits, increasing use of reinsurance to reduce volatility, as well as continuing our risk selection strategy to improve profitability.

Personal Insurance focuses on individual customers, as well as group and corporate clients. Although market competition within Personal Insurance has increased, we continue to benefit from the underwriting quality, portfolio diversity, and generally low volatility of the short-tailed risk in these business lines, although some product classes are exposed to catastrophe losses.

GENERAL INSURANCE RESULTS

(in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2020	2019	Change	2020	2019	Change
Underwriting results:						
Net premiums written	\$ 5,549	\$ 6,581	(16)%	\$ 11,470	\$ 12,614	(9)%
Decrease in unearned premiums	188	113	66	346	793	(56)
Net premiums earned	5,737	6,694	(14)	11,816	13,407	(12)
Losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred ^(a)	4,167	4,215	(1)	8,226	8,448	(3)
Acquisition expenses:						
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	866	1,154	(25)	1,852	2,313	(20)
Other acquisition expenses	281	334	(16)	626	637	(2)
Total acquisition expenses	1,147	1,488	(23)	2,478	2,950	(16)
General operating expenses	766	844	(9)	1,542	1,683	(8)
Underwriting income (loss)	(343)	147	NM	(430)	326	NM
Net investment income	518	833	(38)	1,106	1,922	(42)
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 175	\$ 980	(82)%	\$ 676	\$ 2,248	(70)%
Loss ratio^(a)	72.6	63.0	9.6	69.6	63.0	6.6
Acquisition ratio	20.0	22.2	(2.2)	21.0	22.0	(1.0)
General operating expense ratio	13.4	12.6	0.8	13.1	12.5	0.6
Expense ratio	33.4	34.8	(1.4)	34.1	34.5	(0.4)
Combined ratio^(a)	106.0	97.8	8.2	103.7	97.5	6.2
Adjustments for accident year loss ratio, as adjusted and accident year combined ratio, as adjusted:						
Catastrophe losses and reinstatement premiums	(11.9)	(2.6)	(9.3)	(9.3)	(2.6)	(6.7)
Prior year development, net of (additional) return premium on loss sensitive business	0.8	0.9	(0.1)	0.8	1.0	(0.2)
Adjustment for ceded premiums under reinsurance contracts related to prior accident years and other	-	-	NM	-	0.2	NM
Accident year loss ratio, as adjusted	61.5	61.3	0.2	61.1	61.6	(0.5)
Accident year combined ratio, as adjusted	94.9	96.1	(1.2)	95.2	96.1	(0.9)

(a) Consistent with our definition of APTI, excludes net loss reserve discount and 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.

The following table presents General Insurance net premiums written by operating segment, showing change on both reported and constant dollar basis:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Percentage Change in		Six Months Ended June 30,		Percentage Change in	
	2020	2019	U.S. dollars	Original Currency	2020	2019	U.S. dollars	Original Currency
(in millions)								
North America	\$ 2,347	\$ 3,307	(29)%	(29)%	\$ 5,117	\$ 5,885	(13)%	(13)%
International	3,202	3,274	(2)	(1)	6,353	6,729	(6)	(5)
Total net premiums written	\$ 5,549	\$ 6,581	(16)%	(15)%	\$ 11,470	\$ 12,614	(9)%	(9)%

The following tables present General Insurance accident year catastrophes by geography^(a) and number of events:

Catastrophes^(b)

(in millions)	# of Events	North America	International	Total
Three Months Ended June 30, 2020				
Flooding and rainstorms	3	\$ 13	\$ 6	\$ 19
Windstorms and hailstorms	5	52	9	61
Earthquakes	2	9	1	10
COVID-19	N/A ^(c)	364	94	458
Civil unrest	1	81	45	126
Total catastrophe-related charges	11	\$ 519	\$ 155	\$ 674
Three Months Ended June 30, 2019				
Windstorms and hailstorms	10	\$ 175	\$ 3	\$ 178
Tropical cyclone	-	(5)	1	(4)
Total catastrophe-related charges	10	\$ 170	\$ 4	\$ 174
Six Months Ended June 30, 2020				
Flooding and rainstorms	3	\$ 30	\$ 16	\$ 46
Windstorms and hailstorms	5	101	54	155
Earthquakes	2	25	11	36
COVID-19	N/A ^(c)	487	243	730
Civil unrest	1	81	45	126
Total catastrophe-related charges	11	\$ 724	\$ 369	\$ 1,093
Six Months Ended June 30, 2019				
Flooding and rainstorms	1	\$ -	\$ 10	\$ 10
Windstorms and hailstorms	13	328	5	333
Tropical cyclone	1	-	6	6
Total catastrophe-related charges	15	\$ 328	\$ 21	\$ 349

(a) Geography: North America primarily includes insurance businesses in the United States, Canada and Bermuda. International includes regional insurance businesses in Japan, the UK, Europe, Asia Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean, Middle East and Africa, and China. General Insurance results are presented before consideration of internal reinsurance agreements.

(b) Natural catastrophe losses are generally weather or seismic events having a net impact on AIG in excess of \$10 million each and man-made catastrophe losses, such as terrorism and civil disorders that exceed the \$10 million threshold.

(c) As COVID-19 continues to evolve and affects many lines of business, the number of events is yet to be determined.

NORTH AMERICA RESULTS

(in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2020	2019	Change	2020	2019	Change
Underwriting results:						
Net premiums written	\$ 2,347	\$ 3,307	(29)%	\$ 5,117	\$ 5,885	(13)%
(Increase) decrease in unearned premiums	306	(5)	NM	455	570	(20)
Net premiums earned	2,653	3,302	(20)	5,572	6,455	(14)
Losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred ^(a)	2,333	2,286	2	4,441	4,475	(1)
Acquisition expenses:						
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	352	527	(33)	796	1,035	(23)
Other acquisition expenses	65	143	(55)	192	249	(23)
Total acquisition expenses	417	670	(38)	988	1,284	(23)
General operating expenses	322	351	(8)	648	712	(9)
Underwriting loss	(419)	(5)	NM	(505)	(16)	NM
Net investment income	424	723	(41)	919	1,668	(45)
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 5	\$ 718	(99)%	\$ 414	\$ 1,652	(75)%
Loss ratio^(a)	87.9	69.2	18.7	79.7	69.3	10.4
Acquisition ratio	15.7	20.3	(4.6)	17.7	19.9	(2.2)
General operating expense ratio	12.1	10.6	1.5	11.6	11.0	0.6
Expense ratio	27.8	30.9	(3.1)	29.3	30.9	(1.6)
Combined ratio^(a)	115.7	100.1	15.6	109.0	100.2	8.8
Adjustments for accident year loss ratio, as adjusted and accident year combined ratio, as adjusted:						
Catastrophe losses and reinstatement premiums	(19.6)	(5.0)	(14.6)	(13.0)	(5.1)	(7.9)
Prior year development, net of (additional) return premium on loss sensitive business	1.2	1.7	(0.5)	0.7	1.8	(1.1)
Adjustment for ceded premiums under reinsurance contracts related to prior accident years and other	-	-	NM	-	0.5	NM
Accident year loss ratio, as adjusted	69.5	65.9	3.6	67.4	66.5	0.9
Accident year combined ratio, as adjusted	97.3	96.8	0.5	96.7	97.4	(0.7)

(a) Consistent with our definition of APTI, excludes net loss reserve discount and 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.

Business and Financial Highlights

The North America General Insurance business continues to make progress in strengthening our underwriting, actively managing our portfolio to improve business mix and articulating our revised risk appetite to the marketplace. We are leading the industry across a number of lines in terms of driving rate momentum to improve rate adequacy while simultaneously increasing the level of business retained. As we see increasing disruption in the marketplace, we are well placed to capitalize on opportunities, including within our excess and surplus business which is seeing an increase in submission flow and achieving significant rate change.

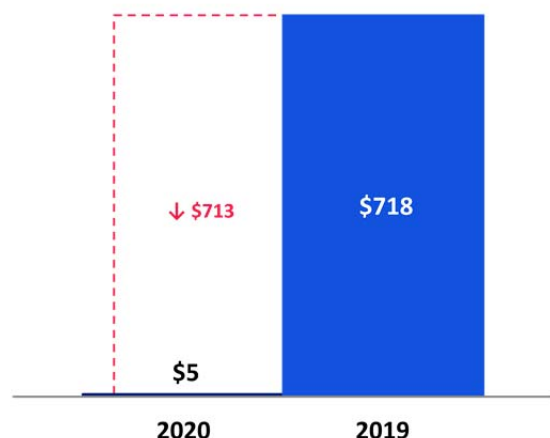
During the quarter, AIG entered into a series of new quota share reinsurance agreements, including with Lloyd's Syndicate 2019, a Lloyd's syndicate managed by Talbot, to reinsure risks related to AIG's Private Client Group ("PCG"). These transactions further AIG's continued optimization of its General Insurance portfolio, create additional products for clients and diversify AIG's capital base.

Adjusted pre-tax income decreased in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 compared to the same periods in the prior year, primarily due to lower net investment income, higher catastrophe losses, lower favorable prior year loss reserve development and a higher current accident year loss ratio, as adjusted related to the impact of COVID-19 on the mix of business partially offset by related lower acquisition expenses and ongoing expense discipline.

Net premiums written decreased in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 compared to the same periods in the prior year, primarily due to the new quota share reinsurance agreements related to PCG including recording of certain contractual provisions related to first quarter activity, which includes cessions to the newly launched Syndicate 2019 as well as the impact of COVID-19 and underwriting actions taken through 2019, partially offset by business growth and premium rate increases in Commercial lines.

For a discussion of 2020 reinsurance programs see Part II, Item 7 MD&A - Enterprise Risk Management in our 2019 Annual Report.

North America Adjusted Pre-Tax Income
Three Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



Quarterly 2020 and 2019 Comparison

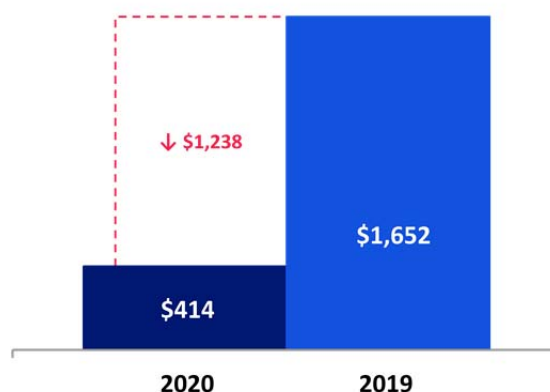
Adjusted pre-tax income decreased primarily due to:

- higher catastrophe losses primarily due to the impact of COVID-19 and civil unrest;
- decrease in net investment income reflecting losses on alternative investments, driven by losses on private equity investments and lower income on fixed income securities; and
- higher accident year loss ratio, as adjusted primarily due to changes in business mix impacted by COVID-19 partially offset by strong premium rate increases and benefits from underwriting actions in 2019.

These decreases were partially offset by:

- lower acquisition expenses primarily driven by changes in business mix including the impact of COVID-19 as well as new quota share reinsurance agreements; and
- lower general operating expense reflecting ongoing expense discipline.

North America Adjusted Pre-Tax Income
Six Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



Year-to-Date 2020 and 2019 Comparison

Adjusted pre-tax income decreased primarily due to:

- decrease in net investment income reflecting losses on alternative investments and lower income on fixed income securities;
- higher catastrophe losses primarily due to the impact of COVID-19 and civil unrest;
- lower favorable prior year loss reserve development; and
- higher accident year loss ratio, as adjusted primarily driven by changes in business mix impacted by COVID-19 partially offset by strong premium rate increases and benefits from underwriting actions in 2019.

These decreases were partially offset by:

- lower acquisition expenses primarily driven by changes in business mix including the impact of COVID-19 as well as new quota share reinsurance agreements; and
- lower general operating expense reflecting ongoing expense discipline.

North America Net Premiums Written
Three Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



Quarterly 2020 and 2019 Comparison

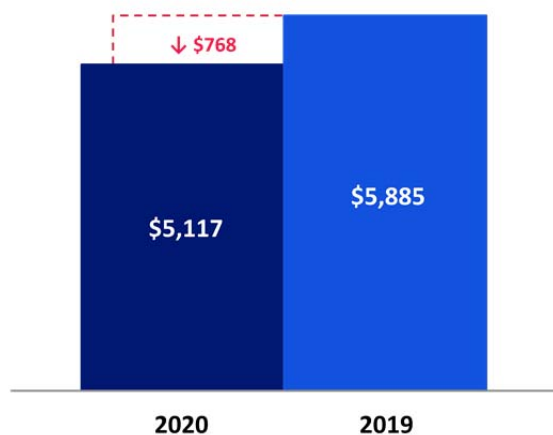
Net premiums written decreased primarily due to:

- higher ceded premiums due to the new quota share reinsurance agreements related to PCG including the recording of certain contractual provisions related to first quarter activity;
- the impact of COVID-19; and
- underwriting actions taken in 2019.

These decreases were partially offset by:

- growth in our assumed reinsurance business, Retail and Wholesale Property, as well as strong Commercial lines rate increases.

North America Net Premiums Written
Six Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



Year-to-Date 2020 and 2019 Comparison

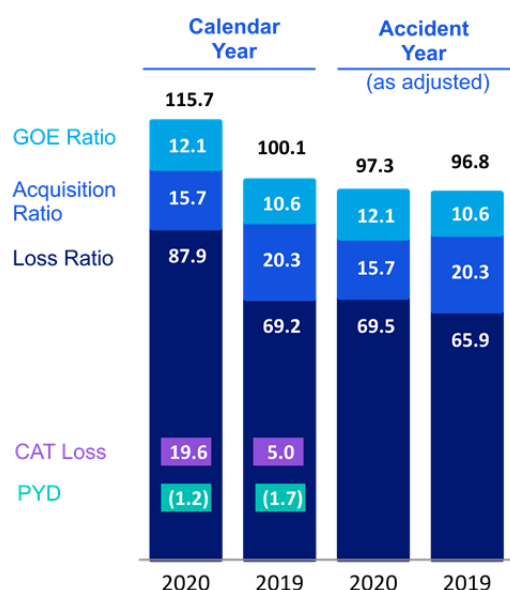
Net premiums written decreased primarily due to:

- higher ceded premiums due to the new quota share reinsurance agreements;
- the impact of COVID-19; and
- underwriting actions taken in 2019.

These decreases were partially offset by:

- growth in our assumed reinsurance business, Retail and Wholesale Property, as well as strong Commercial lines rate increases.

North America Combined Ratios Three Months Ended June 30,



Quarterly 2020 and 2019 Comparison

The increase in the combined ratio reflected an increase in the loss ratio partially offset by a decrease in the expense ratio.

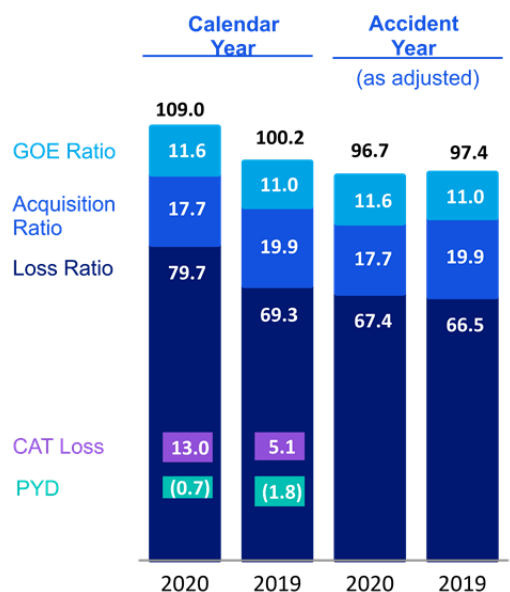
The increase in the loss ratio reflected:

- higher catastrophe losses primarily due to the impact of COVID-19;
- higher accident year loss ratio, as adjusted primarily due to changes in business mix impacted by COVID-19 partially offset by strong premium rate increases and benefits from underwriting actions taken in 2019; and
- lower favorable prior year loss reserve development.

The decrease in the expense ratio reflected:

- lower acquisition ratio primarily driven by changes in business mix including the impact of COVID-19 as well as new quota share reinsurance agreements; and
- higher general operating expense ratio primarily due to lower premiums partially offset by ongoing expense discipline.

North America Combined Ratios Six Months Ended June 30,



Year-to-Date 2020 and 2019 Comparison

The increase in the combined ratio reflected an increase in the loss ratio partially offset by a decrease in the expense ratio.

The increase in the loss ratio reflected:

- higher catastrophe losses primarily due to the impact of COVID-19;
- lower favorable prior year loss reserve development; and
- higher accident year loss ratio, as adjusted primarily driven by changes in business mix impacted by COVID-19 partially offset by strong premium rate increases and benefits from underwriting actions taken in 2019.

The decrease in the expense ratio reflected:

- lower acquisition ratio primarily driven by changes in business mix including the impact of COVID-19 as well as new quota share reinsurance agreements; and
- higher general expense ratio primarily due to lower premiums partially offset by ongoing expense discipline.

INTERNATIONAL RESULTS

(in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2020	2019	Change	2020	2019	Change
Underwriting results:						
Net premiums written	\$ 3,202	\$ 3,274	(2)%	\$ 6,353	\$ 6,729	(6)%
(Increase) decrease in unearned premiums	(118)	118	NM	(109)	223	NM
Net premiums earned	3,084	3,392	(9)	6,244	6,952	(10)
Losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred	1,834	1,929	(5)	3,785	3,973	(5)
Acquisition expenses:						
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	514	627	(18)	1,056	1,278	(17)
Other acquisition expenses	216	191	13	434	388	12
Total acquisition expenses	730	818	(11)	1,490	1,666	(11)
General operating expenses	444	493	(10)	894	971	(8)
Underwriting income	76	152	(50)	75	342	(78)
Net investment income	94	110	(15)	187	254	(26)
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 170	\$ 262	(35)%	\$ 262	\$ 596	(56)%
Loss ratio	59.5	56.9	2.6	60.6	57.1	3.5
Acquisition ratio	23.7	24.1	(0.4)	23.9	24.0	(0.1)
General operating expense ratio	14.4	14.5	(0.1)	14.3	14.0	0.3
Expense ratio	38.1	38.6	(0.5)	38.2	38.0	0.2
Combined ratio	97.6	95.5	2.1	98.8	95.1	3.7
Adjustments for accident year loss ratio, as adjusted and accident year combined ratio, as adjusted:						
Catastrophe losses and reinstatement premiums	(5.4)	(0.1)	(5.3)	(6.1)	(0.3)	(5.8)
Prior year development, net of (additional) return premium on loss sensitive business	0.6	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.8
Adjustment for ceded premiums under reinsurance contracts related to prior accident years	-	-	NM	-	-	NM
Accident year loss ratio, as adjusted	54.7	56.9	(2.2)	55.6	57.1	(1.5)
Accident year combined ratio, as adjusted	92.8	95.5	(2.7)	93.8	95.1	(1.3)

Business and Financial Highlights

The International General Insurance business is focused on underwriting profits and improved efficiency, further improving underwriting margins, and growing profitably in segments and geographies that support our growth strategy.

Adjusted pre-tax income decreased in the three- and six-month periods ended June, 30 2020 compared to the same periods in the prior year, primarily due to higher catastrophe losses (due to the combination of COVID-19 and other catastrophe losses), partially offset by lower accident year loss ratio, as adjusted reflecting premium rate increases, benefits from underwriting actions and better risk selection, ongoing expense discipline and higher favorable prior year loss development.

Adjusted pre-tax income in the six-month period ended June, 30 2020 also reflected a decrease in net investment income due to lower income on fixed income securities and losses on alternative investments driven by losses on private equity investments.

Net premiums written, excluding the impact of foreign exchange, decreased in the three- and six-month periods ended June, 30 2020 compared to the same periods in the prior year, primarily due to the impact of COVID-19 and underwriting actions taken through 2019, partially offset by rate increases in Financial lines as well as timing of renewals for the three-month period ended June, 30 2020. The six-month period ended June, 30 2020 also reflected higher ceded premiums due to changes in 2020 reinsurance program and lower premiums from run-off business.

For a discussion of 2020 reinsurance programs see Part II, Item 7 MD&A - Enterprise Risk Management in our 2019 Annual Report.

International Adjusted Pre-Tax Income (Loss)
Three Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



Quarterly 2020 and 2019 Comparison

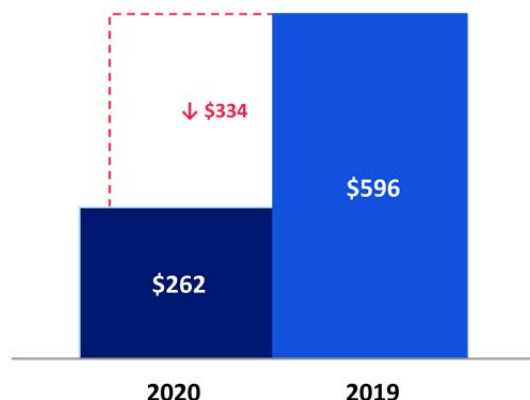
Adjusted pre-tax income decreased primarily due to:

- higher catastrophe losses (due to the combination of COVID-19 and other catastrophe losses).

The above decrease was partially offset by:

- lower accident year loss ratio, as adjusted reflecting premium rate increases, benefits from underwriting actions and better risk selection;
- lower general operating expenses reflecting ongoing expense discipline; and
- higher favorable prior year loss development.

International Adjusted Pre-Tax Income (Loss)
Six Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



Year-to-Date 2020 and 2019 Comparison

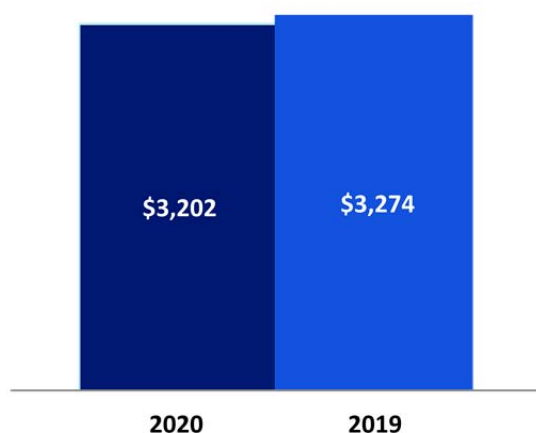
Adjusted pre-tax income decreased primarily due to:

- higher catastrophe losses (due to the combination of COVID-19 and other catastrophe losses); and
- decrease in net investment income reflecting lower income on fixed income securities and alternative investments driven by lower return on private equity investments.

The above decreases were partially offset by:

- lower accident year loss ratio, as adjusted reflecting premium rate increases, benefits from underwriting actions and better risk selection;
- lower general operating expenses reflecting ongoing expense discipline; and
- higher favorable prior year loss development.

International Net Premiums Written
Three Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



Quarterly 2020 and 2019 Comparison

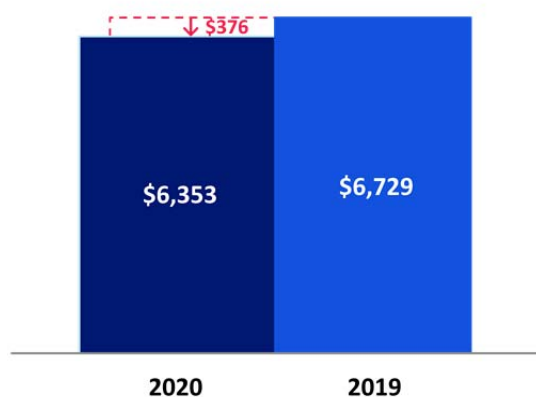
Net premiums written, excluding the impact of foreign exchange, decreased due to:

- lower production, most notably in Travel, resulting from government lockdowns and travel restrictions imposed in response to COVID-19.

This decrease was partially offset by:

- rate increases across most commercial lines as well as timing of renewals, partially offset by underwriting actions taken in 2019.

International Net Premiums Written
Six Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



Year-to-Date 2020 and 2019 Comparison

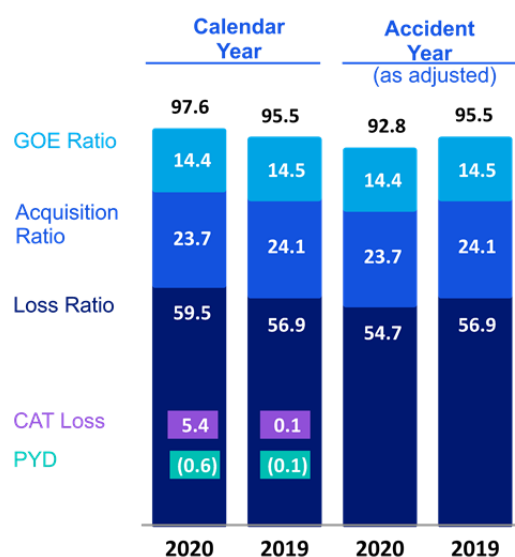
Net premiums written, excluding the impact of foreign exchange, decreased due to:

- lower production, most notably in Travel, resulting from government lockdowns and travel restrictions imposed in response to COVID-19;
- higher ceded premiums due to changes in 2020 reinsurance program; and
- lower premiums from run-off business.

These decreases were partially offset by:

- rate increases across most commercial lines, partially offset by underwriting actions taken in 2019.

International Combined Ratios Three Months Ended June 30,



Quarterly 2020 and 2019 Comparison

The increase in the combined ratio reflected an increase in the loss ratio partially offset by a decrease in the expense ratio.

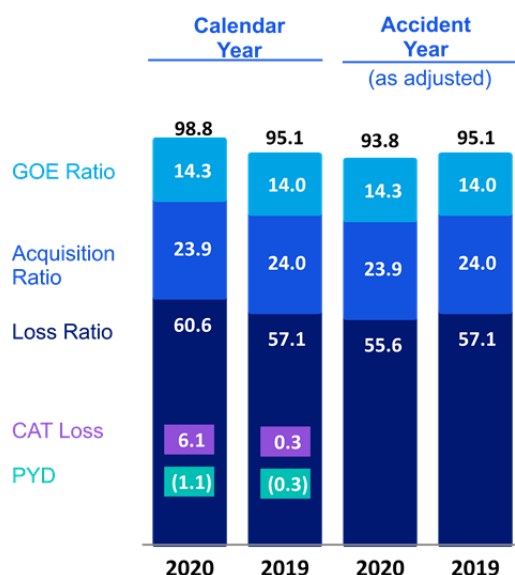
The increase in the loss ratio reflected higher catastrophe losses (due to the combination of COVID-19 and other catastrophe losses).

This increase was partially offset by:

- lower accident year loss ratio, as adjusted reflecting premium rate increases, benefits from underwriting actions and better risk selection; and
- higher favorable prior year development.

The decrease in the expense ratio reflected a lower acquisition ratio primarily driven by change in business mix as well as lower general operating expenses reflecting ongoing expense discipline.

International Combined Ratios Six Months Ended June 30,



Year-to-Date 2020 and 2019 Comparison

The increase in the combined ratio reflected an increase in loss ratio.

The increase in the loss ratio reflected higher catastrophe losses (due to the combination of COVID-19 and other catastrophe losses).

This increase was partially offset by:

- lower accident year loss ratio, as adjusted reflecting premium rate increases, benefits from underwriting actions and better risk selection; and
- higher favorable prior year development.

Life and Retirement

PRODUCTS AND DISTRIBUTION

Individual Retirement

Variable Annuities: Products include variable annuities that offer a combination of growth potential, death benefit features and income protection features. Variable annuities are distributed primarily through banks, wirehouses, and regional and independent broker-dealers.

Index Annuities: Products include fixed index annuities that provide growth potential based in part on the performance of a market index as well as optional living guaranteed features that provide lifetime income protection. Fixed index annuities are distributed primarily through banks, broker-dealers, independent marketing organizations and independent insurance agents.

Fixed Annuities: Products include single premium fixed annuities, immediate annuities and deferred income annuities. Certain fixed deferred annuity products offer optional income protection features. The fixed annuities product line maintains an industry-leading position in the U.S. bank distribution channel by designing products collaboratively with banks and offering an efficient and flexible administration platform.

Retail Mutual Funds: Includes our mutual fund offerings and related administration and servicing operations. Retail Mutual Funds are distributed primarily through broker-dealers.

Group Retirement

Group Retirement: Products and services consist of group mutual funds, group annuities, individual annuity and investment products, and financial planning and advisory services, and plan administrative and compliance services.

In March 2019, the products and services marketed by The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company were rebranded under the AIG Retirement Services name to allow the business to fully leverage the strength and scale of the AIG brand. Legal entity names, however, remain unchanged: The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company and its subsidiaries, VALIC Financial Advisors, Inc. and VALIC Retirement Services Company.

AIG Retirement Services career financial advisors and independent financial advisors provide retirement plan participants with enrollment support and comprehensive financial planning services.

Life Insurance

Life Insurance: In the U.S., products primarily include term life and universal life insurance distributed through independent marketing organizations, independent insurance agents, financial advisors and direct marketing. International operations include the distribution of life and health products in the UK and Ireland.

Institutional Markets

Institutional Markets: Products primarily include stable value wrap products, structured settlement and pension risk transfer annuities (direct and assumed reinsurance), corporate- and bank-owned life insurance and guaranteed investment contracts (GICs). Institutional Markets products are primarily distributed through specialized marketing and consulting firms and structured settlement brokers.

FHLB Funding Agreements are issued through our Individual Retirement, Group Retirement and Institutional Markets operating segments. Funding agreements are issued by our U.S. Life and Retirement companies to FHLBs in their respective districts at fixed or floating rates over specified periods, which can be prepaid at our discretion. Proceeds are generally invested in fixed income securities and other suitable investments to generate spread income. These investment contracts do not have mortality or morbidity risk and are similar to GICs.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

Deliver client-centric solutions through our unique franchise by bringing together a broad portfolio of life insurance, retirement and institutional products offered through an extensive, multichannel distribution network. Life and Retirement focuses on ease of doing business, offering valuable solutions, and expanding and deepening its distribution relationships across multiple channels.

Position market leading businesses to serve growing needs by continually enhancing product solutions, service delivery and digital capabilities while using data and analytics in an innovative manner to improve customer experience.

Individual Retirement will continue to capitalize on the opportunity to meet consumer demand for guaranteed income by maintaining innovative variable and index annuity products, while also managing risk from guarantee features through risk-mitigating product design and well-developed economic hedging capabilities.

Our fixed annuity products provide diversity in our annuity product suite by offering stable returns for retirement savings.

Group Retirement continues to enhance its technology platform to improve the customer experience for plan sponsors and individual participants. AIG Retirement Services' (formerly VALIC) self-service tools paired with its career financial advisors provide a compelling service platform. Group Retirement's strategy also involves providing financial planning services for its clients and meeting their need for income in retirement.

Life Insurance in the U.S. will continue to position itself for growth and changing market dynamics while continuing to execute strategies to enhance returns. Our focus is on materializing success from a multi-year effort of building state-of-the-art platforms and underwriting innovations, which are expected to bring process improvements and cost efficiencies.

In the UK, AIG Life Insurance will continue to focus on growing the business organically and through potential acquisition opportunities.

Institutional Markets continues to grow its assets under management across multiple product lines, including stable value wrap, GICs and pension risk transfer annuities. Our growth strategy is opportunistic and allows us to pursue select transactions that meet our risk-adjusted return requirements.

Enhance Operational Effectiveness by simplifying processes and operating environments to increase competitiveness, improve service and product capabilities and facilitate delivery of our target customer experience. We continue to invest in technology to improve operating efficiency and ease of doing business for our distribution partners and customers. We believe that simplifying our operating models will enhance productivity and support further profitable growth.

Manage our Balance Sheet through a rigorous approach to our products and portfolio. We match our product design and high quality investments with our asset and liability exposures to maximize our ability to meet cash and liquidity needs under various operating scenarios.

Deliver Value Creation and Manage Capital by striving to deliver solid earnings through disciplined pricing, sustainable underwriting improvements, expense efficiency, and diversification of risk, while optimizing capital allocation and efficiency within insurance entities to enhance return on common equity.

COMPETITION AND CHALLENGES

Life and Retirement operates in the highly competitive insurance and financial services industry in the U.S. and select international markets, competing against various financial services companies, including banks and other life insurance and mutual fund companies. Competition is primarily based on product pricing and design, distribution, financial strength, customer service and ease of doing business.

Our business remains competitive due to its long-standing market leading positions, innovative products, distribution relationships across multiple channels, customer-focused service and strong financial ratings.

Our primary challenges include:

- a sustained low interest rate environment, which makes it difficult to profitably price new products and puts margin pressure on existing business due to lower reinvestment yields;
- increased competition in our primary markets, including aggressive pricing of annuities by private equity-backed annuity writers, increased competition and consolidation of employer groups in the group retirement planning market, and competitors with different profitability targets in the pension risk transfer space as well as other product lines;
- increasingly complex new and proposed regulatory requirements, which have affected industry growth and costs;
- upgrading our technology and underwriting processes while managing general operating expenses; and
- decreased premiums and deposits and adverse mortality experience due to COVID-19.

OUTLOOK—INDUSTRY AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

Below is a discussion of the industry and economic factors impacting our specific operating segments:

The impact of COVID-19 is evolving and will ultimately depend upon the scope, severity and duration of the crisis as well as the actions taken by governments, legislative bodies or regulators and other third parties in response, all of which are highly uncertain at this time. The results for the first six months of 2020 include COVID-19 related impacts to variable annuity DAC/SIA amortization and reserves as well as negatively impacting our investment returns, primarily due to lower yield enhancements from losses on securities for which the fair value option was elected. During the second quarter, we experienced significant decreases on our premiums and deposits primarily due to distribution channel disruptions related to COVID-19 and a decline in interest rates as well as adverse mortality experience. The regulatory approach to the crisis and impact on the insurance industry is still developing and remains uncertain.

Individual Retirement

Increasing life expectancy and reduced expectations for traditional retirement income from defined benefit programs and fixed income securities are leading Americans to seek additional financial security as they approach retirement. The strong demand for individual index and fixed deferred annuities with guaranteed income features has attracted increased competition in this product space. In response to the continued low interest rate environment, which has added pressure to profit margins, we have developed guaranteed income benefits for variable, fixed index, and fixed deferred annuities with margins that are less sensitive to the level of interest rates.

Changes in the capital markets (interest rate environment, equity markets, volatility) can have a significant impact on sales, surrender rates, investment returns, guaranteed income features, and spreads in the annuity industry.

Group Retirement

Group Retirement competes in the defined contribution market under the AIG Retirement Services brand. AIG Retirement Services is a leading retirement plan provider in the U.S. for K-12 schools and school districts, higher education, healthcare, government and other not-for-profit institutions. The defined contribution market is a highly efficient and competitive market that requires support for both plan sponsors and individual participants. To meet this challenge, AIG Retirement Services is investing in a client-focused technology platform to support improved compliance and self-service functionality. AIG Retirement Services' model pairs self-service tools with its career financial advisors who provide individual plan participants with enrollment support and comprehensive financial planning services.

Changes in the capital markets (interest rate environment, equity markets, volatility) can have a significant impact on investment returns, guaranteed income features, and spreads, and a moderate impact on sales and surrender rates.

Life Insurance

Consumers have a significant need for life insurance, whether it is used for income replacement for their surviving family, estate planning or wealth transfer. Additionally, consumers use life insurance to provide living benefits in case of chronic, critical or terminal illnesses, and to supplement retirement income.

In response to consumer needs and a sustained low interest rate environment, our Life Insurance product portfolio will continue to promote products with lower long-duration interest rate risk and mitigate exposure to products that have long-duration interest rate risk through sales levels and hedging strategies.

As life insurance ownership remains at historical lows in the U.S. and the UK, efforts to expand the reach and increase the affordability of life insurance are critical. The industry is investing in consumer-centric efforts to reduce traditional barriers to securing life protection by simplifying the sales and service experience. Digitally enabled processes and tools provide a fast, friendly and simple path to life insurance protection.

Institutional Markets

Institutional Markets serves a variety of needs for corporate clients. Demand is driven by a number of factors including the macroeconomic and regulatory environment. We expect to see continued growth in the pension risk transfer market (direct and assumed reinsurance) as corporate plan sponsors look to transfer asset or liability, longevity, administrative and operational risks associated with their defined benefit plans.

Changes in the interest rate environment can have a significant impact on investment returns and net investment spreads, as well as reduce the tax efficiency associated with institutional life insurance products, dampening organic growth opportunities.

For additional discussion of the impact of market interest rate movement on our Life and Retirement business see Executive Summary – AIG’s Outlook – Industry and Economic Factors – Impact of Changes in the Interest Rate Environment.

LIFE AND RETIREMENT RESULTS

(in millions)	Three Months Ended			Percentage Change	Six Months Ended			Percentage Change
	June 30,				June 30,			
	2020	2019			2020	2019		
Revenues:								
Premiums	\$ 1,577	\$ 598	164 %		\$ 2,800	\$ 1,827	53 %	
Policy fees	720	735	(2)		1,446	1,442	-	
Net investment income	2,040	2,270	(10)		4,043	4,312	(6)	
Advisory fee and other income	212	225	(6)		432	451	(4)	
Total adjusted revenues	4,549	3,828	19		8,721	8,032	9	
Benefits, losses and expenses:								
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred	2,007	1,021	97		3,727	2,587	44	
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	879	900	(2)		1,776	1,787	(1)	
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	119	200	(41)		437	400	9	
General operating and other expenses*	624	619	1		1,246	1,206	3	
Interest expense	39	39	-		80	79	1	
Total benefits, losses and expenses	3,668	2,779	32		7,266	6,059	20	
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 881	\$ 1,049	(16)%		\$ 1,455	\$ 1,973	(26)%	

* Includes general operating expenses, non-deferrable commissions, other acquisition expenses, advisory fee expenses and other expenses.

Our insurance companies generate significant revenues from investment activities. As a result, the operating segments in Life and Retirement are subject to variances in net investment income on the asset portfolios that support insurance liabilities and surplus.

For additional information on our investment strategy, asset-liability management process and invested asset composition see Investments.

INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT RESULTS

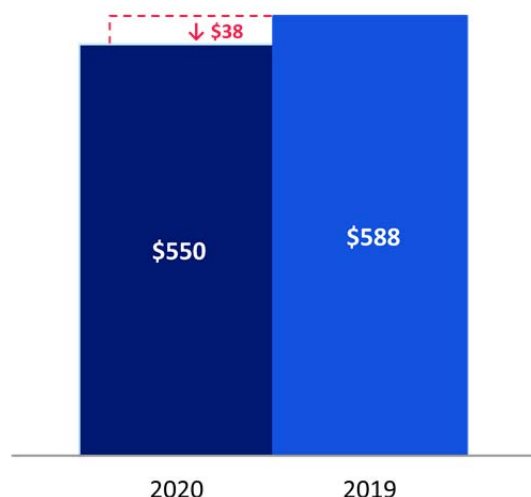
	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended		
	June 30,				June 30,		
(in millions)	2020	2019		Percentage Change	2020	2019	Percentage Change
Revenues:							
Premiums	\$ 38	\$ 16		138 %	\$ 79	\$ 27	193 %
Policy fees	205	205		-	412	398	4
Net investment income	957	1,094		(13)	1,932	2,093	(8)
Advisory fee and other income	133	151		(12)	280	299	(6)
Benefits and expenses:							
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred	50	51		(2)	188	82	129
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	428	436		(2)	872	860	1
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	54	119		(55)	275	239	15
Non deferrable insurance commissions	83	78		6	162	155	5
Advisory fee expenses	49	56		(13)	101	110	(8)
General operating expenses	100	119		(16)	210	237	(11)
Interest expense	19	19		-	39	38	3
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 550	\$ 588		(6)%	\$ 856	\$ 1,096	(22)%
Fixed annuities base net investment spread:							
Base yield	4.21 %	4.57 %		(36)bps	4.28 %	4.62 %	(34)bps
Cost of funds	2.66	2.68		(2)	2.63	2.69	(6)
Fixed annuities base net investment spread	1.55 %	1.89 %		(34)bps	1.65 %	1.93 %	(28)bps

Business and Financial Highlights

The market environment continues to reflect uncertainties in the annuity business resulting from a sustained low interest rate environment as well as the COVID-19 crisis. Interest rates declined significantly in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and are at historical lows. Premiums and deposits decreased in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 compared to the same periods in the prior year. Net flows decreased in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 compared to the same periods in the prior year primarily due to lower sales in Fixed and Index Annuities, and Retail Mutual Funds, partially offset by lower surrenders and withdrawals, and higher variable annuity sales in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020 compared to the same period in the prior year.

Adjusted pre-tax income decreased in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 compared to the same periods in the prior year, primarily driven by lower gains on securities for which the fair value option was elected and lower private equity income partially due to prior year gains from a private equity initial public offering. Offsetting these decreases for the three-month period ended June 30, 2020 were decreases in variable annuity DAC/SIA amortization and reserves from higher equity market performance in the second quarter of 2020, offset by lower policy and advisory fees. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2020, additional decreases include higher variable annuity DAC/SIA amortization and reserves due to the equity market decline in the first half of 2020.

Individual Retirement Adjusted Pre-Tax Income
Three Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



Quarterly 2020 and 2019 Comparison

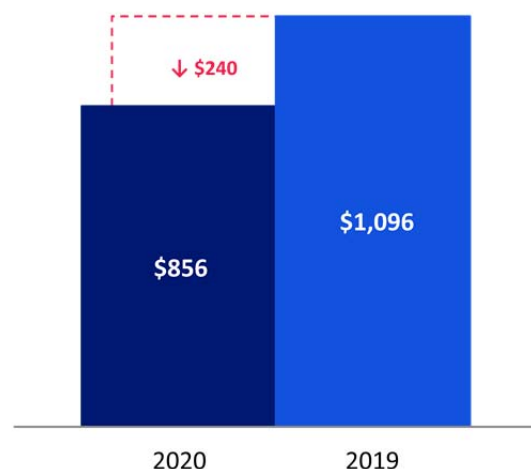
Adjusted pre-tax income decreased primarily due to:

- decrease in net investment income driven by lower private equity income partially due to prior year gains on a private equity initial public offering, lower gains on securities for which the fair value option was elected and lower call and tender income, partially offset by higher yield enhancement income; and
- lower policy and advisory fees.

Partially offsetting these decreases were:

- lower variable annuity DAC/SIA amortization and reserves due to higher equity market performance.

Individual Retirement Adjusted Pre-Tax Income
Six Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



Year-to-Date 2020 and 2019 Comparison

Adjusted pre-tax income decreased primarily due to:

- decreases in net investment income driven by lower gains on securities for which the fair value option was elected, lower gains on alternative investments due to lower private equity income partially due to prior year gains on a private equity initial public offering, and lower hedge fund returns, partially offset by growth in invested assets and higher yield enhancement income; and
- higher variable annuity DAC/SIA amortization and reserves due to lower equity market performance in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020 compared to the comparable period in the prior year.

INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT GAAP PREMIUMS, PREMIUMS AND DEPOSITS, SURRENDERS AND NET FLOWS

For Individual Retirement, premiums primarily represent amounts received on life-contingent payout annuities. Premiums increased in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 compared to the same periods in the prior year.

Premiums and deposits is a non-GAAP financial measure that includes, in addition to direct and assumed premiums, deposits received on investment-type annuity contracts, FHLB funding agreements and mutual funds under administration.

Net flows for annuity products in Individual Retirement represent premiums and deposits less death, surrender and other withdrawal benefits. Net flows for mutual funds represent deposits less withdrawals.

The following table presents a reconciliation of Individual Retirement GAAP premiums to premiums and deposits:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
<i>(in millions)</i>				
Premiums	\$ 38	\$ 16	\$ 79	\$ 27
Deposits	1,759	3,852	4,837	8,027
Other	(3)	(3)	(6)	(3)
Premiums and deposits	\$ 1,794	\$ 3,865	\$ 4,910	\$ 8,051

The following table presents surrenders as a percentage of average reserves:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Surrenders as a percentage of average reserves				
Fixed annuities	4.9 %	7.9 %	5.8 %	8.0 %
Variable and index annuities	4.7	6.4	5.5	6.3

The following table presents reserves for fixed annuities and variable and index annuities by surrender charge category:

	June 30, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Fixed Annuities	Variable and Index Annuities	Fixed Annuities	Variable and Index Annuities
<i>(in millions)</i>				
No surrender charge	\$ 27,248	\$ 25,603	\$ 27,804	\$ 24,393
Greater than 0% - 2%	2,817	10,127	2,059	9,397
Greater than 2% - 4%	2,564	14,802	3,209	15,296
Greater than 4%	16,209	32,154	16,453	31,833
Non-surrenderable	1,692	553	1,664	525
Total reserves	\$ 50,530	\$ 83,239	\$ 51,189	\$ 81,444

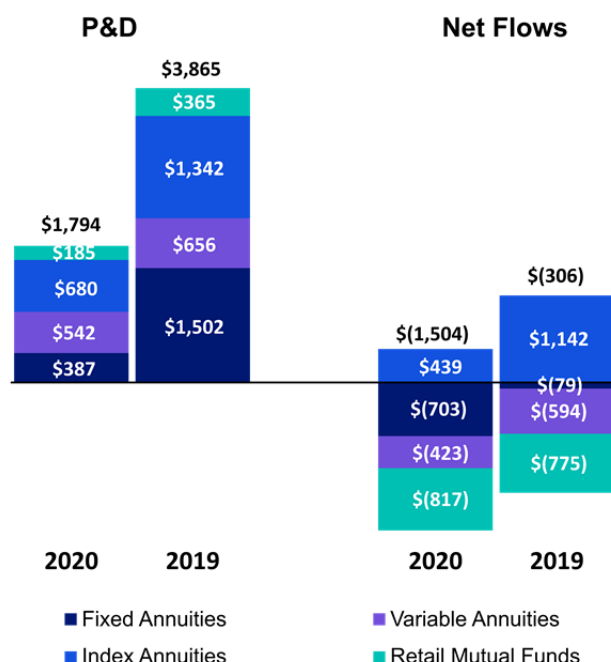
Individual Retirement annuities are typically subject to a four- to seven-year surrender charge period, depending on the product. For fixed annuities, the proportion of reserves subject to surrender charge at June 30, 2020 was flat compared to December 31, 2019. The slight increase in reserves with no surrender charge for variable and index annuities at June 30, 2020 compared to December 31, 2019 was principally due to normal aging of business.

A discussion of the significant variances in premiums and deposits and net flows for each product line follows:

Individual Retirement Premiums and Deposits (P&D) and Net Flows

Three Months Ended June 30,

(in millions)



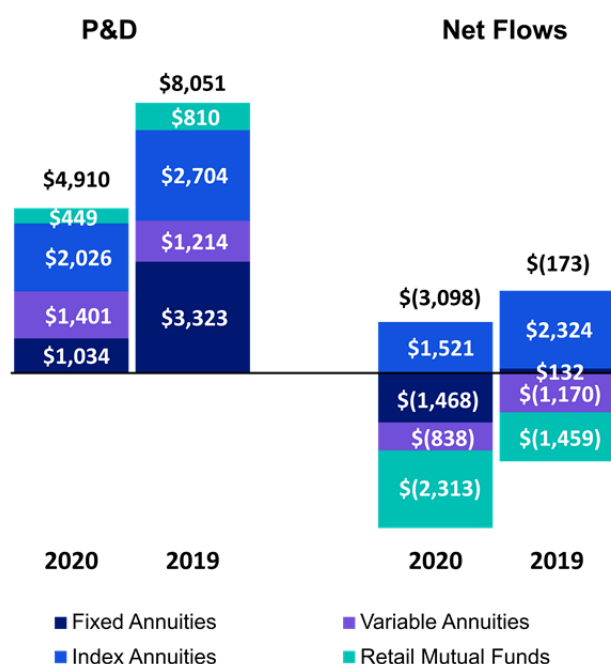
Quarterly 2020 and 2019 Comparison

- Fixed Annuities** premiums and deposits decreased primarily due to distribution channel disruptions related to COVID-19 and a decline in interest rates. Net flows were negative primarily due to lower deposits partially offset by lower surrenders.
- Variable and Index Annuities** premiums and deposits decreased primarily due to distribution channel disruptions related to COVID-19. Variable annuity net flows remained negative but improved primarily due to lower surrenders. Index annuity net flows decreased primarily due to lower sales and higher surrenders.
- Retail Mutual Funds** premiums and deposits decreased due to continued negative industry trends in U.S. actively managed equity funds and underperformance within our largest fund. Net flows remained negative reflecting lower deposits partially offset by lower surrenders and withdrawals.

Individual Retirement Premiums and Deposits (P&D) and Net Flows

Six Months Ended June 30,

(in millions)



Year-to-Date 2020 and 2019 Comparison

- Fixed Annuities** premiums and deposits decreased primarily due to distribution channel disruptions related to COVID-19 and a decline in interest rates. Net flows were negative primarily due to lower premiums and deposits partially offset by lower surrenders, compared to positive net flows in the six-month period ended June 30, 2019.
- Variable and Index Annuities** premiums and deposits decreased primarily due to a decrease in index annuity sales due to distribution channel disruptions related to COVID-19 partially offset by higher variable annuity sales. Variable annuity net flows remained negative but improved primarily due to increase in sales and lower surrenders. Index annuity net flows decreased primarily due to lower sales and higher surrenders.
- Retail Mutual Funds** premiums and deposits decreased due to continued negative industry trends in U.S. actively managed equity funds and underperformance within our largest fund. Net flows remained negative and deteriorated reflecting lower deposits and higher surrenders.

GROUP RETIREMENT RESULTS

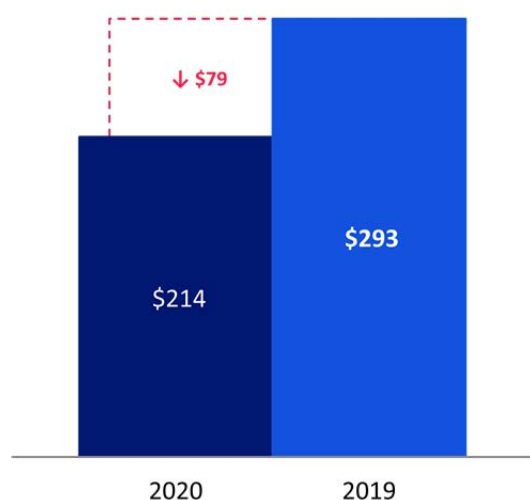
	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended		
	June 30,		Percentage		June 30,		Percentage
(in millions)	2020	2019	Change		2020	2019	Change
Revenues:							
Premiums	\$ 3	\$ 5	(40)%	\$ 9	\$ 9	- %	
Policy fees	100	106	(6)	209	206	1	
Net investment income	541	618	(12)	1,058	1,159	(9)	
Advisory fee and other income	68	61	11	130	125	4	
Benefits and expenses:							
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred	14	17	(18)	47	27	74	
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	279	285	(2)	560	567	(1)	
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	4	22	(82)	39	34	15	
Non deferrable insurance commissions	28	27	4	56	55	2	
Advisory fee expenses	30	24	25	54	47	15	
General operating expenses	132	111	19	271	222	22	
Interest expense	11	11	-	22	22	-	
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 214	\$ 293	(27)%	\$ 357	\$ 525	(32)%	
Base net investment spread:							
Base yield	4.27 %	4.60 %	(33)bps	4.33 %	4.59 %	(26)bps	
Cost of funds	2.64	2.72	(8)	2.66	2.74	(8)	
Base net investment spread	1.63 %	1.88 %	(25)bps	1.67 %	1.85 %	(18)bps	

Business and Financial Highlights

Group Retirement is focused on implementing initiatives to grow its business. However, external factors, including increased competition and the consolidation of healthcare providers and other employers in target markets, continue to impact Group Retirement's customer retention. Premiums and deposits decreased in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 compared to the same periods in 2019. Net flows remained negative and slightly deteriorated in the three-month period ended June 30, 2020 compared to the same period in the prior year primarily due to lower premiums and deposits partially offset by lower surrenders. Net flows remained negative but improved in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020 compared to the same period in the prior year primarily due to lower surrenders partially offset by lower deposits.

Adjusted pre-tax income decreased in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 compared to the same periods in the prior year primarily due to lower investment returns in our alternative investment portfolio including lower private equity returns due to prior year gains from a private equity initial public offering, lower gains on securities for which the fair value option was elected, lower gains on base net investment spread primarily due to lower reinvestment yields, and higher general operating expenses. Partially offsetting these decreases was higher yield enhancement income.

Group Retirement Adjusted Pre-Tax Income
Three Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



Quarterly 2020 and 2019 Comparison

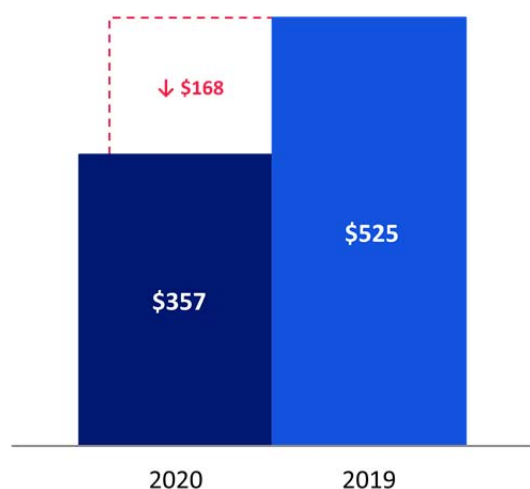
Adjusted pre-tax income decreased primarily due to:

- lower net investment income, primarily due to lower net investment returns in our alternative investment portfolio including lower private equity returns due to prior year gains from a private equity initial public offering, lower gains on securities for which the fair value option was elected, and lower gains on calls partially offset by higher yield enhancement income;
- higher general operating expenses primarily due to increased legal expenses; and
- decrease in base net investment spread primarily due to lower reinvestment yields and lower accretion partially offset by higher average invested assets.

Partially offsetting these decreases were:

lower variable annuity DAC amortization and reserves due to stronger equity market performance.

Group Retirement Adjusted Pre-Tax Income
Six Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



Year-to-Date 2020 and 2019 Comparison

Adjusted pre-tax income decreased primarily due to:

- lower net investment income, primarily from lower gains on securities for which the fair value option was elected, lower net investment returns in our alternative investment portfolio driven by lower private equity returns due to prior year gains from a private equity initial public offering and lower hedge fund returns due to widening spreads partially offset by higher yield enhancement income;
- higher general operating expenses primarily due to increased legal expenses;
- higher variable annuity DAC amortization and reserves due to weaker equity market performance; and
- decrease in base net investment spread primarily due to lower reinvestment yields and lower accretion partially offset by higher average invested assets and lower interest credited.

GROUP RETIREMENT GAAP PREMIUMS, PREMIUMS AND DEPOSITS, SURRENDERS AND NET FLOWS

For Group Retirement, premiums primarily represent amounts received on life-contingent payout annuities. Premiums in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020, which primarily represents immediate annuities, remained flat compared to the same periods in the prior year. Overall, premiums are not a significant driver of the Group Retirement results.

Premiums and deposits is a non-GAAP financial measure that includes, in addition to direct and assumed premiums, deposits received on investment-type annuity contracts, FHLB funding agreements and mutual funds under administration.

Net flows for annuity products included in Group Retirement represent premiums and deposits less death, surrender and other withdrawal benefits. Net flows for mutual funds represent deposits less withdrawals.

The following table presents a reconciliation of Group Retirement GAAP premiums to premiums and deposits:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
(in millions)	2020	2019	2020	2019
Premiums	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 9	\$ 9
Deposits	1,667	2,042	3,516	4,101
Premiums and deposits	\$ 1,670	\$ 2,047	\$ 3,525	\$ 4,110

The following table presents Group Retirement surrenders as a percentage of average reserves and mutual funds under administration:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Surrenders as a percentage of average reserves and mutual funds	7.3 %	8.4 %	8.2 %	10.2 %

The following table presents reserves for Group Retirement annuities by surrender charge category:

(in millions)	June 30, 2020 ^(a)	December 31, 2019 ^(a)
No surrender charge ^(b)	\$ 70,752	\$ 71,912
Greater than 0% - 2%	472	1,140
Greater than 2% - 4%	607	672
Greater than 4%	6,088	6,038
Non-surrenderable	615	614
Total reserves	\$ 78,534	\$ 80,376

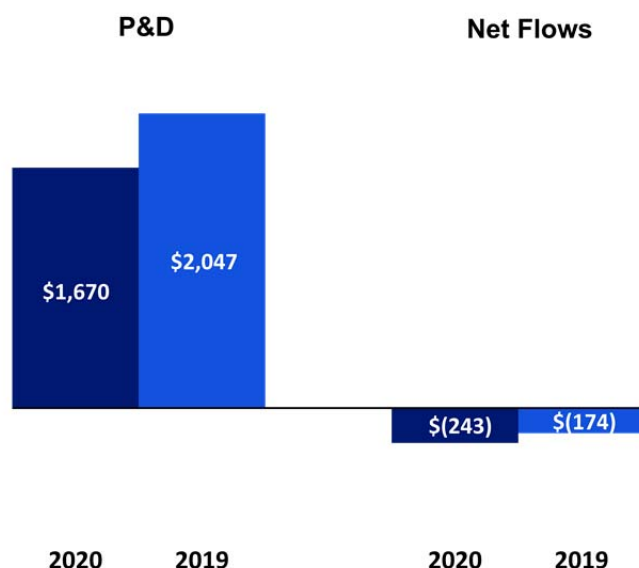
(a) Excludes mutual fund assets under administration of \$21 billion and \$21.7 billion at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

(b) Group Retirement amounts in this category include general account reserves of approximately \$6.2 billion at both June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, which are subject to 20 percent annual withdrawal limitations at the participant level and general account reserves of \$5.5 billion and \$5.4 billion at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively, which are subject to 20 percent annual withdrawal limitations at the plan level.

Group Retirement annuity deposits are typically subject to a five- to seven-year surrender charge period, depending on the product. At June 30, 2020, Group Retirement annuity reserves decreased compared to December 31, 2019 primarily due to weaker equity market performance. The surrender rate in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 decreased compared to the same periods in the prior year due to lower individual surrenders. For the six- month period ended June 30, 2020, additional decreases include fewer large plan surrenders compared to the same period in the prior year. At June 30, 2020, Group Retirement annuity reserves with no or low surrender charges decreased compared to December 31, 2019 primarily due to lower equity markets and normal aging of the business.

A discussion of the significant variances in premiums and deposits and net flows follows:

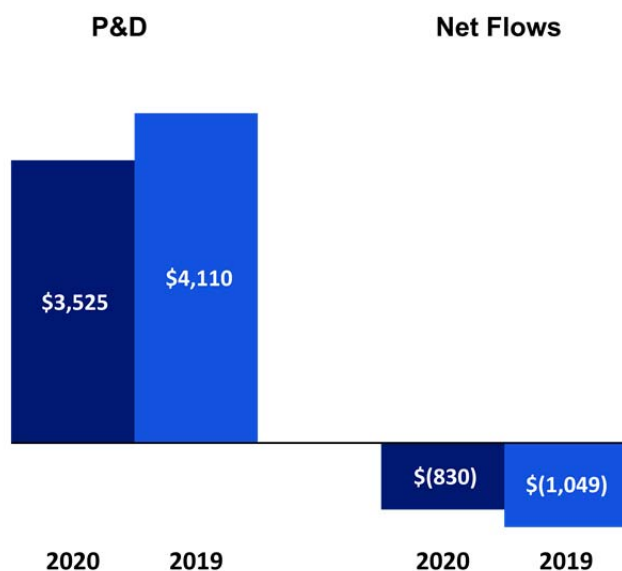
Group Retirement Premiums and Deposits and Net Flows
Three Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



Quarterly 2020 and 2019 Comparison

Net flows decreased primarily due to decreased deposits partially offset by lower surrenders. External factors including consolidation of healthcare providers and other employers in target markets, along with shorter term impacts from market conditions related to COVID-19, also contributed to the decrease.

Group Retirement Premiums and Deposits and Net Flows
Six Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



Year-to-Date 2020 and 2019 Comparison

Net flows remained negative but improved primarily due to lower surrenders partially offset by decreased deposits. There were approximately \$324 million of large plan related surrenders in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020 compared to approximately \$566 million of large plan surrenders for the same period in the prior year. External factors including consolidation of healthcare providers and other employers in target markets, along with shorter term impacts from market conditions related to COVID-19, also contributed to the decrease.

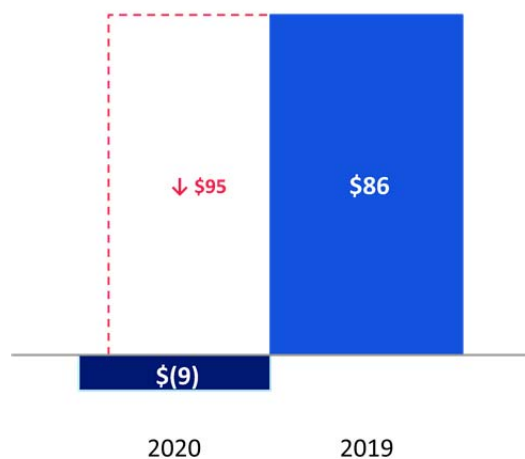
LIFE INSURANCE RESULTS

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended		
	June 30,			Percentage	June 30,		Percentage
(in millions)	2020	2019		Change	2020	2019	Change
Revenues:							
Premiums	\$ 447	\$ 425		5 %	\$ 866	\$ 820	6 %
Policy fees	375	381		(2)	745	754	(1)
Net investment income	280	335		(16)	571	626	(9)
Other income	11	13		(15)	22	27	(19)
Benefits and expenses:							
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred	788	731		8	1,497	1,369	9
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	92	92		-	184	184	-
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	60	58		3	121	125	(3)
Non deferrable insurance commissions	28	28		-	55	40	38
General operating expenses	148	153		(3)	288	294	(2)
Interest expense	6	6		-	13	13	-
Adjusted pre-tax income (loss)	\$ (9)	\$ 86		NM%	\$ 46	\$ 202	(77)%

Business and Financial Highlights

Life Insurance is focused on selling profitable new products through strategic channels to enhance future returns. Adjusted pre-tax income decreased in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 compared to the same periods in the prior year primarily due to higher mortality and lower net investment income partially offset by prior year unfavorable reinsurance valuation allowance.

Life Insurance Adjusted Pre-Tax Income
Three Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



Quarterly 2020 and 2019 Comparison

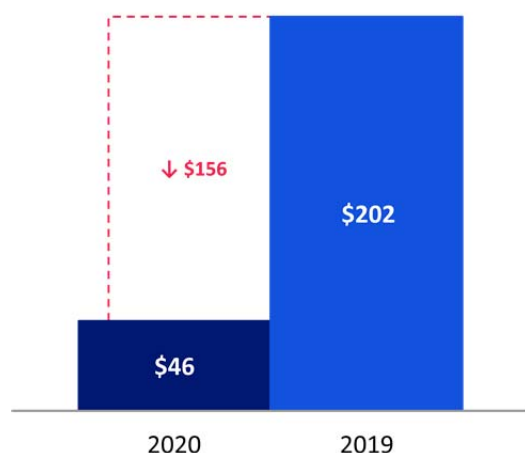
Adjusted pre-tax income decreased primarily due to:

- lower net investment income, primarily due to lower investment returns in the alternative investment portfolio driven by prior year gains from a private equity initial public offering and lower gains on calls; and
- adverse mortality experience.

Partially offsetting these decreases were:

- prior year reinsurance valuation allowance.

Life Insurance Adjusted Pre-Tax Income
Six Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



Year-to-Date 2020 and 2019 Comparison

Adjusted pre-tax income decreased primarily due to:

- higher mortality; and
- lower net investment income, primarily from lower gains on the alternative investment portfolio driven by lower private equity returns due to prior year gains from a private equity initial public offering, lower hedge fund returns and lower gains on calls.

Partially offsetting these decreases were:

- prior year unfavorable reinsurance valuation allowance.

LIFE INSURANCE GAAP PREMIUMS AND PREMIUMS AND DEPOSITS

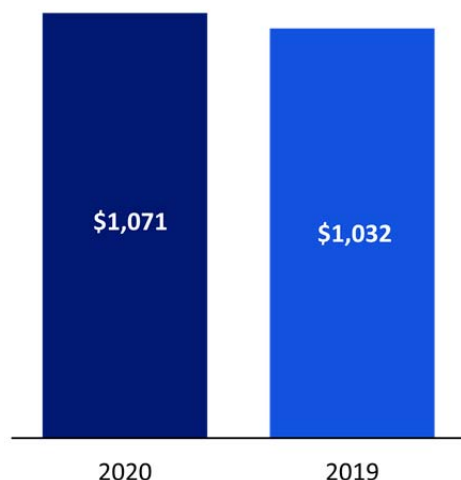
Premiums for Life Insurance represent amounts received on traditional life insurance policies, primarily term life and international life and health. Premiums, excluding the effect of foreign exchange, increased in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 compared to the same periods in the prior year. Premiums and deposits for Life Insurance is a non-GAAP financial measure that includes direct and assumed premiums as well as deposits received on universal life insurance.

The following table presents a reconciliation of Life Insurance GAAP premiums to premiums and deposits:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Premiums	\$ 447	\$ 425	\$ 866	\$ 820
Deposits	420	413	822	819
Other	204	194	398	388
Premiums and deposits	\$ 1,071	\$ 1,032	\$ 2,086	\$ 2,027

A discussion of the significant variances in premiums and deposits follows:

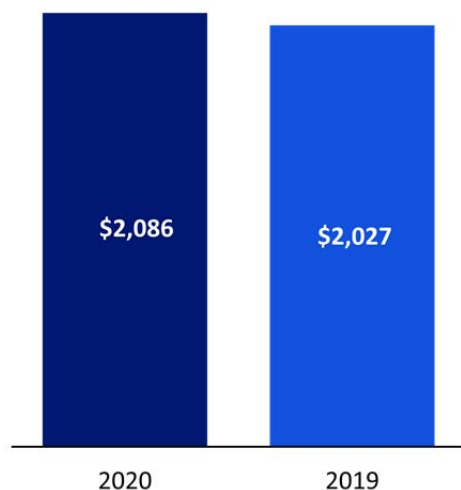
Life Insurance Premiums and Deposits
Three Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



Quarterly 2020 and 2019 Comparison

Premiums and deposits, excluding the effect of foreign exchange, increased primarily due to growth in international life and group premiums.

Life Insurance Premiums and Deposits
Six Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



Year-to-Date 2020 and 2019 Comparison

Premiums and deposits, excluding the effect of foreign exchange, increased primarily due to growth in international life and group premiums.

INSTITUTIONAL MARKETS RESULTS

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended		
	June 30,			June 30,			
(in millions)	2020	2019	Percentage Change	2020	2019	Percentage Change	
Revenues:							
Premiums	\$ 1,089	\$ 152	NM%	\$ 1,846	\$ 971	90 %	
Policy fees	40	43	(7)	80	84	(5)	
Net investment income	262	223	17	482	434	11	
Benefits and expenses:							
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred	1,155	222	420	1,995	1,109	80	
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	80	87	(8)	160	176	(9)	
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	1	1	-	2	2	-	
Non deferrable insurance commissions	7	7	-	14	15	(7)	
General operating expenses	19	16	19	35	31	13	
Interest expense	3	3	-	6	6	-	
Adjusted pre-tax income	\$ 126	\$ 82	54 %	\$ 196	\$ 150	31 %	

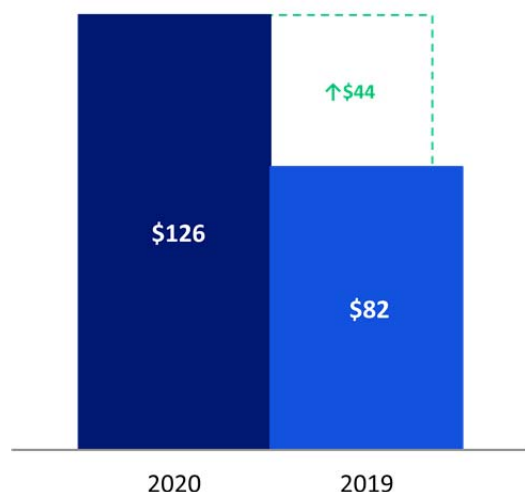
Business and Financial Highlights

Institutional Markets continued to opportunistically grow its portfolio, which partially drove the increase in net investment income including higher yield enhancement income. Product distribution continues to be strong and the business is focused on maintaining pricing discipline.

Institutional Markets Adjusted Pre-Tax Income

Three Months Ended June 30,

(in millions)



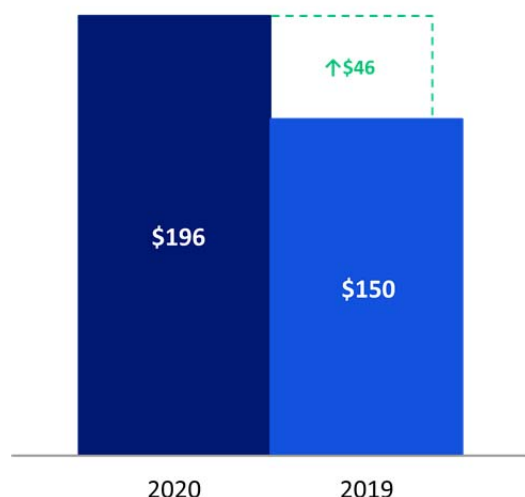
Quarterly 2020 and 2019 Comparison

Increases in premiums and policyholder benefits were primarily due to pension risk transfer business written in 2020 compared to 2019.

Adjusted pre-tax income increased primarily due to:

- higher net investment income from higher yield enhancement income partially offset by lower alternative investment returns including prior year gains from a private equity initial public offering; and
- decrease in interest crediting resulting from impact of low interest rates on floating-rate GICs and related hedging.

Institutional Markets Adjusted Pre-Tax Income
Six Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



Year-to-Date 2020 and 2019 Comparison

Increases in premiums and policyholder benefits were primarily due to pension risk transfer business written in 2020 compared to 2019.

Adjusted pre-tax income increased primarily due to:

- higher net investment income from a higher level of yield enhancement income and growth in reserves partially offset by lower alternative investment returns including prior year gains from a private equity initial public offering;
- decrease in interest crediting results from impact of lower interest rates on floating-rate GICs and related hedging; and
- favorable mortality experience.

INSTITUTIONAL MARKETS GAAP PREMIUMS AND PREMIUMS AND DEPOSITS

Premiums for Institutional Markets primarily represent amounts received on pension risk transfer or structured settlement annuities with life contingencies. Premiums increased in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 compared to the same periods in the prior year primarily driven by the pension risk transfer business (direct and assumed reinsurance) written in 2020.

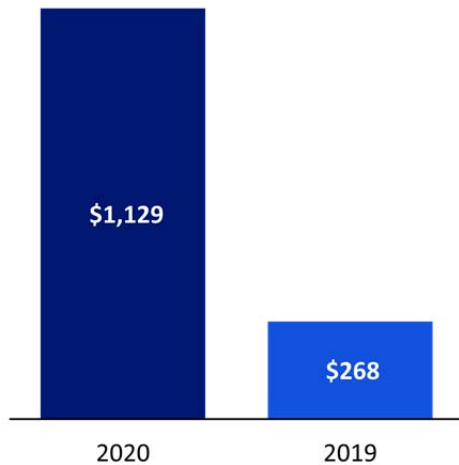
Premiums and deposits for Institutional Markets is a non-GAAP financial measure that includes direct premiums as well as deposits received on investment-type annuity contracts, including GICs. Deposits also include FHLB funding agreements.

The following table presents a reconciliation of Institutional Markets GAAP premiums to premiums and deposits:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Premiums	\$ 1,089	\$ 152	\$ 1,846	\$ 971
Deposits	33	108	185	394
Other	7	8	15	15
Premiums and deposits	\$ 1,129	\$ 268	\$ 2,046	\$ 1,380

A discussion of the significant variances in premiums and deposits follows:

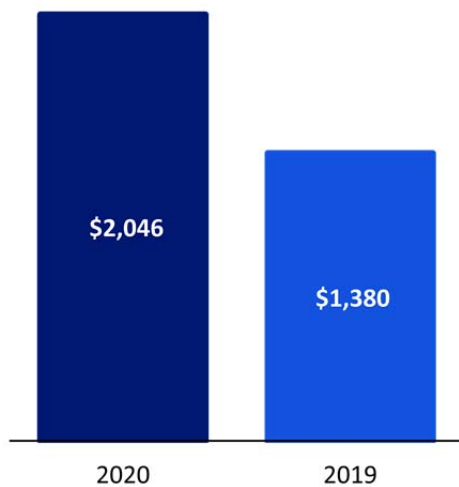
Institutional Markets Premiums and Deposits
Three Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



Quarterly 2020 and 2019 Comparison

Premiums and deposits increased due to higher pension risk transfer (direct and assumed reinsurance) sales partially offset by lower deposits on GICs.

Institutional Markets Premiums and Deposits
Six Months Ended June 30,
(in millions)



Year-to-Date 2020 and 2019 Comparison

Premiums and deposits increased due to higher pension risk transfer (direct and assumed reinsurance) sales partially offset by lower deposits on GICs.

Other Operations

Other Operations consists of income from assets held by AIG Parent and other corporate subsidiaries, general operating expenses not attributable to AIG reporting segments, certain compensation expenses attributable to Other Operations and reporting segments, amortization of value of distribution network acquired related to the Validus and Glatfelter acquisitions, and interest expense attributable to AIG long-term debt as well as debt associated with consolidated investment entities. Other Operations also includes Blackboard – a subsidiary focused on delivering commercial insurance solutions using digital technology, data analytics and automation. At the end of March 2020, Blackboard was placed into run-off.

OTHER OPERATIONS RESULTS

(in millions)	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30,	2019	Percentage	June 30,	2019	Percentage
	2020		Change	2020		Change
Revenues:						
Premiums	\$ 18	\$ 13	38 %	\$ 33	\$ 25	32 %
Net investment income:						
Interest and dividends - available for sale securities	(4)	30	NM	22	57	(61)
Interest and dividends - fair value option securities	6	(1)	NM	(2)	3	NM
Other investment income - consolidated investment entities	(40)	42	NM	54	95	(43)
Other investment income	17	36	(53)	33	55	(40)
Total net investment income	(21)	107	NM	107	210	(49)
Other income	18	24	(25)	37	48	(23)
Total adjusted revenues	15	144	(90)	177	283	(37)
Benefits, losses and expenses:						
Policyholder benefits and losses incurred	18	10	80	29	14	107
Acquisition expenses - amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	5	4	25	9	9	-
General operating expenses	222	225	(1)	502	439	14
Interest expense:						
Interest - corporate	269	264	2	528	524	1
Interest - other (primarily consolidated investment entities)*	60	56	7	119	99	20
Total interest expense	329	320	3	647	623	4
Total benefits, losses and expenses	574	559	3	1,187	1,085	9
Adjusted pre-tax loss before consolidation and eliminations	(559)	(415)	(35)	(1,010)	(802)	(26)
Consolidation, eliminations and other adjustments	49	(56)	NM	(35)	(126)	72
Adjusted pre-tax loss	\$ (510)	\$ (471)	(8) %	\$ (1,045)	\$ (928)	(13) %

Adjusted pre-tax income (loss) by activities:

Corporate (Parent and Service Companies):						
General operating expenses	\$ (194)	\$ (195)	1 %	\$ (438)	\$ (376)	(16)%
Interest expense	(269)	(264)	(2)	(528)	(524)	(1)
All other income (expense), net	(1)	62	NM	19	103	(82)
Total Corporate (Parent and Service Companies)	(464)	(397)	(17)	(947)	(797)	(19)
Consolidated investment portfolio	(81)	(1)	NM	(33)	21	NM
Blackboard	(14)	(17)	18	(30)	(26)	(15)
Consolidation, eliminations and other adjustments:						
Consolidation, eliminations and other adjustments - consolidated investment entities	63	(56)	NM	(41)	(148)	72
Consolidation, eliminations and other adjustments - other	(14)	-	NM	6	22	(73)
Total consolidation, eliminations and other adjustments	49	(56)	NM	(35)	(126)	72
Adjusted pre-tax loss	\$ (510)	\$ (471)	(8)%	\$ (1,045)	\$ (928)	(13)%

* Interest expense-other primarily represents interest expense on consolidated investment entities of \$41 million and \$43 million in the three-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and \$87 million and \$74 million in the six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and costs of derivatives used to economically hedge foreign denominated debt of \$9 million and \$10 million in the three-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and \$21 million and \$19 million in the six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

QUARTERLY 2020 AND 2019 COMPARISON

Adjusted pre-tax loss increased primarily due to:

- lower net investment income associated with consolidated investment entities.

YEAR-TO-DATE 2020 AND 2019 COMPARISON

Adjusted pre-tax loss increased primarily due to:

- lower net investment income associated with consolidated investment entities.
- higher corporate general operating expenses due to higher employee related costs and professional fees; and
- higher interest expenses driven by debt associated with consolidated investment entities.

Legacy Portfolio

Legacy Portfolio represents exited or discontinued product lines, policy forms or distribution channels. On June 2, 2020, we completed the sale of a controlling interest in Fortitude Holdings, which from February 2018 through the sale date was included in our Legacy Portfolio results.

- **Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines** – Reserves consist of certain structured settlements, pension risk transfer annuities and single premium immediate annuities written prior to April 2012. Also includes exposures to whole life, long-term care and exited accident & health product lines. As of June 30, 2020, we have established reinsurance assets associated with the ceded reserves and the corresponding funds withheld liability.
- **Legacy General Insurance Run-Off Lines** – Reserves consist of excess workers' compensation, environmental exposures and exposures to other products within General Insurance that are no longer actively marketed. Also includes the remaining reserves in Eaglestone Reinsurance Company. As of June 30, 2020, we have established reinsurance assets associated with the ceded reserves and the corresponding funds withheld liability.
- **Legacy Investments** – Includes investment classes that we have placed into run-off including holdings in direct investments as well as investments in global capital markets and global real estate.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

For Legacy insurance lines, securing the interests of our policyholders and insureds is paramount. We have considered and continue to evaluate the following strategies for these lines:

- Third-party and affiliated reinsurance and retrocessions to improve capital efficiency.
- Commutations of assumed reinsurance and direct policy buy-backs.
- Enhanced insured policyholder options and claims resolution strategies.
- Enhanced asset liability management and expense management.

For Legacy investments, our business strategy is to maximize liquidity to AIG Parent and minimize book value impairments while sourcing for our insurance companies attractive assets for their portfolios.

SALE OF FORTITUDE HOLDINGS

On June 2, 2020, we completed the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale. AIG established Fortitude Re, a wholly owned subsidiary of Fortitude Holdings, in 2018 in a series of reinsurance transactions related to AIG's Legacy Portfolio. As of June 30, 2020, approximately \$30.5 billion of reserves from AIG's Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines and approximately \$4.1 billion of reserves from AIG's Legacy General Insurance Run-Off Lines, related to business written by multiple wholly-owned AIG subsidiaries had been ceded to Fortitude Re under these reinsurance transactions. As of closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, these reinsurance transactions are no longer considered affiliated transactions and Fortitude Re is the reinsurer of the majority of AIG's Legacy Portfolio. As these reinsurance transactions are structured as modified coinsurance and loss portfolio transfers with funds withheld, following the closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, AIG continues to reflect the invested assets, which consist mostly of available for sale securities, supporting Fortitude Re's obligations, in AIG's financial statements.

AIG sold a 19.9 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings to TCG, an affiliate of Carlyle, in the 2018 Fortitude Sale. As a result of completion of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, Carlyle FRL purchased from AIG a 51.6 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings and T&D purchased from AIG a 25 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings; AIG retained a 3.5 percent ownership interest in Fortitude Holdings and one seat on its Board of Managers. The \$2.2 billion of proceeds received by AIG at closing include (i) the \$1.8 billion under the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, which is subject to a post-closing purchase price adjustment pursuant to which AIG will pay Fortitude Re for certain adverse development in property casualty related reserves, based on an agreed methodology, that may occur on or prior to December 31, 2023, up to a maximum payment of \$500 million; and (ii) a \$383 million purchase price adjustment from Carlyle FRL and T&D, corresponding to their respective portions of a proposed \$500 million non-pro rata distribution from Fortitude Holdings that was not received by AIG prior to the closing.

AIG recorded a total after-tax reduction to total AIG shareholders' equity of \$4.3 billion related to the sale of the majority interest in and deconsolidation of Fortitude Holdings. The impact to equity is primarily due to a \$6.7 billion after-tax loss partially offset by a \$2.4 billion increase in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) due to the release of shadow adjustments primarily related to future policy benefits. The \$6.7 billion after-tax loss is comprised of (i) a \$2.7 billion loss related to the write-off of prepaid insurance assets and DAC upon deconsolidation of Fortitude Holdings and (ii) \$4.0 billion related to the loss on the sale primarily as a result of increases in Fortitude Holdings' equity principally related to mark to market movements since the December 31, 2018 date as of which Fortitude Holdings' equity was calculated for purposes of the purchase price determination.

In connection with the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, AIG, Fortitude Holdings, and TCG have agreed that, effective as of the closing, (i) AIG's investment commitment targets under the 2018 Fortitude Sale (whereby AIG had agreed to invest certain amounts into various Carlyle strategies and to make certain minimum investment management fee payments by November 2021) have been assumed by Fortitude Holdings and AIG has been released therefrom, (ii) the purchase price adjustment that AIG had agreed to provide TCG in the 2018 Fortitude Sale (whereby AIG had agreed to reimburse TCG for adverse development in property casualty related reserves, based on an agreed methodology, that may occur on or prior to December 31, 2023, up to the value of TCG's investment in Fortitude Holdings) has been terminated, and (iii) TCG remains obligated to pay AIG \$115 million of deferred consideration upon settlement of the post-closing purchase price adjustment referred to above. This latter amount is composed of \$95 million of deferred consideration contemplated as part of the 2018 Fortitude Sale, together with \$19.9 million in respect of TCG's 19.9 percent share of the unpaid portion of the \$500 million non-pro rata dividend to be paid to AIG under the 2018 Fortitude Sale (TCG paid \$79.6 million to AIG on May 26, 2020). In addition, the 2018 Capital Maintenance Agreement between AIG and Fortitude Re and the letters of credit issued in support of Fortitude Re and subject to reimbursement by AIG in the event of a drawdown were terminated as of the closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale. Upon closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, AIG entered into a transition services agreement with Fortitude Holdings for the provision of transition services for a period after closing, and letter of credit agreements with certain financial institutions, which issued letters of credit in support of certain General Insurance subsidiaries that have reinsurance agreements in place with Fortitude Re in the amount of \$600 million. These letters of credit are subject to reimbursement by AIG in the event of a drawdown by these insurance subsidiaries.

Following closing, AIG contributed \$700 million of the proceeds of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale to certain of its General Insurance subsidiaries and \$135 million of the proceeds of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale to certain of its Life and Retirement subsidiaries.

Legacy results include the impact of Fortitude Re through the date of deconsolidation on June 2, 2020, representing two and five months of operational results, respectively, for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 subsequent to deconsolidation.

For further discussion on the sale of Fortitude Holdings see Note 7 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

LEGACY PORTFOLIO RESULTS

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended		
	June 30,		Percentage	June 30,		Percentage	
(in millions)	2020	2019	Change	2020	2019	Change	
Revenues:							
Premiums	\$ 76	\$ 127	(40)%	\$ 200	\$ 245	(18)%	
Policy fees	29	32	(9)	58	62	(6)	
Net investment income	631	603	5	758	1,178	(36)	
Other income (loss)	(17)	(22)	23	(33)	(39)	15	
Total adjusted revenues	719	740	(3)	983	1,446	(32)	
Benefits, losses and expenses:							
Policyholder benefits and losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred	341	474	(28)	848	906	(6)	
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	45	54	(17)	96	108	(11)	
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	11	14	(21)	29	32	(9)	
General operating and other expenses	61	74	(18)	113	159	(29)	
Interest expense	4	5	(20)	8	10	(20)	
Total benefits, losses and expenses	462	621	(26)	1,094	1,215	(10)	
Adjusted pre-tax income (loss)	\$ 257	\$ 119	116 %	\$ (111)	\$ 231	NM%	
Adjusted pre-tax income (loss) by type:							
General Insurance Run-Off Lines	\$ 10	\$ 43	(77)%	\$ 46	\$ 58	(21)%	
Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines	13	38	(66)	(120)	125	NM	
Legacy Investments	234	38	NM	(37)	48	NM	
Adjusted pre-tax income (loss)	\$ 257	\$ 119	116 %	\$ (111)	\$ 231	NM%	

(in millions)	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Selected Balance Sheet Data		
Legacy Investments, net of related debt	\$ 1,021	\$ 2,002
Legacy General Insurance run-off reserves	1,403	5,409
Legacy Life and Retirement run-off reserves	7,739	38,728

Business and Financial Highlights

Legacy insurance lines, including those ceded to Fortitude Re, continue to run-off as anticipated for Legacy General Insurance and Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines. Legacy investments have been reduced significantly over the last several years declining from \$6.7 billion at December 31, 2016 to \$1.0 billion at June 30, 2020. The remaining Legacy investments primarily include structured credit junior notes for which we have elected the fair value option and real estate investments.

Legacy Portfolio Adjusted Pre-Tax Income

Three Months Ended June 30,

(in millions)



Quarterly 2020 and 2019 Comparison

Adjusted pre-tax income increased due to:

- Increase in Legacy Investment earnings due to higher gains on fair value option portfolios.

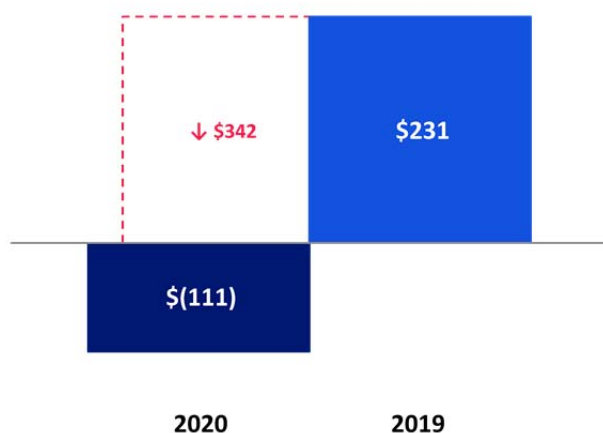
This increase was partially offset by:

- Lower Legacy General Insurance earnings due to a decrease in favorable prior year development; and
- Lower Legacy Life and Retirement earnings due to lower net investment income, primarily from lower returns from private equity funds and unfavorable mortality experience.

Legacy Portfolio Adjusted Pre-Tax Income

Six Months Ended June 30,

(in millions)



Year-to-Date 2020 and 2019 Comparison

Legacy Portfolio recorded an adjusted pre-tax loss in the six months ended June 30, 2020 compared to income in the prior-year period due to:

- Lower Legacy Life and Retirement earnings due to lower net investment income, primarily from lower returns from hedge funds and unfavorable mortality experience.
- Lower Legacy Investment earnings due to losses on fair value option portfolios compared to gains in the same period in the prior year; and
- Lower Legacy General Insurance earnings due to a decrease in favorable prior year development.

Investments

OVERVIEW

Our investment strategies are tailored to the specific business needs of each operating unit by targeting an asset allocation mix that provides diversification from an asset class, sector, issuer, and geographic perspective. The primary objectives are generation of investment income, preservation of capital, liquidity management and growth of surplus. The majority of assets backing our insurance liabilities consist of fixed maturity securities.

The impact of COVID-19 is evolving rapidly and will depend upon the scope, severity and duration of the crisis as well as the actions taken by governments, legislative bodies or regulators and other third parties in response, all of which are continuing to evolve and are subject to continuing uncertainty. Adverse changes and developments affecting the global economy, including a significant global economic slowdown, and increased financial market volatility have had near-term and long-term negative effects on our overall investment portfolio. Within our diversified investment portfolio, there has been exposures to certain segments of the economy significantly affected by the crisis, which has resulted in the recognition of credit losses and increases in our allowance for credit losses, and further recognition of credit losses and increases in our allowances for credit losses could result if businesses remain closed (or are closed again due to a second wave of infections) and the impact of the crisis on the global economy worsens.

INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS IN THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

- A drop in interest rates was partially offset by a widening of credit spreads that resulted in a net unrealized gain movement in our investment portfolio. Net unrealized gains in our available for sale portfolio increased to approximately \$21.4 billion as of June 30, 2020 from approximately \$17.9 billion as of December 31, 2019.
- We continued to make investments in structured securities and other fixed maturity securities with favorable risk compared to return characteristics to improve yields and increase net investment income.
- We experienced lower investment returns due to losses in our alternative investments and fair value option equity security holdings due to significant volatility and declines in equity markets in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020, and lower income from fixed maturity securities for which the fair value option was elected due to a widening of credit spreads in the current period. This compares to the same period in the prior year where we experienced gains in our alternative investments, which included income from an initial public offering of a holding in the private equity portfolio, and gains on fair value options equity security holdings as a result of robust equity market returns, and higher gains in our fixed maturities securities portfolio for which we elected the fair value option due to a drop in rates and narrowing credit spreads.
- Blended investment yields on new investments were lower than blended rates on investments that were sold, matured or called.
- Implemented (CECL) Current Expected Credit Losses, the new credit loss accounting standard, in the first quarter of 2020.

Investment Strategies

Investment strategies are assessed at the business segment level and involve considerations that include local and general market conditions, duration and cash flow management, risk appetite and volatility constraints, rating agency and regulatory capital considerations, and tax and legal investment limitations.

Some of our key investment strategies are as follows:

- Our fundamental strategy across the portfolios is to seek investments with similar characteristics to the associated insurance liabilities to the extent practicable. AIG embeds Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations in its fundamental investment analysis of the companies or projects we invest in to ensure that they have sustainable earnings over the full term of our investment. AIG considers internal and external factors and evaluates changes in consumer behavior, industry trends related to ESG factors as well as the ability of the management of companies to respond appropriately to these changes in order to maintain their competitive advantage.
- We seek to originate investments that offer enhanced yield through illiquidity premiums, such as private placements and commercial mortgage loans, which also add portfolio diversification. These assets typically afford credit protections through covenants, ability to customize structures that meet our insurance liability needs, and deeper due diligence given information access.

- Given our global presence, we have access to assets that provide diversification from local markets. To the extent we purchase these investments, we generally hedge the currency risk using derivatives, which could provide opportunities to earn higher risk adjusted returns compared to assets in the functional currency.
- AIG Parent, included in Other Operations, actively manages its assets and liabilities in terms of products, counterparties and duration. AIG Parent's liquidity sources are held primarily in the form of cash, short-term investments and publicly traded, investment grade rated fixed maturity securities that can be readily monetized through sales or repurchase agreements. These securities allow us to diversify sources of liquidity while reducing the cost of maintaining sufficient liquidity.
- Within the U.S., the Life and Retirement and General Insurance investments are generally split between reserve backing and surplus portfolios.
 - Insurance reserves are backed by mainly investment grade fixed maturity securities that meet our duration, current risk-return, tax, liquidity, credit quality and diversification objectives. We assess asset classes based on their fundamental risk, including credit (public and private), commercial real estate and residential real estate regardless of whether such investments are bonds, loans, or structured products.
 - Surplus investments seek to enhance portfolio returns and are generally comprised of a mix of fixed maturity investment grade and below investment grade securities and various alternative asset classes, including private equity, real estate equity, and hedge funds. Over the past few years, hedge fund investments have been reduced with more emphasis given to private equity, real estate and below investment grade credit.
- Outside of the U.S., fixed maturity securities held by insurance companies consist primarily of high-grade securities generally denominated in the currencies of the countries in which we operate.

Asset Liability Management

The investment strategy within the General Insurance companies focuses on growth of surplus, maintenance of sufficient liquidity for unanticipated insurance claims, and preservation of capital. General Insurance invests primarily in fixed maturity securities issued by corporations, municipalities and other governmental agencies; structured securities collateralized by, among other assets, residential and commercial real estate; and commercial mortgage loans. Fixed maturity securities of the General Insurance companies' North America operations have an average duration of 3.3 years. Fixed maturity securities of the General Insurance companies' international operations have an average duration of 4.3 years.

While invested assets backing reserves of the General Insurance companies are primarily invested in conventional liquid fixed maturity securities, we have continued to allocate to asset classes that offer higher yields through structural and illiquidity premiums, particularly in our North America operations. In addition, we continue to invest in both fixed rate and floating rate asset-backed investments to manage our exposure to potential changes in interest rates and inflation. We seek to diversify the portfolio across asset classes, sectors, and issuers to mitigate idiosyncratic portfolio risks.

In addition, a portion of the surplus of General Insurance is invested in a diversified portfolio of alternative investments that seek to balance liquidity, volatility and growth of surplus. There is a higher allocation to equity-oriented investments in General Insurance surplus relative to other AIG portfolios given the underlying inflation risks inherent in that business. Although these alternative investments are subject to periodic earnings fluctuations, they have historically achieved yields in excess of the fixed maturity portfolio yields and have provided added diversification to the broader portfolio.

The investment strategy of the Life and Retirement companies is to provide net investment income to back liabilities that result in stable distributable earnings and enhance portfolio value, subject to asset liability management, capital, and regulatory constraints.

The Life and Retirement companies use asset-liability management as a primary tool to monitor and manage risk in their businesses. The Life and Retirement companies maintain a diversified, high- to-medium quality portfolio of fixed maturity securities issued by corporations, municipalities and other governmental agencies; structured securities collateralized by, among other assets, residential and commercial real estate; and commercial mortgage loans that, to the extent practicable, match the duration characteristics of the liabilities. The investment portfolio of each product line is tailored to the specific characteristics of its insurance liabilities, and as a result, duration varies between distinct portfolios. The interest rate environment has a direct impact on the asset liability management profile of the businesses, and an extended low interest rate environment may result in a lengthening of liability durations from initial estimates, primarily due to lower lapses, which may require us to further extend the duration of the investment portfolio. A further lengthening of the portfolio will be assessed in the context of available market opportunities as longer duration markets may not provide similar diversification benefits as shorter duration markets.

Fixed maturity securities of the Life and Retirement companies' domestic operations have an average duration of 8.5 years. We seek to diversify the portfolio across asset classes, sectors, and issuers to mitigate idiosyncratic portfolio risks.

In addition, the Life and Retirement companies seek to enhance surplus portfolio returns through investments in a diversified portfolio of alternative investments. Although these alternative investments are subject to periodic earnings fluctuations, they have historically achieved yields in excess of the fixed maturity portfolio yields.

NAIC Designations of Fixed Maturity Securities

The Securities Valuation Office (SVO) of the NAIC evaluates the investments of U.S. insurers for statutory reporting purposes and assigns fixed maturity securities to one of six categories called 'NAIC Designations.' In general, NAIC Designations of '1' highest quality, or '2' high quality, include fixed maturity securities considered investment grade, while NAIC Designations of '3' through '6' generally include fixed maturity securities referred to as below investment grade. The NAIC has adopted revised rating methodologies for certain structured securities, including non-agency RMBS and CMBS, which are intended to enable a more precise assessment of the value of such structured securities and increase the accuracy in assessing expected losses to better determine the appropriate capital requirement for such structured securities. These methodologies result in an improved NAIC Designation for such securities compared to the rating typically assigned by the three major rating agencies. The following tables summarize the ratings distribution of AIG subsidiaries fixed maturity security portfolio by NAIC Designation, and the distribution by composite AIG credit rating, which is generally based on ratings of the three major rating agencies.

For a full description of the composite AIG credit ratings see — Credit Ratings.

The following table presents the fixed maturity security portfolio categorized by NAIC Designation, at fair value:

June 30, 2020

(in millions)

NAIC Designation	1	2	Total Investment Grade	3	4	5	6	Total Below Investment Grade	Total
Other fixed maturity securities	\$ 98,732	\$ 78,427	\$ 177,159	\$ 8,769	\$ 6,450	\$ 1,591	\$ 109	\$ 16,919	\$ 194,078
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized	63,279	3,827	67,106	311	62	123	2,246	2,742	69,848
Total*	\$ 162,011	\$ 82,254	\$ 244,265	\$ 9,080	\$ 6,512	\$ 1,714	\$ 2,355	\$ 19,661	\$ 263,926

* Excludes \$16 million of fixed maturity securities for which no NAIC Designation is available.

The following table presents the fixed maturity security portfolio categorized by composite AIG credit rating, at fair value:

June 30, 2020

(in millions)

Composite AIG Credit Rating	AAA/AA/A	BBB	Total Investment Grade	BB	B	CCC and Lower	Total Below Investment Grade	Total
Other fixed maturity securities	\$ 101,519	\$ 75,163	\$ 176,682	\$ 8,599	\$ 6,652	\$ 2,145	\$ 17,396	\$ 194,078
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized	53,561	4,215	57,776	727	349	10,996	12,072	69,848
Total*	\$ 155,080	\$ 79,378	\$ 234,458	\$ 9,326	\$ 7,001	\$ 13,141	\$ 29,468	\$ 263,926

* Excludes \$16 million of fixed maturity securities for which no NAIC Designation is available.

Credit Ratings

At June 30, 2020, approximately 89 percent of our fixed maturity securities were held by our domestic entities. Approximately 16 percent of these securities were rated AAA by one or more of the principal rating agencies, and approximately 12 percent were rated below investment grade or not rated. Our investment decision process relies primarily on internally generated fundamental analysis and internal risk ratings. Third-party rating services' ratings and opinions provide one source of independent perspective for consideration in the internal analysis.

Moody's Investors Service Inc. (Moody's), Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC, a subsidiary of S&P Global Inc. (S&P), or similar foreign rating services rate a significant portion of our foreign entities' fixed maturity securities portfolio. Rating services are not available for some foreign-issued securities. Our Credit Risk Management department closely reviews the credit quality of the foreign portfolio's non-rated fixed maturity securities. At June 30, 2020, approximately 25 percent of such investments were either rated AAA or, on the basis of our internal analysis, were equivalent from a credit standpoint to securities rated AAA, and approximately 5 percent were below investment grade or not rated. Approximately 29 percent of the foreign entities' fixed maturity securities portfolio is comprised of sovereign fixed maturity securities supporting policy liabilities in the country of issuance.

Composite AIG Credit Ratings

With respect to our fixed maturity securities, the credit ratings in the table below and in subsequent tables reflect: (i) a composite of the ratings of the three major rating agencies, or when agency ratings are not available, the rating assigned by the NAIC SVO (99 percent of total fixed maturity securities), or (ii) our equivalent internal ratings when these investments have not been rated by any of the major rating agencies or the NAIC. The “Non-rated” category in those tables consists of fixed maturity securities that have not been rated by any of the major rating agencies, the NAIC or us.

For a discussion of credit risks associated with Investments see Enterprise Risk Management.

The following table presents the composite AIG credit ratings of our fixed maturity securities calculated on the basis of their fair value:

	Available for Sale		Other		Total	
	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
<i>(in millions)</i>						
Rating:						
Other fixed maturity securities						
AAA	\$ 11,080	\$ 11,821	\$ 1,870	\$ 2,121	\$ 12,950	\$ 13,942
AA	32,828	31,141	42	-	32,870	31,141
A	55,688	49,437	11	11	55,699	49,448
BBB	75,162	75,598	-	-	75,162	75,598
Below investment grade	16,530	15,905	-	7	16,530	15,912
Non-rated	883	1,301	-	-	883	1,301
Total	\$ 192,171	\$ 185,203	\$ 1,923	\$ 2,139	\$ 194,094	\$ 187,342
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized						
AAA	\$ 30,989	\$ 29,419	\$ 381	\$ 365	\$ 31,370	\$ 29,784
AA	15,103	14,816	202	201	15,305	15,017
A	6,745	6,861	142	165	6,887	7,026
BBB	3,870	4,154	346	98	4,216	4,252
Below investment grade	9,578	10,575	2,209	3,630	11,787	14,205
Non-rated	49	58	234	84	283	142
Total	\$ 66,334	\$ 65,883	\$ 3,514	\$ 4,543	\$ 69,848	\$ 70,426
Total						
AAA	\$ 42,069	\$ 41,240	\$ 2,251	\$ 2,486	\$ 44,320	\$ 43,726
AA	47,931	45,957	244	201	48,175	46,158
A	62,433	56,298	153	176	62,586	56,474
BBB	79,032	79,752	346	98	79,378	79,850
Below investment grade	26,108	26,480	2,209	3,637	28,317	30,117
Non-rated	932	1,359	234	84	1,166	1,443
Total	\$ 258,505	\$ 251,086	\$ 5,437	\$ 6,682	\$ 263,942	\$ 257,768

Available-for-Sale Investments

The following table presents the fair value of our available-for-sale securities:

	Fair Value at June 30, 2020	Fair Value at December 31, 2019
<i>(in millions)</i>		
Bonds available for sale:		
U.S. government and government sponsored entities	\$ 4,802	\$ 5,380
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	15,996	15,318
Non-U.S. governments	14,608	14,869
Corporate debt	156,765	149,636
Mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized:		
RMBS	33,112	32,805
CMBS	14,999	14,430
CDO/ABS	18,223	18,648
Total mortgage-backed, asset-backed and collateralized	66,334	65,883
Total bonds available for sale*	\$ 258,505	\$ 251,086

* At June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the fair value of bonds available for sale held by us that were below investment grade or not rated totaled \$27.0 billion and \$27.8 billion, respectively.

The following table presents the fair value of our aggregate credit exposures to non-U.S. governments for our fixed maturity securities:

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
<i>(in millions)</i>		
Japan	\$ 1,628	\$ 1,651
Canada	909	989
France	852	1,013
United Kingdom	757	638
Germany	634	593
Indonesia	536	589
United Arab Emirates	489	494
Israel	477	399
Norway	391	410
Qatar	369	353
Other	7,566	7,740
Total	\$ 14,608	\$ 14,869

The following table presents the fair value of our aggregate European credit exposures by major sector for our fixed maturity securities:

(in millions)	June 30, 2020					December 31, 2019	
	Sovereign	Financial Institution	Non-Financial Corporates	Structured Products	Total	Total	Total
Euro-Zone countries:							
France	\$ 852	\$ 1,796	\$ 1,601	\$ -	\$ 4,249	\$	4,304
Germany	634	161	2,626	-	3,421		3,329
Netherlands	282	1,020	1,144	101	2,547		2,626
Ireland	44	131	424	1,360	1,959		2,132
Belgium	162	237	1,081	-	1,480		1,254
Spain	24	280	706	-	1,010		1,122
Luxembourg	91	239	347	-	677		381
Italy	2	104	364	-	470		482
Austria	159	3	-	-	162		164
Finland	79	43	39	-	161		192
Other Euro-Zone	476	69	233	-	778		826
Total Euro-Zone	\$ 2,805	\$ 4,083	\$ 8,565	\$ 1,461	\$ 16,914	\$	16,812
Remainder of Europe:							
United Kingdom	\$ 757	\$ 4,199	\$ 8,983	\$ 2,350	\$ 16,289	\$	15,798
Switzerland	35	1,090	652	-	1,777		1,879
Sweden	139	299	123	-	561		582
Norway	391	44	91	-	526		549
Russian Federation	186	38	197	-	421		425
Other - Remainder of Europe	61	32	116	-	209		262
Total - Remainder of Europe	\$ 1,569	\$ 5,702	\$ 10,162	\$ 2,350	\$ 19,783	\$	19,495
Total	\$ 4,374	\$ 9,785	\$ 18,727	\$ 3,811	\$ 36,697	\$	36,307

Investments in Municipal Bonds

At June 30, 2020, the U.S. municipal bond portfolio was composed primarily of essential service revenue bonds and high-quality tax-exempt bonds with 91 percent of the portfolio rated A or higher.

The following table presents the fair values of our available for sale U.S. municipal bond portfolio by state and municipal bond type:

(in millions)	June 30, 2020				December 31, 2019
	State General Obligation	Local General Obligation	Revenue	Total Fair Value	Total Fair Value
State:					
California	\$ 781	\$ 400	\$ 2,076	\$ 3,257	\$ 2,928
New York	8	365	2,801	3,174	3,059
Texas	98	533	905	1,536	1,512
Illinois	85	126	857	1,068	1,072
Massachusetts	457	-	333	790	745
Ohio	36	-	499	535	482
Georgia	108	71	291	470	459
Virginia	9	-	430	439	493
Washington	171	-	255	426	405
Florida	6	-	406	412	355
Pennsylvania	45	1	352	398	395
Washington, D.C.	12	-	319	331	316
Missouri	-	-	306	306	277
All other states ^(a)	356	287	2,211	2,854	2,820
Total^{(b)(c)}	\$ 2,172	\$ 1,783	\$ 12,041	\$ 15,996	\$ 15,318

(a) We did not have material credit exposure to the government of Puerto Rico.

(b) Excludes certain university and not-for-profit entities that issue their bonds in the corporate debt market. Includes industrial revenue bonds.

(c) Includes \$423 million of pre-refunded municipal bonds.

Investments in Corporate Debt Securities

The following table presents the industry categories of our available for sale corporate debt securities:

Industry Category	Fair Value at June 30, 2020	Fair Value at December 31, 2019
(in millions)		
Financial institutions:		
Money center/Global bank groups	\$ 10,368	\$ 10,701
Regional banks — other	674	659
Life insurance	3,065	3,166
Securities firms and other finance companies	263	334
Insurance non-life	6,339	5,492
Regional banks — North America	7,038	6,825
Other financial institutions	13,934	13,608
Utilities	21,576	19,424
Communications	10,788	9,939
Consumer noncyclical	22,493	19,997
Capital goods	7,910	8,006
Energy	12,056	13,379
Consumer cyclical	11,389	10,989
Basic	5,506	5,617
Other	23,366	21,500
Total*	\$ 156,765	\$ 149,636

* At June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively, approximately 90 and 89 percent of these investments were rated investment grade.

Our investments in the energy category, as a percentage of total investments in available-for-sale fixed maturities, were 4.7 percent and 5.3 percent at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. While the energy investments are primarily investment grade and are actively managed, the category continues to experience volatility that could adversely affect credit quality and fair value.

Investments in RMBS

The following table presents AIG's RMBS available for sale securities:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fair Value at June 30, 2020	Fair Value at December 31, 2019
Agency RMBS	\$ 16,866	\$ 15,721
Alt-A RMBS	7,673	8,484
Subprime RMBS	2,544	2,654
Prime non-agency	4,330	4,451
Other housing related	1,699	1,495
Total RMBS^{(a)(b)}	\$ 33,112	\$ 32,805

(a) Includes approximately \$8.0 billion and \$8.7 billion at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively, of certain RMBS that had experienced deterioration in credit quality since their origination. For additional discussion on Purchased Credit Impaired Securities see Note 5 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

(b) The weighted average expected life was five years at June 30, 2020 and six years at December 31 2019.

Our underwriting practices for investing in RMBS, other asset-backed securities (ABS) and CDOs take into consideration the quality of the originator, the manager, the servicer, security credit ratings, underlying characteristics of the mortgages, borrower characteristics, and the level of credit enhancement in the transaction.

Investments in CMBS

The following table presents our CMBS available for sale securities:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fair Value at June 30, 2020	Fair Value at December 31, 2019
CMBS (traditional)	\$ 11,779	\$ 11,250
Agency	2,198	2,051
Other	1,022	1,129
Total	\$ 14,999	\$ 14,430

The fair value of CMBS holdings remained stable during the second quarter of 2020. The majority of our investments in CMBS are in tranches that contain substantial protection features through collateral subordination. The majority of CMBS holdings are traditional conduit transactions, broadly diversified across property types and geographical areas.

Investments in ABS/CDOs

The following table presents our ABS/CDO available for sale securities by collateral type:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fair value at June 30, 2020	Fair value at December 31, 2019
Collateral Type:		
ABS	\$ 9,054	\$ 9,274
Bank loans (collateralized loan obligation)	9,137	9,330
Other	32	44
Total	\$ 18,223	\$ 18,648

Commercial Mortgage Loans

At June 30, 2020, we had direct commercial mortgage loan exposure of \$36.5 billion.

The following table presents the commercial mortgage loan exposure by location and class of loan based on amortized cost:

	Number of	Class						Percent of	
(dollars in millions)	Loans	Apartments	Offices	Retail	Industrial	Hotel	Others	Total	Total
June 30, 2020									
State:									
New York	103	\$ 2,550	\$ 5,159	\$ 463	\$ 375	\$ 98	\$ -	\$ 8,645	24 %
California	69	847	1,342	245	541	807	33	3,815	10
New Jersey	47	1,670	31	413	85	12	32	2,243	6
Texas	52	584	1,165	172	139	144	-	2,204	6
Florida	71	446	158	501	217	217	-	1,539	4
Massachusetts	12	538	230	546	25	-	-	1,339	4
Illinois	19	504	438	10	18	-	22	992	3
Washington, D.C.	14	512	297	-	-	17	-	826	2
Pennsylvania	21	80	17	520	46	25	-	688	2
Ohio	22	170	10	186	265	-	-	631	2
Other states	194	2,089	731	1,222	722	400	7	5,171	14
Foreign	90	4,274	1,218	935	1,145	529	341	8,442	23
Total*	714	\$ 14,264	\$ 10,796	\$ 5,213	\$ 3,578	\$ 2,249	\$ 435	\$ 36,535	100 %
December 31, 2019									
State:									
New York	99	\$ 2,377	\$ 4,913	\$ 457	\$ 376	\$ 98	\$ -	\$ 8,221	23 %
California	74	736	1,341	249	572	817	41	3,756	10
New Jersey	48	1,635	44	370	81	27	33	2,190	6
Texas	52	501	1,163	174	141	145	-	2,124	6
Florida	74	393	234	544	218	217	10	1,616	3
Massachusetts	13	540	245	549	25	-	-	1,359	4
Illinois	19	505	441	10	18	-	22	996	3
Washington, D.C.	13	447	302	-	-	18	-	767	2
Pennsylvania	23	81	20	528	46	25	-	700	2
Ohio	25	174	10	188	269	-	5	646	2
Other states	215	2,073	740	1,276	740	401	44	5,274	15
Foreign	85	4,237	1,189	987	1,177	564	367	8,521	24
Total*	740	\$ 13,699	\$ 10,642	\$ 5,332	\$ 3,663	\$ 2,312	\$ 522	\$ 36,170	100 %

* Does not reflect allowance for credit losses.

For additional discussion on commercial mortgage loans see Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2019 Annual Report.

Credit Impairments

The following table presents a rollforward of the changes in allowance for credit losses on available for sale fixed maturity securities by major investment category:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2020			Six Months Ended June 30, 2020		
	Structured	Non-Structured	Total	Structured	Non-Structured	Total
Balance, beginning of period*	\$ 37	\$ 174	\$ 211	\$ 7	\$ -	\$ 7
Additions:						
Securities for which allowance for credit losses were not previously recorded	11	82	93	35	256	291
Purchases of available for sale debt securities accounted for as purchased credit deteriorated assets	20	-	20	26	-	26
Accretion of available for sale debt securities accounted for as purchased credit deteriorated assets	1	-	1	1	-	1
Reductions:						
Securities sold during the period	(1)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(5)	(6)
Intent to sell security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additional net increases or decreases to the allowance for credit losses on securities that had an allowance recorded in a previous period, for which there was no intent to sell before recovery amortized cost basis	(31)	(33)	(64)	(31)	(33)	(64)
Write-offs charged against the allowance	-	(57)	(57)	-	(57)	(57)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of period	\$ 37	\$ 161	\$ 198	\$ 37	\$ 161	\$ 198

* The beginning balance incorporates the Day 1 gross up on PCD assets held as of January 1, 2020.

Prior to the CECL adoption date of January 1, 2020, we recorded other-than-temporary impairment charges of \$30 million and \$113 million in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019, respectively.

For a discussion of our allowance for credit losses on available for sale securities accounting policy see Note 5 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following table shows the aging of the unrealized losses of fixed maturity securities, the extent to which the fair value is less than amortized cost or cost, and the number of respective items in each category:

June 30, 2020 Aging ^(a) (dollars in millions)	Less Than or Equal to 20% of Cost ^(b)			Greater Than 20% to 50% of Cost ^(b)			Greater Than 50% of Cost ^(b)			Total		
	Unrealized			Unrealized			Unrealized			Unrealized		
	Cost ^(c)	Loss	Items ^(e)	Cost ^(c)	Loss	Items ^(e)	Cost ^(c)	Loss	Items ^(e)	Cost ^(c)	Loss ^(d)	Items ^(e)
Investment grade bonds												
0-6 months	\$ 27,316	\$ 873	3,678	\$ 265	\$ 75	31	\$ -	\$ -	1	\$ 27,581	\$ 948	3,710
7-11 months	2,444	84	326	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,444	84	326
12 months or more	4,290	230	690	215	55	15	8	5	3	4,513	290	708
Total	\$ 34,050	\$ 1,187	4,694	\$ 480	\$ 130	46	\$ 8	\$ 5	4	\$ 34,538	\$ 1,322	4,744
Below investment grade bonds												
0-6 months	\$ 12,141	\$ 630	3,420	\$ 546	\$ 162	136	\$ 2	\$ 2	1	\$ 12,689	\$ 794	3,557
7-11 months	458	32	166	59	14	31	3	2	1	520	48	198
12 months or more	721	63	268	412	119	71	129	82	28	1,262	264	367
Total	\$ 13,320	\$ 725	3,854	\$ 1,017	\$ 295	238	\$ 134	\$ 86	30	\$ 14,471	\$ 1,106	4,122
Total bonds												
0-6 months	\$ 39,457	\$ 1,503	7,098	\$ 811	\$ 237	167	\$ 2	\$ 2	2	\$ 40,270	\$ 1,742	7,267
7-11 months	2,902	116	492	59	14	31	3	2	1	2,964	132	524
12 months or more	5,011	293	958	627	174	86	137	87	31	5,775	554	1,075
Total^(e)	\$ 47,370	\$ 1,912	8,548	\$ 1,497	\$ 425	284	\$ 142	\$ 91	34	\$ 49,009	\$ 2,428	8,866

(a) Represents the number of consecutive months that fair value has been less than cost by any amount.

(b) Represents the percentage by which fair value is less than cost at June 30, 2020.

(c) For bonds, represents amortized cost net of allowance.

(d) The effect on Net income of unrealized losses after taxes will be mitigated upon realization because certain realized losses will result in current decreases in the amortization of certain DAC.

(e) Item count is by CUSIP by subsidiary.

The allowance for credit losses was \$18 million for investment grade bonds, and \$180 million for below investment grade bonds as of June 30, 2020.

Change in Unrealized Gains and Losses on Investments

The change in net unrealized gains and losses on investments in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 was primarily attributable to increases in the fair value of fixed maturity securities. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2020, net unrealized gains related to fixed maturity securities increased by \$3.5 billion due primarily to lower rates partially offset by a widening of credit spreads.

The change in net unrealized gains and losses on investments in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 was primarily attributable to increases in the fair value of fixed maturity securities. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2019, net unrealized gains related to fixed maturity securities increased by \$11.9 billion due primarily to a decrease in rates and a narrowing of credit spreads.

For further discussion of our investment portfolio see Note 5 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Net Realized Capital Gains and Losses

The following table presents the components of Net realized capital gains (losses):

(in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Sales of fixed maturity securities	\$ 27	\$ 87	\$ 241	\$ 56
Other-than-temporary impairments	-	(30)	-	(113)
Change in intent ^(a)	(3)	-	(3)	-
Change in allowance for credit losses on fixed maturity securities ^(b)	(24)	-	(222)	-
Change in allowance for credit losses on loans ^(b)	(22)	14	(60)	(10)
Foreign exchange transactions	44	(2)	(210)	(39)
Variable annuity embedded derivatives, net of related hedges	(1,010)	(40)	1,182	(301)
All other derivatives and hedge accounting	(568)	207	991	135
Fortitude Re funds withheld assets ^(b)	(741)	-	(741)	-
Other	(35)	168	9	230
Net realized capital gains (losses)	\$ (2,332)	\$ 404	\$ 1,187	\$ (42)

(a) For the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019, the change in intent was included in Other-than-temporary impairments

(b) The change in allowance for credit losses on fixed maturity securities excludes increases in the allowance of \$5 million for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020, and the change in allowance for credit losses on loans excludes decreases in the allowance of \$3 million for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020, which are reported in the Fortitude Re funds withheld assets line as these changes in the allowance relate to Fortitude Re funds withheld assets. For additional information on the Fortitude Re transaction, see Note 7 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Net realized capital losses in the three-month period ended June 30, 2020 were due primarily to derivatives losses compared to net realized capital gains in the same period in the prior year due primarily to derivatives gains. Higher net realized capital gains in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020 compared to the same period in the prior year were due primarily to derivative gains in the current period compared to derivative losses in the same period in the prior year.

Net realized capital gains (losses) in the in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 were primarily due to derivative gains (losses).

Variable annuity embedded derivatives, net of related hedges, reflected gains in three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 compared to losses in the same periods in the prior year primarily due to changes in the non-performance or "own credit" risk adjustment used in the valuation of the variable annuities with guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWB) embedded derivative, which are not hedged as part of our economic hedging program.

Fortitude Re funds withheld assets primarily reflect increases in the valuation of the modco and funds withheld assets. Increases in the valuation of these assets result in losses to AIG as the appreciation on the assets must under those reinsurance arrangements be transferred to Fortitude Re.

For additional discussion of market risk management related to these product features see Part II, Item 7. MD&A – Enterprise Risk Management – Insurance Risks – Life and Retirement Companies' Key Risks – Variable Annuity, Index Annuity and Universal Life Risk Management and Hedging Programs in the 2019 Annual Report. For more information on the economic hedging target and the impact to pre-tax income of this program see Insurance Reserves – Life and Annuity Reserves and DAC – Variable Annuity Guaranteed Benefits and Hedging Results in this MD&A.

For further discussion of our investment portfolio see Note 5 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Insurance Reserves

LIABILITY FOR UNPAID LOSSES AND LOSS ADJUSTMENT EXPENSES (LOSS RESERVES)

The following table presents the components of our gross and net loss reserves by segment and major lines of business*:

	June 30, 2020			December 31, 2019		
	Net liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	Gross liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	Net liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	Gross liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses
<i>(in millions)</i>						
General Insurance:						
U.S. Workers' Compensation (net of discount)	\$ 4,225	\$ 5,548	\$ 9,773	\$ 4,330	\$ 5,494	\$ 9,824
U.S. Excess Casualty	3,956	5,103	9,059	4,285	5,073	9,358
U.S. Other Casualty	3,828	4,748	8,576	4,064	4,695	8,759
U.S. Financial Lines	4,803	2,300	7,103	5,154	2,221	7,375
U.S. Property and Special risks	5,858	2,745	8,603	4,950	2,807	7,757
U.S. Personal Insurance	1,167	1,107	2,274	1,287	988	2,275
UK/Europe Casualty and Financial Lines	6,032	1,424	7,456	6,234	1,268	7,502
UK/Europe Property and Special risks	2,624	1,280	3,904	2,573	1,191	3,764
UK/Europe and Japan Personal Insurance	1,884	568	2,452	1,962	519	2,481
Other product lines	5,965	2,122	8,087	6,238	2,053	8,291
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses	1,545	898	2,443	1,824	882	2,706
Total General Insurance	41,887	27,843	69,730	42,901	27,191	70,092
Legacy Portfolio - Run-Off Lines:						
U.S. Run-Off Long Tail Insurance Lines (net of discount)	195	7,028	7,223	3,769	3,587	7,356
Other run-off product lines	187	67	254	164	66	230
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses	67	416	483	377	115	492
Total Legacy Portfolio - Run-Off Lines	449	7,511	7,960	4,310	3,768	8,078
Other Operations (Blackboard)	59	104	163	48	110	158
Total	\$ 42,395	\$ 35,458	\$ 77,853	\$ 47,259	\$ 31,069	\$ 78,328

* Includes loss reserve discount of \$887 million and \$1.5 billion as of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 respectively. For discussion of loss reserve discount see Note 10 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Prior Year Development

The following table summarizes incurred (favorable) unfavorable prior year development net of reinsurance by segment:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
<i>(in millions)</i>				
General Insurance:				
North America*	\$ (39)	\$ (61)	\$ (52)	\$ (121)
International	(35)	(5)	(82)	(17)
Total General Insurance	\$ (74)	\$ (66)	\$ (134)	\$ (138)
Legacy Portfolio - Run-Off Lines	(2)	3	(2)	1
Total prior year (favorable) unfavorable development	\$ (76)	\$ (63)	\$ (136)	\$ (137)

* Includes the amortization attributed to the deferred gain at inception from the National Indemnity Company (NICO) adverse development reinsurance agreement of \$53 million and \$58 million for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and \$106 million and \$116 million for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Consistent with our definition of APTI, the amount excludes the portion of (favorable)/unfavorable prior year reserve development for which we have ceded the risk under the NICO reinsurance agreements of \$(2) million and \$(126) million for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and \$4 million and \$(124) million for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The related changes in amortization of the deferred gain were \$23 million and \$(2) million for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and \$45 million and \$26 million for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Net Loss Development

In the three-month period ended June 30, 2020, we recognized favorable prior year loss reserve development of \$(76) million.

The key components of this development were as follows:

North America

- amortization of the deferred gain from the adverse development reinsurance agreement with NICO; and
- favorable development on North American Property;
- partially offset by adverse development in the Programs business driven by discontinued programs.

International

- favorable development in International Property and Special Risks businesses, largely driven by UK/Europe

In the six-month period ended June 30, 2020, we recognized favorable prior year loss reserve development of \$(136) million.

The key components of this development were as follows:

North America

- amortization of the deferred gain from the adverse development reinsurance agreement with NICO; and
- favorable development on North American Property;
- partially offset by adverse development in the Programs business driven by discontinued programs, and in Personal Insurance.

International

- favorable development in International Casualty recoveries; and
- favorable development in International Property and Special Risks businesses, largely driven by UK/Europe.

In the three-and six -month periods ended June 30, 2019, we recognized favorable prior year loss reserve development of \$63 million and \$137 million, respectively.

The development in the three-month period ending June 30, 2019 was primarily driven by:

North America

- amortization of the deferred gain from the adverse development reinsurance agreement with NICO for accident years 2015 and prior;
- favorable development on Commercial lines; and
- adverse development from Personal Insurance.

International

- favorable development on Europe and Japan Personal Insurance;
- favorable development on Other product lines; and
- adverse development in Europe Property and Special Risks, Europe Casualty and Financial Lines.

The development in the six month-period ended June 30, 2019 was primarily driven by:

North America

- amortization of the deferred gain from the adverse development reinsurance agreement with NICO in accident years 2015 and prior;
- favorable development on Commercial lines; and
- adverse development from Personal Insurance.

International

- favorable development on Europe and Japan Personal Insurance;
- favorable development on Europe Property and Special Risks; and
- adverse development in Europe Casualty and Financial Lines driven by large excess casualty claims.

The following tables summarize incurred (favorable) unfavorable prior year development net of reinsurance, by segment and major lines of business, and by accident year groupings:

Three Months Ended June 30, 2020

<i>(in millions)</i>	Total	2019	2018 & Prior
General Insurance North America:			
U.S. Workers' Compensation	\$ (28)	\$ 20	\$ (48)
U.S. Excess casualty	(13)	-	(13)
U.S. Other casualty	(36)	(20)	(16)
U.S. Financial lines	(7)	-	(7)
U.S. Property and special risks	59	19	40
U.S. Personal insurance	6	1	5
Other product lines	(20)	(10)	(10)
Total General Insurance North America	\$ (39)	\$ 10	\$ (49)
General Insurance International:			
UK/Europe casualty and financial lines	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
UK/Europe property and special risks	(22)	(8)	(14)
UK/Europe and Japan Personal insurance	11	14	(3)
Other product lines	(24)	(6)	(18)
Total General Insurance International	\$ (35)	\$ -	\$ (35)
Legacy Portfolio - Run-off Lines	(2)	(2)	-
Total prior year (favorable) unfavorable development	\$ (76)	\$ 8	\$ (84)

Three Months Ended June 30, 2019

<i>(in millions)</i>	Total	2018	2017 & Prior
General Insurance North America:			
U.S. Workers' Compensation	\$ (157)	\$ (2)	\$ (155)
U.S. Excess casualty	38	41	(3)
U.S. Other casualty	79	18	61
U.S. Financial lines	(10)	-	(10)
U.S. Property and special risks	(30)	(11)	(19)
U.S. Personal insurance	9	6	3
Other product lines	10	(1)	11
Total General Insurance North America	\$ (61)	\$ 51	\$ (112)
General Insurance International:			
UK/Europe casualty and financial lines	\$ 3	\$ -	\$ 3
UK/Europe property and special risks	5	19	(14)
UK/Europe and Japan Personal insurance	(7)	(2)	(5)
Other product lines	(6)	16	(22)
Total General Insurance International	\$ (5)	\$ 33	\$ (38)
Legacy Portfolio - Run-off Lines	3	47	(44)
Total prior year (favorable) unfavorable development	\$ (63)	\$ 131	\$ (194)

Six Months Ended June 30, 2020

<i>(in millions)</i>	Total	2019	2018 & Prior
General Insurance North America:			
U.S. Workers' Compensation	\$ (56)	\$ 22	\$ (78)
U.S. Excess casualty	(26)	-	(26)
U.S. Other casualty	(47)	(20)	(27)
U.S. Financial lines	(15)	-	(15)
U.S. Property and special risks	57	14	43
U.S. Personal insurance	46	48	(2)
Other product lines	(11)	(24)	13
Total General Insurance North America	\$ (52)	\$ 40	\$ (92)
General Insurance International:			
UK/Europe casualty and financial lines	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
UK/Europe property and special risks	(31)	(21)	(10)
UK/Europe and Japan Personal insurance	(1)	2	(3)
Other product lines	(50)	(2)	(48)
Total General Insurance International	\$ (82)	\$ (21)	\$ (61)
Legacy Portfolio - Run-Off Lines	(2)	(2)	-
Total prior year (favorable) unfavorable development	\$ (136)	\$ 17	\$ (153)

Six Months Ended June 30, 2019

<i>(in millions)</i>	Total	2018	2017 & Prior
General Insurance North America:			
U.S. Workers' Compensation	\$ (176)	\$ -	\$ (176)
U.S. Excess casualty	55	41	14
U.S. Other casualty	70	18	52
U.S. Financial lines	(20)	-	(20)
U.S. Property and special risks	(76)	(5)	(71)
U.S. Personal insurance	18	(6)	24
Other product lines	8	(1)	9
Total General Insurance North America	\$ (121)	\$ 47	\$ (168)
General Insurance International:			
UK/Europe casualty and financial lines	\$ 54	\$ 3	\$ 51
UK/Europe property and special risks	(28)	17	(45)
UK/Europe and Japan Personal insurance	(51)	(45)	(6)
Other product lines	8	(16)	24
Total General Insurance International	\$ (17)	\$ (41)	\$ 24
Legacy Portfolio - Run-off Lines	1	49	(48)
Total prior year (favorable) unfavorable development	\$ (137)	\$ 55	\$ (192)

We note that for certain categories of claims (e.g., construction defect claims and environmental claims) and for reinsurance recoverable, losses may sometimes be reclassified to an earlier or later accident year as more information about the date of occurrence becomes available to us.

Significant Reinsurance Agreements

In the first quarter of 2017, we entered into an adverse development reinsurance agreement with NICO, under which we transferred to NICO 80 percent of the reserve risk on substantially all of our U.S. Commercial long-tail exposures for accident years 2015 and prior. Under this agreement, we ceded to NICO 80 percent of the losses on subject business paid on or after January 1, 2016 in excess of \$25 billion of net paid losses, up to an aggregate limit of \$25 billion. We account for this transaction as retroactive reinsurance. This transaction resulted in a gain, which under GAAP retroactive reinsurance accounting is deferred and amortized into income over the settlement period. NICO created a collateral trust account as security for their claim payment obligations to us, into which they deposited the consideration paid under the agreement, and Berkshire Hathaway Inc. has provided a parental guarantee to secure NICO's obligations under the agreement.

For a description of AIG's catastrophe reinsurance protection for 2020, see Part II, Item 7. MD&A – Enterprise Risk Management – Insurance Risks – General Insurance Companies' – Key Risks – Natural Catastrophe Risk in our 2019 Annual Report.

The table below shows the calculation of the deferred gain on the adverse development reinsurance agreement as of June 30, 2020 and as of December 31, 2019, showing the effect of discounting of loss reserves and amortization of the deferred gain.

<i>(in millions)</i>		June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Gross Covered Losses			
Covered reserves before discount	\$	17,927	\$ 19,064
Inception to date losses paid		24,095	22,954
Attachment point		(25,000)	(25,000)
Covered losses above attachment point	\$	17,022	\$ 17,018
Deferred Gain Development			
Covered losses above attachment ceded to NICO (80%)	\$	13,618	\$ 13,614
Consideration paid including interest		(10,188)	(10,188)
Pre-tax deferred gain before discount and amortization		3,430	3,426
Discount on ceded losses ^(a)		(1,193)	(1,251)
Pre-tax deferred gain before amortization		2,237	2,175
Inception to date amortization of deferred gain at inception		(799)	(693)
Inception to date amortization attributed to changes in deferred gain ^(b)		(127)	(101)
Deferred gain liability reflected in AIG's balance sheet	\$	1,311	\$ 1,381

(a) For the period from inception to June 30, 2020, the accretion of discount and a reduction in effective interest rates was offset by changes in estimates of the amount and timing of future recoveries under the adverse development reinsurance agreement.

(b) Excluded from our definition of APTI.

The following table presents the rollforward of activity in the deferred gain from the adverse development reinsurance agreement:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of year, net of discount	\$ 1,392	\$ 1,613	\$ 1,381	\$ 1,382
(Favorable) unfavorable prior year reserve development ceded to NICO ^(a)	(2)	(126)	4	(124)
Amortization attributed to deferred gain at inception ^(b)	(53)	(58)	(106)	(116)
Amortization attributed to changes in deferred gain ^(c)	(12)	8	(26)	(12)
Changes in discount on ceded loss reserves	(14)	125	58	432
Balance at end of period, net of discount	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,562	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,562

(a) Prior year reserve development ceded to NICO under the retroactive reinsurance agreement is deferred under GAAP.

(b) Represents amortization of the deferred gain recognized in APTI.

(c) Excluded from APTI and included in GAAP.

The lines of business subject to this agreement have been the source of the majority of the prior year adverse development charges over the past several years. The agreement is expected to result in lower capital charges for reserve risks at our U.S. insurance subsidiaries. In addition, we would expect future net investment income to decline as a result of lower invested assets.

Fortitude Re was established during the first quarter of 2018 in a series of reinsurance transactions related to our Legacy Portfolio. Those reinsurance transactions were designed to consolidate most of our Legacy Insurance Run-Off Lines into a single legal entity. As of June 30, 2020, approximately \$30.5 billion of reserves from our Legacy Life and Retirement Run-Off Lines and approximately \$4.1 billion of reserves from our Legacy General Insurance Run-Off Lines related to business written by multiple wholly-owned AIG subsidiaries, had been ceded to Fortitude Re under these reinsurance transactions.

Of the Fortitude Re reinsurance agreements, the largest is the Amended and Restated Combination Coinsurance and Modified Coinsurance Agreement by and between our subsidiary American General Life Insurance Company (AGL) and Fortitude Re. Under this treaty, AGL ceded approximately \$23.2 billion of reserves as of June 30, 2020 to Fortitude Re representing a mix of life and annuity risks. Fortitude Re provides 100 percent reinsurance of the ceded risks. AGL continues to administer the policies, including handling claims, although it is anticipated that much of the administration will move to a Fortitude Re administrative subsidiary over time, subject to regulatory approvals being obtained and the satisfaction of other conditions. Until such time, Fortitude Re has certain rights to consult on and participate in such administration, and AGL retains the risk of collection of any third party reinsurance covering the ceded business. At effectiveness of the treaty, an amount equal to the aggregate ceded reserves was deposited by AGL

into a modified coinsurance account of AGL to secure the obligations of Fortitude Re. Fortitude Re receives or makes quarterly payments that represent the net gain or loss under the treaty for the relevant quarter, including any net investment gain or loss on the assets in the modified coinsurance account. An AIG affiliate will serve as portfolio manager of assets in the modified coinsurance account for a minimum of three years after the June 2, 2020 closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale.

For a summary of significant reinsurers see Item 7. MD&A – Enterprise Risk Management – Insurance Risks – Reinsurance Activities – Reinsurance Recoverable in our 2019 Annual Report.

LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVES AND DAC

The following section provides discussion of life and annuity reserves and deferred policy acquisition costs.

Variable Annuity Guaranteed Benefits and Hedging Results

Our Individual Retirement and Group Retirement businesses offer variable annuity products with GMWB riders that provide guaranteed living benefit features. The liabilities for GMWB are accounted for as embedded derivatives measured at fair value. The fair value of the embedded derivatives may fluctuate significantly based on market interest rates, equity prices, credit spreads, market volatility, policyholder behavior and other factors.

In addition to risk-mitigating features in our variable annuity product design, we have an economic hedging program designed to manage market risk from GMWB, including exposures to changes in interest rates, equity prices, credit spreads and volatility. The hedging program utilizes derivative instruments, including but not limited to equity options, futures contracts and interest rate swap and swaption contracts, as well as fixed maturity securities with a fair value election.

For additional discussion of market risk management related to these product features see Enterprise Risk Management – Insurance Risks – Life and Retirement Companies' Key Risks – Variable Annuity, Index Annuity and Universal Life Risk Management and Hedging Programs in our 2019 Annual Report.

Differences in Valuation of Embedded Derivatives and Economic Hedge Target

The variable annuity hedging program utilizes an economic hedge target, which represents an estimate of the underlying economic risks in our GMWB riders. The economic hedge target differs from the GAAP valuation of the GMWB embedded derivatives primarily due to the following:

- The economic hedge target includes 100 percent of rider fees in present value calculations; the GAAP valuation reflects only those fees attributed to the embedded derivative such that the initial value at contract issue equals zero;
- The economic hedge target uses best estimate actuarial assumptions and excludes explicit risk margins used for GAAP valuation, such as margins for policyholder behavior, mortality, and volatility; and
- The economic hedge target excludes the non-performance or "own credit" risk adjustment used in the GAAP valuation, which reflects a market participant's view of our claims-paying ability by incorporating a different spread (the NPA spread) to the curve used to discount projected benefit cash flows.

Because the discount rate includes the NPA spread and other explicit risk margins, the GAAP valuation is generally less sensitive to movements in interest rates and other market factors, and to changes from actuarial assumption updates, than the economic hedge target.

For more information on our valuation methodology for embedded derivatives within policyholder contract deposits see Note 4 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

The market value of the hedge portfolio compared to the economic hedge target at any point in time may be different and is not expected to be fully offsetting. In addition to the derivatives held in conjunction with the variable annuity hedging program, the Life and Retirement companies have cash and invested assets available to cover future claims payable under these guarantees. The primary sources of difference between the change in the fair value of the hedging portfolio and the economic hedge target include:

- Basis risk due to the variance between expected and actual fund returns, which may be either positive or negative;
- Realized volatility versus implied volatility;
- Actual versus expected changes in the hedge target driven by assumptions not subject to hedging, particularly policyholder behavior; and
- Risk exposures that we have elected not to explicitly or fully hedge.

The following table presents a reconciliation between the fair value of the GAAP embedded derivatives and the value of our economic hedge target:

<i>(in millions)</i>	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Reconciliation of embedded derivatives and economic hedge target:		
Embedded derivative liability	\$ 4,257	\$ 2,474
Exclude non-performance risk adjustment	(5,267)	(2,504)
Embedded derivative liability, excluding NPA	9,524	4,978
Adjustments for risk margins and differences in valuation	(4,891)	(2,394)
Economic hedge target liability	\$ 4,633	\$ 2,584

Impact on Pre-tax Income (Loss)

The impact on our pre-tax income (loss) of the variable annuity guaranteed living benefits and related hedging results includes changes in the fair value of the GMWB embedded derivatives, and changes in the fair value of related derivative hedging instruments, both of which are recorded in Other realized capital gains (losses). Realized capital gains (losses), as well as net investment income from changes in the fair value of fixed maturity securities used in the hedging program, are excluded from adjusted pre-tax income of Individual Retirement and Group Retirement.

The change in the fair value of the embedded derivatives and the change in the value of the hedging portfolio are not expected to be fully offsetting, primarily due to the differences in valuation between the economic hedge target, the GAAP embedded derivatives and the fair value of the hedging portfolio, as discussed above. When corporate credit spreads widen, the change in the NPA spread generally reduces the fair value of the embedded derivative liabilities, resulting in a gain, and when corporate credit spreads narrow or tighten, the change in the NPA spread generally increases the fair value of the embedded derivative liabilities, resulting in a loss. In addition to changes driven by credit market-related movements in the NPA spread, the NPA balance also reflects changes in business activity and in the net amount at risk from the underlying guaranteed living benefits.

The following table presents the net increase (decrease) to consolidated pre-tax income (loss) from changes in the fair value of the GMWB embedded derivatives and related hedges, excluding related DAC amortization:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Change in fair value of embedded derivatives, excluding NPA	\$ 1,298	\$ (675)	\$ (4,303)	\$ (460)
Change in fair value of variable annuity hedging portfolio:				
Fixed maturity securities*	11	76	18	172
Interest rate derivative contracts	35	542	2,229	835
Equity derivative contracts	(891)	(179)	493	(772)
Change in fair value of variable annuity hedging portfolio	(845)	439	2,740	235
Change in fair value of embedded derivatives excluding NPA, net of hedging portfolio	453	(236)	(1,563)	(225)
Change in fair value of embedded derivatives due to NPA spread	(1,094)	37	1,552	(126)
Change in fair value of embedded derivatives due to change in NPA volume	(358)	235	1,211	222
Total change due to NPA	(1,452)	272	2,763	96
Net impact on pre-tax income (loss)	\$ (999)	\$ 36	\$ 1,200	\$ (129)

By Consolidated Income Statement line

Net investment income, net of related interest credited to policyholder account balances	\$ 11	\$ 76	\$ 18	\$ 172
Net realized capital gains (losses)	(1,010)	(40)	1,182	(301)
Net impact on pre-tax income (loss)	\$ (999)	\$ 36	\$ 1,200	\$ (129)

* Beginning in July 2019, the fixed maturity securities portfolio used in the hedging program was rebalanced to reposition the portfolio from a duration, sector, and issuer perspective. As part of this rebalancing, fixed maturity securities where we elected the fair value option were sold. Later in the quarter, as new fixed maturity securities were purchased, they were classified as available for sale. The change in fair value of available-for-sale fixed maturity securities recognized as a component of other comprehensive income was \$142 million and \$129 million for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020, respectively.

The net impact on pre-tax loss of \$999 million from the GMWB embedded derivatives and related hedges in the three-month period ended June 30, 2020 (excluding related DAC amortization) was driven by tightening of credit spreads on the economic hedge target and NPA spread, and NPA volume losses from lower expected GMWB payments, partially offset by the impact of higher equity markets on the change in the fair value of embedded derivatives excluding NPA, net of the hedging portfolio. The net impact on pre-tax income of \$1.2 billion from the GMWB embedded derivatives and related hedges in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020

(excluding related DAC amortization) was driven by widening of credits spreads on the economic hedge target and the NPA spread, and impact of lower interest rates that resulted in NPA volume gains from higher expected GMWB payments, partially offset by the impact of lower interest rates on the change in the fair value of embedded derivatives excluding NPA, net of the hedging portfolio. The net impact on pre-tax income of \$36 million in the three-month period ended June 30, 2019 was driven by gains from the impact on NPA volume that was offset by the change in the fair value of embedded derivatives excluding NPA, net of the hedging portfolio. The net impact on pre-tax loss of \$129 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2019 was primarily driven by losses from credit spread tightening and lower equity volatility on the economic hedge target and the impact of tighter credit spreads on the NPA spread.

The change in the fair value of the GMWB embedded derivatives, excluding NPA, in the three-month period ended June 30, 2020 reflected gains from higher equity markets, offset by tightening of credit spreads and lower interest rates. The change in the fair value of the GMWB embedded derivatives, excluding NPA, in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020 reflected losses from decreases in interest rates and lower equity markets, offset by widening of credit spreads. The change in the fair value of the GMWB embedded derivatives, excluding NPA and update of actuarial assumptions, in the three-month period ended June 30, 2019 reflected losses from decreases in interest rates, tightening of credit spreads, offset by gains from higher equity markets. The change in the fair value of the GMWB embedded derivatives, excluding NPA and update of actuarial assumptions, in the six-month period ended June 30, 2019 reflected losses from decreases in interest rates, tightening of credit spreads, and lower equity volatility, offset by gains from higher equity markets.

Fair value gains or losses in the hedging portfolio are typically not fully offset by increases or decreases in liabilities on a GAAP basis, due to the NPA and other risk margins used for GAAP valuation that cause the embedded derivatives to be less sensitive to changes in market rates than the hedge portfolio. On an economic basis, the changes in the fair value of the hedge portfolio were partially offset by the increase in the economic hedge target, as discussed below. In the three-month period ended June 30, 2020, we estimated a net mark to market loss of approximately \$704 million from our hedging activities related to our economic hedge target primarily driven by higher equity markets, offset by tightening credit spreads. In the six-month period ended June 30, 2020, we estimated a net mark to market gain of approximately \$2.9 billion, from our hedging activities related to our economic hedge target primarily driven by lower interest rates and equity markets, offset by widening credit spreads. In the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019, we estimated a net mark to market gain of approximately \$439 million and \$235 million, respectively, from our hedging activities related to our economic hedge target primarily driven by lower interest rates partially offset by higher equity markets.

Change in Economic Hedge Target

The increase in the economic hedge target liability in the three-month period ended June 30, 2020 was primarily due to tightening credit spreads and lower interest rates, offset by higher equity markets. The increase in the economic hedge target liability in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020 was primarily due to lower interest rates and lower equity markets, offset by widening credit spreads.

Change in Fair Value of the Hedging Portfolio

The changes in the fair value of the economic hedge target and, to a lesser extent, the embedded derivative valuation under GAAP, were offset in part by the following changes in the fair value of the variable annuity hedging portfolio:

- Changes in the fair value of interest rate derivative contracts, which included swaps, swaptions and futures, resulted in gains driven by lower interest rates in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019.
- Changes in the fair value of equity derivative contracts, which included futures and options, which resulted in losses in the three-month period ended June 30, 2020 and gains in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020 compared to losses in the same periods in the prior year, which varied based on the relative change in equity market returns in the respective periods.
- Changes in the fair value of fixed maturity securities, primarily corporate bonds, are used as a capital-efficient way to economically hedge interest rate and credit spread-related risk. Beginning in July 2019, the change in the fair value of available-for-sale hedging bonds is reported as a component of comprehensive income in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss). Prior to July 2019, the change in the fair value of the hedging bonds, which was excluded from the adjusted pre-tax income of the Individual Retirement and Group Retirement segments, was reported in net investment income on the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss). The change in the fair value of the corporate bond hedging program in the three-month period ended June 30, 2020 reflected gains due to decreases in interest rates and tightening of credit spreads, while in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020 reflected gains due to decreases in interest rates offset by widening credit spreads. The change in the fair value of the corporate bond hedging program in the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2019 reflected gains due to decreases in interest rates, and tightening of credit spreads.

DAC

The following table summarizes the major components of the changes in DAC, including VOBA, within the Life and Retirement companies, excluding DAC of the Legacy Portfolio:

Six Months Ended June 30,			
(in millions)			
		2020	2019
Balance, beginning of year	\$	7,901	\$ 9,046
Initial allowance upon CECL adoption		15	-
Acquisition costs deferred		455	613
Amortization expense:			
Related to realized capital gains and losses		(287)	25
All other operating amortization		(437)	(400)
Increase (decrease) in DAC due to foreign exchange		(34)	(4)
Change related to unrealized depreciation (appreciation) of investments		(330)	(1,441)
Balance, end of period*	\$	7,283	\$ 7,839

* DAC balance excluding the amount related to unrealized depreciation (appreciation) of investments was \$9.6 billion at both June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

DAC and Reserves Related to Unrealized Appreciation of Investments

DAC and Reserves for universal life and investment-type products (collectively, investment-oriented products) are adjusted at each balance sheet date to reflect the change in DAC, unearned revenue, and benefit reserves with an offset to Other comprehensive income (OCI) as if securities available for sale had been sold at their stated aggregate fair value and the proceeds reinvested at current yields (shadow Investment-Oriented Adjustments). Similarly, for long-duration traditional products, significant unrealized appreciation of investments in a sustained low interest rate environment may cause additional future policy benefit liabilities (shadow Loss Adjustments) with an offset to OCI to be recorded.

Shadow adjustments to DAC and unearned revenue generally move in the opposite direction of the change in unrealized appreciation of the available for sale securities portfolio, reducing the reported DAC and unearned revenue balance when market interest rates decline. Conversely, shadow adjustments to benefit reserves generally move in the same direction as the change in unrealized appreciation of the available for sale securities portfolio, increasing reported future policy benefit liabilities balance when market interest rates decline.

Market conditions in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020 drove a \$3.8 billion increase in the unrealized appreciation of fixed maturity securities held to support businesses in the Life and Retirement companies at June 30, 2020 compared to December 31, 2019. At June 30, 2020, the shadow Investment-Oriented Adjustments reflected decreases in amortized balances including DAC and Unearned Revenue Reserves, while accrued liabilities such as policyholder benefit liabilities increased compared to December 31, 2019. Accrued shadow loss recognition reserves decreased from December 31, 2019, primarily due to the discontinuation of recognizing shadow loss recognition reserves related to Fortitude Re funds withheld assets. Although these assets remain on AIG's balance sheet, subsequent to the June 2, 2020 deconsolidation of Fortitude Re, AIG is no longer exposed to the returns on these assets and corresponding shadow adjustments because the assets economically belong to Fortitude Re as a result of the funds withheld arrangements with Fortitude Holdings.

For further discussion on the sale of Fortitude Holdings see Part II, Item 7 MD&A – Consolidated Results of Operation.

Reserves

The following table presents a rollforward of insurance reserves by operating segments for Life and Retirement, including future policy benefits, policyholder contract deposits, other policy funds, and separate account liabilities, as well as Retail Mutual Funds and Group Retirement mutual fund assets under administration:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Individual Retirement				
Balance at beginning of period, gross	\$ 136,059	\$ 139,083	\$ 144,928	\$ 132,729
Premiums and deposits	1,794	3,865	4,910	8,051
Surrenders and withdrawals	(2,554)	(3,353)	(6,441)	(6,575)
Death and other contract benefits	(744)	(818)	(1,567)	(1,649)
Subtotal	(1,504)	(306)	(3,098)	(173)
Change in fair value of underlying assets and reserve accretion, net of policy fees	7,002	2,227	(417)	7,990
Cost of funds*	420	414	832	817
Other reserve changes	239	103	(29)	158
Balance at end of period	142,216	141,521	142,216	141,521
Reinsurance ceded	(310)	(315)	(310)	(315)
Total Individual Retirement insurance reserves and mutual fund assets	\$ 141,906	\$ 141,206	\$ 141,906	\$ 141,206
Group Retirement				
Balance at beginning of period, gross	\$ 90,947	\$ 96,906	\$ 102,049	\$ 91,685
Premiums and deposits	1,670	2,047	3,525	4,110
Surrenders and withdrawals	(1,734)	(2,061)	(3,994)	(4,842)
Death and other contract benefits	(179)	(160)	(361)	(317)
Subtotal	(243)	(174)	(830)	(1,049)
Change in fair value of underlying assets and reserve accretion, net of policy fees	8,552	1,919	(2,153)	7,726
Cost of funds*	277	280	555	558
Other reserve changes	(10)	(8)	(98)	3
Balance at end of period	99,523	98,923	99,523	98,923
Total Group Retirement insurance reserves and mutual fund assets	\$ 99,523	\$ 98,923	\$ 99,523	\$ 98,923
Life Insurance				
Balance at beginning of period, gross	\$ 21,256	\$ 20,211	\$ 22,096	\$ 19,719
Premiums and deposits	977	942	1,903	1,850
Surrenders and withdrawals	(80)	(119)	(227)	(292)
Death and other contract benefits	(147)	(121)	(284)	(264)
Subtotal	750	702	1,392	1,294
Change in fair value of underlying assets and reserve accretion, net of policy fees	(275)	(289)	(658)	(551)
Cost of funds*	92	92	184	185
Other reserve changes	13	(17)	(1,178)	52
Balance at end of period	21,836	20,699	21,836	20,699
Reinsurance ceded	(1,163)	(1,223)	(1,163)	(1,223)
Total Life Insurance reserves	\$ 20,673	\$ 19,476	\$ 20,673	\$ 19,476

Institutional Markets

Balance at beginning of period, gross	\$ 22,296	\$ 20,833	\$ 21,588	\$ 19,839
Premiums and deposits	1,129	268	2,046	1,380
Surrenders and withdrawals	(106)	(150)	(211)	(396)
Death and other contract benefits	(235)	(166)	(529)	(324)
Subtotal	788	(48)	1,306	660
Change in fair value of underlying assets and reserve accretion, net of policy fees	231	122	324	327
Cost of funds*	80	87	160	176
Other reserve changes	89	28	106	20
Balance at end of period	23,484	21,022	23,484	21,022
Reinsurance ceded	(45)	(45)	(45)	(45)
Total Institutional Markets reserves	\$ 23,439	\$ 20,977	\$ 23,439	\$ 20,977

Total insurance reserves and mutual fund assets

Balance at beginning of period, gross	\$ 270,558	\$ 277,033	\$ 290,661	\$ 263,972
Premiums and deposits	5,570	7,122	12,384	15,391
Surrenders and withdrawals	(4,474)	(5,683)	(10,873)	(12,105)
Death and other contract benefits	(1,305)	(1,265)	(2,741)	(2,554)
Subtotal	(209)	174	(1,230)	732
Change in fair value of underlying assets and reserve accretion, net of policy fees	15,510	3,979	(2,904)	15,492
Cost of funds*	869	873	1,731	1,736
Other reserve changes	331	106	(1,199)	233
Balance at end of period	287,059	282,165	287,059	282,165
Reinsurance ceded	(1,518)	(1,583)	(1,518)	(1,583)
Total insurance reserves and mutual fund assets	\$ 285,541	\$ 280,582	\$ 285,541	\$ 280,582

* Excludes amortization of deferred sales inducements.

Insurance reserves of Life and Retirement, as well as Retail Mutual Funds and Group Retirement mutual fund assets under administration, were comprised of the following balances:

<i>(in millions)</i>	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Future policy benefits	\$ 19,261	\$ 17,963
Policyholder contract deposits	151,638	147,545
Other policy funds	279	271
Separate account liabilities	86,757	91,222
Total insurance reserves*	257,935	257,001
Mutual fund assets	29,124	33,660
Total insurance reserves and mutual fund assets	\$ 287,059	\$ 290,661

* Excludes reserves related to the Legacy Portfolio.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

OVERVIEW

Liquidity refers to the ability to generate sufficient cash resources to meet our payment obligations. It is defined as cash and unencumbered assets that can be monetized in a short period of time at a reasonable cost. We endeavor to manage our liquidity prudently through various risk committees, policies and procedures, and a stress testing and liquidity risk framework established by our Treasury group with oversight by Enterprise Risk Management (ERM). Our liquidity risk framework is designed to manage liquidity at both AIG Parent and its subsidiaries to meet our financial obligations for a minimum of six months under a liquidity stress scenario.

See Part II Item 7. MD&A — Enterprise Risk Management — Risk Appetite, Limits, Identification, and Measurement and Enterprise Risk Management — Liquidity Risk Management in the 2019 Annual Report for additional information.

Capital refers to the long-term financial resources available to support the operation of our businesses, fund business growth, and cover financial and operational needs that arise from adverse circumstances. Our primary source of ongoing capital generation is derived from the profitability of our insurance subsidiaries. We must comply with numerous constraints on our minimum capital positions. These constraints drive the requirements for capital adequacy at AIG and the individual businesses and are based on internally-defined risk tolerances, regulatory requirements, rating agency and creditor expectations and business needs. Actual capital levels are monitored on a regular basis, and using ERM's stress testing methodology, we evaluate the capital impact of potential macroeconomic, financial and insurance stresses in relation to the relevant capital constraints of both AIG and our insurance subsidiaries.

We believe that we have sufficient liquidity and capital resources to satisfy future requirements and meet our obligations to policyholders, customers, creditors and debt-holders, including those arising from reasonably foreseeable contingencies or events.

Nevertheless, some circumstances may cause our cash or capital needs to exceed projected liquidity or readily deployable capital resources. Additional collateral calls, deterioration in investment portfolios or reserve strengthening affecting statutory surplus, higher surrenders of annuities and other policies, downgrades in credit ratings, or catastrophic losses may result in significant additional cash or capital needs and loss of sources of liquidity and capital. In addition, regulatory and other legal restrictions could limit our ability to transfer funds freely, either to or from our subsidiaries.

Depending on market conditions, regulatory and rating agency considerations and other factors, we may take various liability and capital management actions. Liability management actions may include, but are not limited to, repurchasing or redeeming outstanding debt, issuing new debt or engaging in debt exchange offers. Capital management actions may include, but are not limited to, issuing preferred stock, paying dividends to our shareholders on the AIG Common Stock, par value \$2.50 per share (AIG Common Stock), paying dividends to the holders of our Series A Preferred Stock, and repurchases of AIG Common Stock and/or warrant repurchases.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES HIGHLIGHTS

SOURCES

AIG Parent Funding from Subsidiaries

During the six-month period ended June 30, 2020, AIG Parent received \$600 million in dividends and loan repayments from subsidiaries. Of this amount, \$418 million consisted of dividends in the form of cash and fixed maturity securities from our General Insurance companies and \$182 million consisted of dividends and loan repayments in the form of cash from our Life and Retirement companies.

AIG Parent also received a net amount of \$699 million in tax sharing payments in the form of cash from our insurance businesses in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020, including \$240 million of such payments in the second quarter of 2020. The tax sharing payments may be subject to further adjustment in future periods.

Revolving Credit Facility

On March 20, 2020, AIG Parent borrowed \$1.3 billion under its \$4.5 billion committed, revolving syndicated credit facility, which amount was repaid in full with interest on June 9, 2020.

Debt Issuance

In May 2020, we issued \$1.5 billion aggregate principal amount of 2.500% Notes Due 2025; \$1.6 billion aggregate principal amount of 3.400% Notes Due 2030; and \$1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of 4.375% Notes Due 2050.

Majority Interest Fortitude Sale

In June 2020, AIG completed the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale for \$2.2 billion. AIG Parent contributed \$700 million of the proceeds of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale to certain of its General Insurance subsidiaries and \$135 million of the proceeds of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale to certain of its Life and Retirement subsidiaries.

USES

Debt Reduction

In March 2020, we redeemed \$350 million aggregate principal amount of our 4.35% Callable Notes Due 2045.

We also made other repurchases of and repayments on debt instruments of approximately \$1.6 billion during the six-month period ended June 30, 2020. We made interest payments on our debt instruments totaling \$503 million during the six-month period ended June 30, 2020.

Revolving Credit Facility

On June 9, 2020, AIG Parent repaid in full with interest the \$1.3 billion borrowed under its \$4.5 billion committed, revolving syndicated credit facility.

Dividend

We paid a cash dividend of \$365.625 per share on AIG's Series A 5.85% Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock (Series A Preferred Stock) during each of the first and second quarters of 2020 totaling \$15 million.

We paid a cash dividend of \$0.32 per share on AIG Common Stock during each of the first and second quarters of 2020 totaling \$551 million.

Repurchase of Common Stock

We repurchased approximately 12 million shares of AIG Common Stock during the first quarter of 2020, for an aggregate purchase price of \$500 million, under an accelerated stock repurchase (ASR) agreement executed in February 2020.

Majority Interest Fortitude Sale

In June 2020, AIG completed the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale for \$2.2 billion. AIG Parent contributed \$700 million of the proceeds of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale to certain of its General Insurance subsidiaries and \$135 million of the proceeds of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale to certain of its Life and Retirement subsidiaries.

IRS Tax Prepayment

In June 2020, AIG Parent made a prepayment of approximately \$548 million to the U.S. Treasury in connection with certain settlement agreements described in Tax Matters below.

ANALYSIS OF SOURCES AND USES OF CASH

The following table presents selected data from AIG's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows:

Six Months Ended June 30,		2020	2019
(in millions)			
Sources:			
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	1,325	\$ -
Changes in policyholder contract balances		-	3,112
Issuance of long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities		5,509	2,199
Issuance of preferred stock, net of issuance costs		-	485
Net cash provided by other financing activities		-	896
Total sources		6,834	6,692
Uses:			
Net cash used in operating activities		-	(1,272)
Net cash used in other investing activities		(2,903)	(4,147)
Change in policyholder contract balances		(157)	-
Repayments of long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities		(1,877)	(910)
Purchase of common stock		(500)	-
Dividends paid on preferred stock		(15)	(7)
Dividends paid on common stock		(551)	(557)
Net cash used in other financing activities		(269)	-
Total uses		(6,272)	(6,893)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and restricted cash		3	28
Increase (decrease) in cash and restricted cash	\$	565	\$ (173)

The following table presents a summary of AIG's Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows:

Six Months Ended June 30,		2020	2019
(in millions)			
Summary:			
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$	1,325	\$ (1,272)
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,903)	(4,147)
Net cash provided by financing activities		2,140	5,218
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and restricted cash		3	28
Net Increase (decrease) in cash and restricted cash		565	(173)
Cash and restricted cash at beginning of year		3,287	3,358
Cash and restricted cash at end of period	\$	3,852	\$ 3,185

Operating Cash Flow Activities

Insurance companies generally receive most premiums in advance of the payment of claims or policy benefits. The ability of insurance companies to generate positive cash flow is affected by the frequency and severity of losses under their insurance policies, policy retention rates and operating expenses.

Interest payments totaled \$581 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020 compared to \$684 million in the same period in the prior year. Excluding interest payments, AIG had operating cash inflows of \$1.9 billion in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020 compared to operating cash outflows of \$588 million in the same period in the prior year.

Investing Cash Flow Activities

Net cash used in investing activities in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020 was \$2.9 billion compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$4.1 billion in the same period in the prior year. Net cash provided by investing activities in 2020 included \$2.2 billion of net cash proceeds from the sale of Fortitude Holdings.

Financing Cash Flow Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020 reflected:

- approximately \$551 million in the aggregate to pay a dividend of \$0.32 per share on AIG Common Stock in each of the first and second quarters of 2020;
- approximately \$15 million to pay a dividend of \$365.625 per share on AIG's Series A Preferred Stock in each of the first and second quarters of 2020;
- \$500 million to repurchase approximately 12 million shares of AIG Common Stock; and
- approximately \$3.6 billion in net inflows from the issuance and repayment of long-term debt and debt of consolidated investment entities.

Net cash provided by financing activities in the six-month period ended June 30, 2019 reflected:

- approximately \$557 million in the aggregate to pay a dividend of \$0.32 per share on AIG Common Stock in each of the first and second quarters of 2019;
- approximately \$7 million to pay a dividend of \$369.6875 per share on AIG's Series A Preferred Stock in the second quarter of 2019;
- approximately \$1.3 billion in net inflows from the issuance and repayment of long-term debt; and
- approximately \$485 million inflow from the issuance of preferred stock.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES OF AIG PARENT AND SUBSIDIARIES

AIG Parent

As of June 30, 2020, AIG Parent had approximately \$15.2 billion in liquidity sources. AIG Parent's liquidity sources are primarily held in the form of cash, short-term investments and publicly traded, investment grade rated fixed maturity securities and also include a committed, revolving syndicated credit facility. Fixed maturity securities primarily include U.S. government and government sponsored entity securities, U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities, corporate and municipal bonds and certain other highly rated securities. AIG Parent actively manages its assets and liabilities in terms of products, counterparties and duration. Based upon an assessment of funding needs, the liquidity sources can be readily monetized through sales or repurchase agreements or contributed as admitted assets to regulated insurance companies. AIG Parent liquidity is monitored through the use of various internal liquidity risk measures. AIG Parent's primary sources of liquidity are dividends, distributions, loans and other payments from subsidiaries and credit facilities. AIG Parent's primary uses of liquidity are for debt service, capital and liability management, and operating expenses.

We believe that we have sufficient liquidity and capital resources to satisfy our reasonably foreseeable future requirements and meet our obligations to our creditors, debt-holders and insurance company subsidiaries. We expect to access the debt and preferred equity markets from time to time to meet funding requirements as needed.

We utilize our capital resources to support our businesses, with the majority of capital allocated to our insurance operations. Should we have or generate more capital than is needed to support our business strategies (including organic growth or acquisition opportunities) or mitigate risks inherent to our business, we may develop plans to distribute such capital to shareholders via dividends or AIG Common Stock repurchase authorizations or deploy such capital towards liability management.

In the normal course, it is expected that a portion of the capital released by our insurance operations, by our other operations or through the utilization of AIG's deferred tax assets may be available to support our business strategies, for distribution to shareholders or for liability management.

In developing plans to distribute capital, AIG considers a number of factors, including, but not limited to: AIG's business and strategic plans, expectations for capital generation and utilization, AIG's funding capacity and capital resources in comparison to internal benchmarks, as well as rating agency expectations, regulatory standards and internal stress tests for capital.

The following table presents AIG Parent's liquidity sources:

(in millions)	As of June 30, 2020	As of December 31, 2019
Cash and short-term investments ^(a)	\$ 7,654	\$ 2,804
Unencumbered fixed maturity securities ^(b)	3,002	4,777
Total AIG Parent liquidity	10,656	7,581
Available capacity under committed, syndicated credit facility ^(c)	4,500	4,500
Total AIG Parent liquidity sources	\$ 15,156	\$ 12,081

(a) Cash and short-term investments include reverse repurchase agreements totaling \$4.9 billion and \$2.1 billion as of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

(b) Unencumbered securities consist of publicly traded, investment grade rated fixed maturity securities. Fixed maturity securities primarily include U.S. government and government sponsored entity securities, U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities, corporate and municipal bonds and certain other highly rated securities.

(c) For additional information relating to this committed, syndicated credit facility see – Credit Facilities below.

Insurance Companies

We expect that our insurance companies will be able to continue to satisfy reasonably foreseeable future liquidity requirements and meet their obligations, including those arising from reasonably foreseeable contingencies or events, through cash from operations and, to the extent necessary, monetization of invested assets. Our insurance companies' liquidity resources are primarily held in the form of cash, short-term investments and publicly traded, investment grade rated fixed maturity securities.

Each of our material insurance companies' liquidity is monitored through various internal liquidity risk measures. The primary sources of liquidity are premiums, fees, reinsurance recoverables and investment income and maturities. The primary uses of liquidity are paid losses, reinsurance payments, benefit claims, surrenders, withdrawals, interest payments, dividends, expenses, investment purchases and collateral requirements.

Our General Insurance companies may require additional funding to meet capital or liquidity needs under certain circumstances. Large catastrophes may require us to provide additional support to our affected operations. Downgrades in our credit ratings could put pressure on the insurer financial strength ratings of our subsidiaries, which could result in non-renewals or cancellations by policyholders and adversely affect a subsidiary's ability to meet its own obligations. Increases in market interest rates may adversely affect the financial strength ratings of our subsidiaries, as rating agency capital models may reduce the amount of available capital relative to required capital. Other potential events that could cause a liquidity strain include an economic collapse of a nation or region significant to our operations, nationalization, catastrophic terrorist acts, pandemics or other events causing economic or political upheaval.

For a discussion regarding risks associated with COVID-19, see Part II Item 1A – Risk Factors – COVID-19 is adversely affecting, and is expected to continue to adversely affect, our global business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ultimate impact will depend on future developments that are uncertain and cannot be predicted, including the scope, severity and duration of the crisis, and the governmental, legislative and regulatory actions taken and court decisions rendered in response thereto.

Management believes that because of the size and liquidity of our Life and Retirement companies' investment portfolios, normal deviations from projected claim or surrender experience would not create significant liquidity risk. Furthermore, our Life and Retirement companies' products contain certain features that mitigate surrender risk, including surrender charges. However, in times of extreme capital markets disruption, liquidity needs could outpace resources. As part of their risk management framework, our Life and Retirement companies continue to evaluate and, where appropriate, pursue strategies and programs to improve their liquidity position and facilitate their ability to maintain a fully invested asset portfolio.

Certain of our U.S. insurance companies are members of the FHLBs in their respective districts. Borrowings from FHLBs are used to supplement liquidity or for other uses deemed appropriate by management. Our U.S. General Insurance companies had no outstanding borrowings from FHLBs at both June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019. Our U.S. Life and Retirement companies had \$3.6 billion and \$3.5 billion which were due to FHLBs in their respective districts at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively, under funding agreements issued through our Individual Retirement, Group Retirement and Institutional Markets operating segments, which were reported in Policyholder contract deposits. Proceeds from funding agreements are generally invested in fixed income securities and other investments intended to generate spread income. These investment contracts do not have mortality or morbidity risk and are similar to GICs. In addition, our U.S. Life and Retirement companies had no outstanding borrowings in the form of cash advances from FHLBs at both June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Certain of our U.S. Life and Retirement companies have programs, which began in 2012, that lend securities from their investment portfolio to supplement liquidity or for other uses as deemed appropriate by management. Under these programs, these U.S. Life and Retirement companies lend securities to financial institutions and receive cash as collateral equal to 102 percent of the fair value of the loaned securities. Cash collateral received is invested in short-term investments or partially used for short-term liquidity purposes.

Additionally, the aggregate amount of securities that a Life and Retirement company is able to lend under its program at any time is limited to five percent of its general account statutory-basis admitted assets. Our U.S. Life and Retirement companies had \$2.8 billion of securities subject to these agreements at both June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively, and \$2.9 billion of liabilities to borrowers for collateral received at both June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

AIG generally manages capital between AIG Parent and our insurance companies through internal, Board-approved policies and limits, as well as management standards. In addition, AIG Parent has unconditional capital maintenance agreements (CMAs) in place with certain subsidiaries. Nevertheless, regulatory and other legal restrictions could limit our ability to transfer capital freely, either to or from our subsidiaries. Upon closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, the CMA between AIG Parent and Fortitude Re was terminated.

AIG Parent and/or certain subsidiaries are parties to several letter of credit agreements with various financial institutions, which issue letters of credit from time to time in support of our insurance companies. These letters of credit are subject to reimbursement by AIG Parent and/or certain subsidiaries in the event of a drawdown by our insurance companies. Letters of credit issued in support of the General Insurance companies totaled approximately \$4.0 billion at June 30, 2020. Letters of credit issued in support of the Life and Retirement companies totaled approximately \$852 million at June 30, 2020. Upon closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, the \$550 million of letters of credit issued in support of Fortitude Re and subject to reimbursement by AIG in the event of a drawdown were terminated.

In the six-month period ended June 30, 2020, our General Insurance companies collectively paid a total of approximately \$418 million in dividends in the form of cash and fixed maturity securities to AIG Parent. The fixed maturity securities primarily included U.S. treasuries and securities issued by other U.S. agencies. Upon closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, AIG contributed \$700 million of the proceeds of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale to certain of its General Insurance subsidiaries.

In the six-month period ended June 30, 2020, our Life and Retirement companies collectively paid a total of approximately \$182 million in dividends and loan repayments in the form of cash to AIG Parent. Upon closing of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale, AIG contributed \$135 million of the proceeds of the Majority Interest Fortitude Sale to certain of its Life and Retirement subsidiaries.

Tax Matters

If the settlement agreements in principle are concluded in our ongoing dispute related to the disallowance of foreign tax credits associated with cross border financing transactions, we will be required to make a payment to the U.S. Treasury. Although we can provide no assurance regarding whether the non-binding settlements will be finalized, the amount we currently expect to pay based on current proposed settlement terms is approximately \$1.2 billion, including obligations of AIG Parent and subsidiaries. This amount is net of payments previously made with respect to cross border financing transactions involving matters dating back to 1997 and other matters largely related to the same tax years, including a prepayment of approximately \$548 million that AIG made to the U.S. Treasury in June 2020. The amount also includes interest that will become due on finalization of the settlements but does not reflect benefits from the potential application of interest netting which AIG has requested. There remains uncertainty with regard to whether the settlements in principle will ultimately be approved by the relevant authorities as well as the amount and timing of any additional payments, which could be made as early as the fourth quarter of 2020. AIG has waived assessment on certain amounts and the IRS will seek payment through a Notice and Demand for Payment once their administrative steps are completed.

For additional information regarding this matter see Note 15 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

CREDIT FACILITIES

We maintain a committed, revolving syndicated credit facility (the Facility) as a potential source of liquidity for general corporate purposes. The Facility provides for aggregate commitments by the bank syndicate to provide unsecured revolving loans and/or standby letters of credit of up to \$4.5 billion without any limits on the type of borrowings and is scheduled to expire in June 2022.

On March 20, 2020, we borrowed \$1.3 billion under the Facility to further increase AIG Parent liquidity. On June 9, 2020, we repaid the \$1.3 billion borrowed under the Facility in full with interest. As of June 30, 2020, a total of \$4.5 billion remains available under the Facility. Our ability to utilize the Facility is not contingent on our credit ratings. However, our ability to utilize the Facility is conditioned on the satisfaction of certain legal, operating, administrative and financial covenants and other requirements contained in the Facility. These include covenants relating to our maintenance of a specified total consolidated net worth and total consolidated debt to total consolidated capitalization. Failure to satisfy these and other requirements contained in the Facility would restrict our access to the Facility and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity. We expect to utilize the Facility from time to time, and may use the proceeds for general corporate purposes.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table summarizes contractual obligations in total, and by remaining maturity:

June 30, 2020		Payments due by Period					
	Total	Remainder of	2021 -	2023 -			
(in millions)	Payments	2020	2022	2024	2025	Thereafter	
Insurance operations							
Loss reserves ^(a)	\$ 79,933	\$ 10,641	\$ 21,867	\$ 11,498	\$ 3,732	\$ 32,195	
Insurance and investment contract liabilities	281,391	11,226	31,307	29,601	13,755	195,502	
Borrowings	1,343	-	229	-	120	994	
Interest payments on borrowings	778	25	99	99	50	505	
Other long-term obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	\$ 363,445	\$ 21,892	\$ 53,502	\$ 41,198	\$ 17,657	\$ 229,196	
Other							
Borrowings	\$ 27,900	\$ 1,375	\$ 3,218	\$ 2,843	\$ 3,339	\$ 17,125	
Interest payments on borrowings	15,352	574	2,062	1,843	841	10,032	
Other long-term obligations	354	47	200	96	-	11	
Total	\$ 43,606	\$ 1,996	\$ 5,480	\$ 4,782	\$ 4,180	\$ 27,168	
Consolidated							
Loss reserves ^(a)	\$ 79,933	\$ 10,641	\$ 21,867	\$ 11,498	\$ 3,732	\$ 32,195	
Insurance and investment contract liabilities	281,391	11,226	31,307	29,601	13,755	195,502	
Borrowings	29,243	1,375	3,447	2,843	3,459	18,119	
Interest payments on borrowings	16,130	599	2,161	1,942	891	10,537	
Other long-term obligations ^(b)	354	47	200	96	-	11	
Total^(c)	\$ 407,051	\$ 23,888	\$ 58,982	\$ 45,980	\$ 21,837	\$ 256,364	

(a) Represents loss reserves, undiscounted and gross of reinsurance.

(b) Primarily includes contracts to purchase future services and other capital expenditures.

(c) Does not reflect unrecognized tax benefits of \$4.8 billion. See Note 15 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Loss Reserves

Loss reserves relate to our General Insurance companies and represent estimates of future loss and loss adjustment expense payments based on historical loss development payment patterns. Due to the significance of the assumptions used, the payments by period presented above could be materially different from actual required payments. We believe that our General Insurance companies maintain adequate financial resources to meet the actual required payments under these obligations.

Insurance and Investment Contract Liabilities

Insurance and investment contract liabilities, including GIC liabilities, relate to our Life and Retirement companies. These liabilities include various investment-type products with contractually scheduled maturities, including periodic payments. These liabilities also include benefit and claim liabilities, of which a significant portion represents policies and contracts that do not have stated contractual maturity dates and may not result in any future payment obligations. For these policies and contracts (i) we are not currently making payments until the occurrence of an insurable event, such as death or disability, (ii) payments are conditional on survivorship or (iii) payment may occur due to a surrender or other non-scheduled event beyond our control.

We have made significant assumptions to determine the estimated undiscounted cash flows of these contractual policy benefits. These assumptions include mortality, morbidity, future lapse rates, expenses, investment returns and interest crediting rates, offset by expected future deposits and premiums on in-force policies. Due to the significance of the assumptions, the periodic amounts presented could be materially different from actual required payments. The amounts presented in this table are undiscounted and exceed the future policy benefits and policyholder contract deposits included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

We believe that our Life and Retirement companies have adequate financial resources to meet the payments actually required under these obligations. These subsidiaries have substantial liquidity in the form of cash and short-term investments. In addition, our Life and Retirement companies maintain significant levels of investment grade rated fixed maturity securities, including substantial holdings in government and corporate bonds, and could seek to monetize those holdings in the event operating cash flows are insufficient. We expect liquidity needs related to GIC liabilities to be funded through cash flows generated from maturities and sales of invested assets.

Borrowings

Our borrowings exclude those incurred by consolidated investments and include hybrid financial instrument liabilities recorded at fair value. We expect to repay the long-term debt maturities and interest accrued on borrowings by AIG through maturing investments and dispositions of invested assets, future cash flows from operations, cash flows generated from invested assets, future debt or preferred stock issuance and other financing arrangements. Borrowings supported by assets of AIG include various notes and bonds payable as well as GIAs that are supported by cash and investments held by AIG Parent and certain non-insurance subsidiaries for the repayment of those obligations.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS AND COMMERCIAL COMMITMENTS

The following table summarizes Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Commercial Commitments in total, and by remaining maturity:

June 30, 2020	Amount of Commitment Expiring					
(in millions)	Total Amounts Committed	Remainder of 2020	2021 - 2022	2023 - 2024	2025	Thereafter
Insurance operations						
Guarantees:						
Standby letters of credit	\$ 158	\$ 143	\$ 8	\$ -	\$ -	7
Guarantees of indebtedness	58	57	1	-	-	-
All other guarantees ^(a)	16	-	16	-	-	-
Commitments:						
Investment commitments ^(b)	6,702	2,156	3,254	1,174	92	26
Commitments to extend credit	3,802	1,124	1,545	852	148	133
Letters of credit	3	-	3	-	-	-
Other commercial commitments	9	1	5	3	-	-
Total^(c)	\$ 10,748	\$ 3,481	\$ 4,832	\$ 2,029	\$ 240	\$ 166
Other						
Guarantees:						
Liquidity facilities ^(d)	\$ 74	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	74
Standby letters of credit	79	79	-	-	-	-
All other guarantees	408	408	-	-	-	-
Commitments:						
Investment commitments ^(b)	69	11	29	4	25	-
Commitments to extend credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Letters of credit	197	11	-	186	-	-
Other commercial commitments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total^{(c)(e)}	\$ 827	\$ 509	\$ 29	\$ 190	\$ 25	\$ 74
Consolidated						
Guarantees:						
Liquidity facilities ^(d)	\$ 74	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	74
Standby letters of credit	237	222	8	-	-	7
Guarantees of indebtedness	58	57	1	-	-	-
All other guarantees ^(a)	424	408	16	-	-	-
Commitments:						
Investment commitments ^(b)	6,771	2,167	3,283	1,178	117	26
Commitments to extend credit	3,802	1,124	1,545	852	148	133
Letters of credit	200	11	3	186	-	-
Other commercial commitments	9	1	5	3	-	-
Total^{(c)(e)}	\$ 11,575	\$ 3,990	\$ 4,861	\$ 2,219	\$ 265	\$ 240

(a) Excludes potential amounts for indemnification obligations included in asset sales agreements. For further information on indemnification obligations see Note 11 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

(b) Includes commitments to invest in private equity funds, hedge funds and other funds and commitments to purchase and develop real estate in the United States and abroad. The commitments to invest in private equity funds, hedge funds and other funds are called at the discretion of each fund, as needed for funding new investments or expenses of the fund. The expiration of these commitments is estimated in the table above based on the expected life cycle of the related fund, consistent with past trends of requirements for funding. Investors under these commitments are primarily insurance and real estate subsidiaries.

(c) Does not include guarantees, CMAs or other support arrangements among AIG consolidated entities.

(d) Primarily represents liquidity facilities provided in connection with certain municipal swap transactions and collateralized bond obligations.

(e) Excludes commitments with respect to pension plans. The remaining annual pension contribution for 2020 is expected to be approximately \$32 million for U.S. and non-U.S. plans.

Arrangements with Variable Interest Entities

We enter into various arrangements with variable interest entities (VIEs) in the normal course of business, and we consolidate a VIE when we are the primary beneficiary of the entity.

For a further discussion of our involvement with VIEs see Note 8 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Indemnification Agreements

We are subject to financial guarantees and indemnity arrangements in connection with our sales of businesses. These arrangements may be triggered by declines in asset values, specified business contingencies, the realization of contingent liabilities, litigation developments, or breaches of representations, warranties or covenants provided by us. These arrangements are typically subject to time limitations, defined by contract or by operation of law, such as by prevailing statutes of limitation. Depending on the specific terms of the arrangements, the maximum potential obligation may or may not be subject to contractual limitations.

For additional information regarding our indemnification agreements see Note 11 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

We have recorded liabilities for certain of these arrangements where it is possible to estimate them. These liabilities are not material in the aggregate. We are unable to develop a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential payout under some of these arrangements. Overall, we believe that it is unlikely we will have to make any material payments under these arrangements.

DEBT

The following table provides the rollforward of AIG's total debt outstanding:

Six Months Ended June 30, 2020 <i>(in millions)</i>	Balance at December 31, 2019		Issuances	Maturities and Repayments	Effect of Foreign Exchange	Other Changes	Balance at June 30, 2020
Debt issued or guaranteed by AIG:							
AIG general borrowings:							
Notes and bonds payable	\$	20,467	\$ 4,067	\$ (350)	\$ (42)	\$ 19	\$ 24,161
Junior subordinated debt		1,542	-	-	(5)	-	1,537
AIG Japan Holdings Kabushiki Kaisha		344	-	-	5	-	349
AIGLH notes and bonds payable		282	-	-	-	-	282
AIGLH junior subordinated debt		361	-	-	-	-	361
Validus notes and bonds payable		353	-	-	-	(2)	351
Total AIG general borrowings		23,349	4,067	(350)	(42)	17	27,041
AIG borrowings supported by assets:^(a)							
Series AIGFP matched notes and bonds payable		21	-	-	-	-	21
GIAs, at fair value		2,003	66	(155)	-	202 ^(b)	2,116
Notes and bonds payable, at fair value		59	1	(2)	-	7 ^(b)	65
Total AIG borrowings supported by assets		2,083	67	(157)	-	209	2,202
Total debt issued or guaranteed by AIG		25,432	4,134	(507)	(42)	226	29,243
Other subsidiaries' notes, bonds, loans and mortgages payable - not guaranteed by AIG		47	5	(47)	-	-	5
Total long-term debt		25,479	4,139	(554)	(42)	226	29,248
Debt of consolidated investment entities - not guaranteed by AIG ^(c)		9,871	1,370	(1,364)	(28)	183 ^(d)	10,032
Total debt	\$	35,350	\$ 5,509	\$ (1,918)	\$ (70)	\$ 409	\$ 39,280

(a) AIG Parent guarantees all such debt, except for Series AIGFP matched notes and bonds payable, which are direct obligations of AIG Parent. Collateral posted to third parties was \$1.4 billion and \$1.5 billion at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. This collateral primarily consists of securities of the U.S. government and government sponsored entities and generally cannot be repledged or resold by the counterparties.

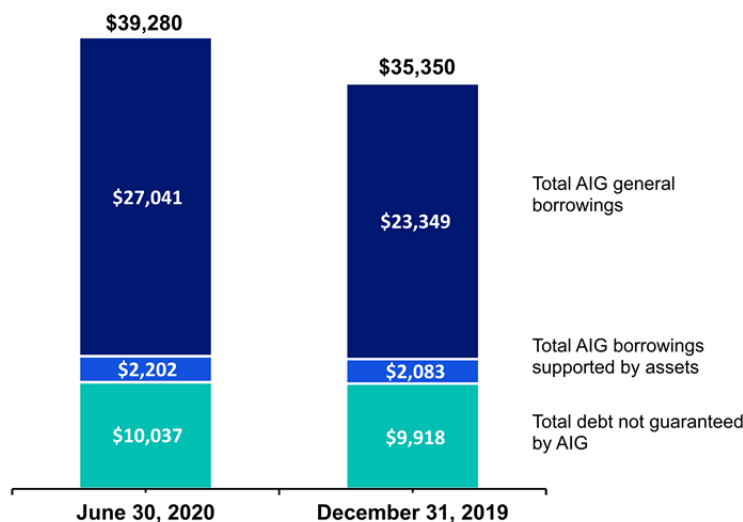
(b) Primarily represents adjustments to the fair value of debt.

(c) At June 30, 2020, includes debt of consolidated investment entities related to real estate investments of \$3.1 billion, affordable housing partnership investments of \$2.2 billion and other securitization vehicles of \$4.7 billion. At December 31, 2019, includes debt of consolidated investment entities related to real estate investments of \$3.2 billion, affordable housing partnership investments of \$2.1 billion and other securitization vehicles of \$4.6 billion.

(d) Includes the effect of consolidating previously unconsolidated partnerships.

TOTAL DEBT OUTSTANDING

(in millions)

**Debt Maturities**

The following table summarizes maturing long-term debt at June 30, 2020 of AIG for the next four quarters:

		Third Quarter 2020	Fourth Quarter 2020	First Quarter 2021	Second Quarter 2021	Total
(in millions)						
AIG general borrowings	\$	638	\$ 708	\$ 1,499	\$ -	\$ 2,845
AIG borrowings supported by assets		25	4	2	64	95
Other subsidiaries' notes, bonds, loans and mortgages payable		1	-	-	-	1
Total	\$	664	\$ 712	\$ 1,501	\$ 64	\$ 2,941

The following table presents maturities of long-term debt (including unamortized original issue discount, hedge accounting valuation adjustments and fair value adjustments, when applicable):

June 30, 2020	Remainder		Year Ending					
(in millions)	Total	of 2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Thereafter
Debt issued or guaranteed by AIG:								
AIG general borrowings:								
Notes and bonds payable	\$ 24,161	\$ 1,346	\$ 1,499	\$ 1,512	\$ 1,568	\$ 998	\$ 2,750	\$ 14,488
Junior subordinated debt	1,537	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,537
AIG Japan Holdings Kabushiki Kaisha	349	-	229	-	-	-	120	-
AIGLH notes and bonds payable	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	282
AIGLH junior subordinated debt	361	-	-	-	-	-	-	361
Validus notes and bonds payable	351	-	-	-	-	-	-	351
Total AIG general borrowings	27,041	1,346	1,728	1,512	1,568	998	2,870	17,019
AIG borrowings supported by assets:								
Series AIGFP matched notes and bonds payable	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
GIAs, at fair value	2,116	29	155	52	128	149	589	1,014
Notes and bonds payable, at fair value	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Total AIG borrowings supported by assets	2,202	29	155	52	128	149	589	1,100
Total debt issued or guaranteed by AIG	29,243	1,375	1,883	1,564	1,696	1,147	3,459	18,119
Debt not guaranteed by AIG:								
Other subsidiaries notes, bonds, loans and mortgages payable	5	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
Total debt not guaranteed by AIG	5	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
Total	\$ 29,248	\$ 1,376	\$ 1,885	\$ 1,565	\$ 1,697	\$ 1,147	\$ 3,459	\$ 18,119

CREDIT RATINGS

Credit ratings estimate a company's ability to meet its obligations and may directly affect the cost and availability of financing to that company. The following table presents the credit ratings of AIG and certain of its subsidiaries as of the date of this filing. Figures in parentheses indicate the relative ranking of the ratings within the agency's rating categories; that ranking refers only to the major rating category and not to the modifiers assigned by the rating agencies.

	Short-Term Debt		Senior Long-Term Debt		
	Moody's	S&P	Moody's ^(a)	S&P ^(b)	Fitch ^(c)
American International Group, Inc.	P-2 (2nd of 3) <i>Stable Outlook</i>	A-2 (2nd of 8)	Baa 1 (4th of 9) <i>Stable Outlook</i>	BBB+ (4th of 9) <i>Stable Outlook</i>	BBB+ (4th of 9) <i>Negative Outlook</i>
AIG Financial Products Corp. ^(d)	P-2 <i>Stable Outlook</i>	A-2	Baa 1 <i>Stable Outlook</i>	BBB+ <i>Stable Outlook</i>	

(a) Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2 and 3 to the generic rating categories to show relative position within the rating categories.

(b) S&P ratings may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

(c) Fitch ratings may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

(d) AIG guarantees all obligations of AIG Financial Products Corp.

These credit ratings are current opinions of the rating agencies. They may be changed, suspended or withdrawn at any time by the rating agencies as a result of changes in, or unavailability of, information or based on other circumstances. Ratings may also be withdrawn at our request.

We are party to some agreements that contain "ratings triggers." Depending on the ratings maintained by one or more rating agencies, these triggers could result in (i) the termination or limitation of credit availability or a requirement for accelerated repayment, (ii) the termination of business contracts or (iii) a requirement to post collateral for the benefit of counterparties.

In the event of a downgrade of AIG's long-term senior debt ratings, AIGFP and certain other AIG entities would be required to post additional collateral under some derivative and other transactions, or certain of the counterparties of AIGFP or of such other AIG entities would be permitted to terminate such transactions early.

The actual amount of collateral that we would be required to post to counterparties in the event of such downgrades, or the aggregate amount of payments that we could be required to make, depends on market conditions, the fair value of outstanding affected transactions and other factors prevailing at the time of the downgrade.

For a discussion of the effects of downgrades in our credit ratings see Note 9 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors – Liquidity, Capital and Credit in our 2019 Annual Report.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH RATINGS

Financial Strength ratings estimate an insurance company's ability to pay its obligations under an insurance policy. The following table presents the ratings of our significant insurance subsidiaries as of the date of this filing.

	A.M. Best	S&P	Fitch	Moody's
National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.	A	A+	A	A2
Lexington Insurance Company	A	A+	A	A2
American Home Assurance Company	A	A+	A	A2
American General Life Insurance Company	A	A+	A+	A2
The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company	A	A+	A+	A2
United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York	A	A+	A+	A2
AIG Europe S.A.	NR	A+	NR	A2
American International Group UK Ltd.	A	A+	NR	A2
AIG General Insurance Co. Ltd.	NR	A+	NR	NR
Validus Reinsurance, Ltd.	A	A	NR	A2

These financial strength ratings are current opinions of the rating agencies. They may be changed, suspended or withdrawn at any time by the rating agencies as a result of changes in, or unavailability of, information or based on other circumstances.

For a discussion of the effects of downgrades in our financial strength ratings see Note 9 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors – Liquidity, Capital and Credit in our 2019 Annual Report.

REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

For a discussion of our regulation and supervision by different regulatory authorities in the United States and abroad, including with respect to our liquidity and capital resources see Part I, Item 1. Business — Regulation and Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors — Regulation in our 2019 Annual Report, and Regulatory Environment below in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

DIVIDENDS

On February 12, 2020, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG Common Stock of \$0.32 per share, payable on March 30, 2020 to shareholders of record on March 16, 2020. On May 4, 2020, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG Common Stock of \$0.32 per share, payable on June 29, 2020 to shareholders of record on June 15, 2020. On August 3, 2020, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG Common Stock of \$0.32 per share, payable on September 30, 2020 to shareholders of record on September 17, 2020.

On February 12, 2020, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG's Series A Preferred Stock of \$365.625 per share, payable on March 16, 2020 to holders of record on February 28, 2020. On May 4, 2020, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG's Series A Preferred Stock of \$365.625 per share, payable on June 15, 2020 to holders of record on May 29, 2020. On August 3, 2020, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend on AIG's Series A Preferred Stock of \$365.625 per share, payable on September 15, 2020 to holders of record on August 31, 2020.

The payment of any future dividends will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on various factors, as discussed further in Note 12 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

REPURCHASES OF AIG COMMON STOCK

Our Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of shares of AIG Common Stock and warrants to purchase shares of AIG Common Stock through a series of actions. On February 13, 2019, our Board of Directors authorized an additional increase to its previous repurchase authorization of AIG Common Stock of approximately \$1.5 billion. As of August 3, 2020, \$1.5 billion remained under the authorization.

During the first quarter of 2020, we repurchased approximately 12 million shares of AIG Common Stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$500 million under an ASR agreement executed in February 2020 with a third-party financial institution. We did not repurchase any shares of AIG Common Stock during the three-month period ended June 30, 2020.

Shares may be repurchased from time to time in the open market, private purchases, through forward, derivative, accelerated repurchase or automatic repurchase transactions or otherwise (including through the purchase of warrants). Certain of our share repurchases have been and may from time to time be effected through Exchange Act Rule 10b5-1 repurchase plans. The timing of any future share repurchases will depend on market conditions, our business and strategic plans, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and other factors, as discussed further in Note 12 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

DIVIDEND RESTRICTIONS

Payments of dividends to AIG by its insurance subsidiaries are subject to certain restrictions imposed by regulatory authorities.

For a discussion of restrictions on payments of dividends by our subsidiaries see Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2019 Annual Report.

Enterprise Risk Management

Risk management includes the identification and measurement of various forms of risk, the establishment of risk thresholds and the creation of processes intended to maintain risks within these thresholds while optimizing returns. We consider risk management an integral part of managing our core businesses and a key element of our approach to corporate governance.

OVERVIEW

We have an integrated process for managing risks throughout our organization in accordance with our firm-wide risk appetite. Our Board of Directors has oversight responsibility for the management of risk. Our Enterprise Risk Management Department supervises and integrates the risk management functions in each of our business units, providing senior management with a consolidated view of AIG's major risk positions. Within each business unit, senior leaders and executives approve risk-taking policies and targeted risk tolerance within the framework provided by ERM. ERM supports our businesses and management by embedding risk management in our key day-to-day business processes and in identifying, assessing, quantifying, monitoring, reporting, and mitigating the risks taken by our businesses and AIG overall. Nevertheless, our risk management efforts may not always be successful and material adverse effects on our business, results of operations, cash flows, liquidity or financial condition may occur.

AIG employs a Three Lines of Defense model. AIG's business leaders assume full accountability for the risks and controls in their operating units, and ERM performs a review, challenge and oversight function. The third line consists of our Internal Audit Group that provides independent assurance for AIG's Board.

For a further discussion of AIG's risk management program see Part II, Item 7. MD&A – Enterprise Risk Management in the 2019 Annual Report.

MARKET RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview

Market risk is defined as the risk of adverse impact due to systemic movements in one or more of the following market risk drivers: equity and commodity prices, residential and commercial real estate values, interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange, inflation, and their respective levels of volatility.

We are engaged in a variety of insurance, investment and other financial services businesses that expose us to market risk, directly and indirectly. We are exposed to market risks primarily within our insurance and capital markets activities, on both the asset and the liability sides of our balance sheet through on- and off-balance sheet exposures. Within each business, the Risk Officer is responsible for creating a framework for proper identification of market risks, and ensuring that the risks are appropriately measured, monitored and managed, and are in accordance with the risk governance framework established by the Chief Market Risk Officer (CMRO).

The scope and magnitude of our market risk exposures is managed under a robust framework that contains defined risk limits and minimum standards for managing market risk in a manner consistent with our risk appetite statement. Our market risk management framework focuses on quantifying the financial repercussions of changes in the above mentioned market risk drivers.

Many of our market risk exposures, including exposures to changes in levels of interest rates and equity prices, are associated with the asset and liability exposures of our Life and Retirement companies. These exposures are generally long-term in nature. Examples of liability-related exposures include interest rate sensitive surrenders in our fixed deferred annuity product portfolio. Also, we have equity market risk sensitive surrenders in our variable annuity product portfolio. These interactive asset-liability types of risk exposures are regularly monitored in accordance with the risk governance framework noted above.

Risk Identification

Market risk focuses on quantifying the financial repercussions of changes in broad, external, predominantly market-observable variables. Financial repercussions can include an adverse impact on results of operations, financial condition, liquidity and capital of AIG.

Each of the following systemic risks is considered a market risk:

Equity prices	We are exposed to changes in equity market prices affecting a variety of instruments. Changes in equity prices can affect the valuation of publicly traded equity shares, investments in private equity, hedge funds, mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, alternative risk premia investment strategies, and other equity-linked capital market instruments as well as equity-linked insurance products, including but not limited to index annuities, variable annuities, indexed universal life insurance and variable universal life insurance.
Residential and commercial real estate values	Our investment portfolios are exposed to the risk of changing values in a variety of residential and commercial real estate investments. Changes in residential/commercial real estate prices can affect the valuation of residential/commercial mortgages, residential/commercial mortgage-backed securities and other structured securities with underlying assets that include residential/commercial mortgages, trusts that include residential/commercial real estate and/or mortgages, residential mortgage insurance and reinsurance contracts and commercial real estate investments.
Interest rates	Interest rate risk can arise from a mismatch in the interest rate exposure of assets versus liabilities. Lower interest rates generally result in lower investment income and make some of our product offerings less attractive to investors. Conversely, higher interest rates are typically beneficial for the opposite reasons. However, when rates rise quickly, there can be an asymmetric GAAP accounting effect where the existing securities lose market value, which is largely reported through Other comprehensive income, and the offsetting decrease in the value of certain liabilities may not be recognized. Changes in interest rates can affect the valuation of fixed maturity securities, financial liabilities, insurance contracts including but not limited to universal life, fixed rate annuities, variable annuities and derivative contracts. Additionally, for Variable Annuity, Index Annuity, and Equity Indexed Universal Life products, deviations in actual versus expected policyholder behavior can be driven by fluctuations in various market variables, including interest rates. Policies with guaranteed living benefit options or riders are also subject to the risk of actual benefit utilization being different than expected.
Credit spreads	Credit spreads measure an instrument's risk premium or yield relative to that of a comparable duration, default-free instrument. Changes in credit spreads can affect the valuation of fixed maturity securities, including but not limited to corporate bonds, asset backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, AIG-issued debt obligations, credit derivatives, derivative credit valuation adjustments and economic valuation of insurance liabilities. Much like higher interest rates, wider credit spreads paired with unchanged expectations about default losses imply higher investment income in the long term. In the short term, quickly rising spreads will cause a loss in the value of existing fixed maturity securities, which is largely reported through Other comprehensive income. A precipitous widening of credit spreads may also signal a fundamental weakness in the credit worthiness of bond obligors, potentially resulting in default losses.
Foreign exchange (FX) rates	We are a globally diversified enterprise with income, assets and liabilities denominated in, and capital deployed in, a variety of currencies. Changes in FX rates can affect the valuation of a broad range of balance sheet and income statement items as well as the settlement of cash flows exchanged in specific transactions.
Commodity prices	Changes in commodity prices (the value of commodities) can affect the valuation of publicly-traded commodities, commodity indices, derivatives on commodities and commodity indices, and other commodity-linked investments and insurance contracts. We are exposed to commodity prices primarily through their impact on the prices and credit quality of commodity producers' debt and equity securities in our investment portfolio.
Inflation	Changes in inflation can affect the valuation of fixed maturity securities, including AIG-issued debt obligations, derivatives and other contracts explicitly linked to inflation indices, and insurance contracts where the claims are linked to inflation either explicitly, via indexing, or implicitly, through medical costs or wage levels.

Risk Measurement

Our market risk measurement framework was developed with the main objective of communicating the range and scale of our market risk exposures. At the firm-wide level, market risk is measured in a manner that is consistent with AIG's risk appetite statement. This is designed to ensure that we remain within our stated risk tolerance levels and can determine how much additional market risk taking capacity is available within our framework. The framework measures our overall exposure to change in each of the systemic market risk factors on an economic basis.

In addition, we monitor risks through multiple lenses that include economic, GAAP and statutory reporting frameworks at various levels of business consolidation. This process aims to establish a comprehensive coverage of potential implications from adverse market risk developments.

We use a number of approaches to measure our market risk exposure, including:

Sensitivity analysis	measures the impact from a unit change in a market risk input	Examples include: • a one basis point increase in yield on fixed maturity securities, • a one basis point increase in credit spreads of fixed maturity securities, and • a one percent increase in prices of equity securities. • a 100 basis point parallel shift in the yield curve, or • a 20 percent immediate and simultaneous decrease in world-wide equity markets. Scenarios may also utilize a stochastic framework to arrive at a probability distribution of losses. • the stock market crash of October 1987 or the widening of yields or spreads of RMBS or CMBS during 2008.
Scenario analysis	uses historical, hypothetical, or forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios to assess and report exposures	
Stress testing	a special form of scenario analysis in which the scenarios are designed to lead to a material adverse outcome	

Market Risk Sensitivities

The following table provides estimates of sensitivity to changes in yield curves, equity prices and foreign currency exchange rates on our financial instruments and excludes approximately \$173.6 billion and \$169.4 billion as of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively, of insurance liabilities. AIG believes that the interest rate sensitivities of these insurance and other liabilities serve as an offset to the net interest rate risk of the financial assets presented in the table below. In addition, the table excludes \$38.9 billion of interest rate sensitive assets and \$1.4 billion of equity and alternative investments supporting the Fortitude Re funds withheld arrangements as the contractual returns related to the assets are transferred to Fortitude Re, as well as \$42.0 billion of related funds withheld payable.

	Balance Sheet Exposure		Economic Effect	
	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
<i>(dollars in millions)</i>				
Sensitivity factor	100 bps parallel increase in all yield curves			
Interest rate sensitive assets:				
Fixed maturity securities	\$ 226,815	\$ 255,743	\$ (13,890)	\$ (16,644)
Mortgage and other loans receivable ^(a)	39,915	43,441	(1,934)	(2,385)
Derivatives:				
Interest rate contracts	1,065	451	(2,074)	(1,530)
Equity contracts	821	630	(338)	(360)
Other contracts	1,238	(64)	(72)	28
Total interest rate sensitive assets	\$ 269,854^(b)	\$ 300,201^(b)	\$ (18,308)	\$ (20,891)
Interest rate sensitive liabilities:				
Policyholder contract deposits:				
Investment-type contracts ^(a)	\$ (125,026)	\$ (126,137)	\$ 9,873	\$ 8,553
Variable annuity and other embedded derivatives	(9,233)	(6,909)	2,163	2,118
Long-term debt ^{(a) (c)}	(27,900)	(24,092)	2,448	2,127
Total interest rate sensitive liabilities	\$ (162,159)	\$ (157,138)	\$ 14,484	\$ 12,798
Sensitivity factor	20% decline in stock prices and alternative investments			
Derivatives:				
Equity contracts ^(d)	\$ 821	\$ 630	\$ 429	\$ 426
Equity and alternative investments:				
Real estate investments	7,779	8,491	(1,556)	(1,698)
Private equity	5,007	5,531	(1,001)	(1,106)
Hedge funds	2,002	3,314	(400)	(663)
Common equity	666	827	(133)	(165)
Other investments	979	913	(196)	(183)
Total derivatives, equity and alternative investments	\$ 17,254	\$ 19,706	\$ (2,857)	\$ (3,389)
Policyholder contract deposits:				
Variable annuity and other embedded derivatives ^(d)	\$ (9,233)	\$ (6,909)	\$ (302)	\$ (215)
Total liability	\$ (9,233)	\$ (6,909)	\$ (302)	\$ (215)
Sensitivity factor	10% depreciation of all foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar			
Foreign currency-denominated net asset position:				
Great Britain pound	\$ 721	\$ 1,812	\$ (72)	\$ (181)
Japanese yen	476	(46)	(48)	5
South Korea won	341	331	(34)	(33)
All other foreign currencies	1,090	1,832	(109)	(184)
Total foreign currency-denominated net asset position^(e)	\$ 2,628	\$ 3,929	\$ (263)	\$ (393)

- (a) The economic effect is the difference between the estimated fair value and the effect of a 100 bps parallel increase in all yield curves on the estimated fair value. The estimated fair values for Mortgage and other loans receivable, Policyholder contract deposits (Investment-type contracts) and Long-term debt were \$45,561 million, \$140,039 million and \$30,847 million at June 30, 2020, respectively. The estimated fair values for Mortgage and other loans receivable, Policyholder contract deposits (Investment-type contracts) and Long-term debt were \$43,783 million, \$133,246 million and \$26,427 million at December 31, 2019, respectively.
- (b) At June 30, 2020, the analysis covered \$269.9 billion of \$314.2 billion interest-rate sensitive assets. As indicated above, excluded were \$35.4 billion and \$3.5 billion of fixed maturity securities and loans, respectively, supporting the Fortitude Re funds withheld arrangements. In addition, \$3.2 billion of loans and \$2.2 billion of assets across various asset categories were excluded due to modeling limitations. At December 31, 2019, the analysis covered \$300.2 billion of \$306.3 billion interest-rate sensitive assets. Excluded were \$3.5 billion of loans. In addition, \$2.6 billion of assets across various asset categories were excluded due to modeling limitations.
- (c) At June 30, 2020, the analysis excluded \$643 million of AIGLH borrowings, \$351 million of Validus borrowings, \$5 million of borrowings from Glatfelter and \$349 million of AIG Japan Holdings loans. At December 31, 2019, the analysis excluded \$643 million of AIGLH borrowings, \$353 million of Validus borrowings, \$47 million of borrowings from Glatfelter and \$344 million of AIG Japan Holdings loans.
- (d) The balance sheet exposures for equity contracts and variable annuity and other embedded derivatives are also reflected under "Interest rate sensitive liabilities" above, and are not additive.
- (e) The majority of the foreign currency exposure is reported on a one quarter lag.

The sensitivity analysis is an estimate and should not be viewed as predictive of our future financial performance. We cannot ensure that actual financial impacts in any particular period will not exceed the amounts indicated above.

Interest rate sensitivity is defined as change in value with respect to a 100 basis point parallel shift up in the interest rate environment, calculated as: scenario value minus base value, where base value is the value under the yield curves as of the period end and scenario value is the value reflecting a 100 basis point parallel increase in all yield curves.

We evaluate our interest rate risk without considering effects of correlation of changes in levels of interest rate with other key market risks or other assumptions used for calculating the values of our financial assets and liabilities. This scenario does not measure changes in values resulting from non-parallel shifts in the yield curves, which could produce different results.

We evaluate our equity price risk without considering effects of correlation of changes in equity prices with other key market risks or other assumptions used for calculating the values of our financial assets and liabilities. The stress scenario does not reflect the impact of basis risk, such as projections about the future performance of the underlying contract holder funds and actual fund returns, which we use as a basis for developing our hedging strategy.

Foreign currency-denominated net asset position reflects our aggregated non-U.S. dollar assets less our aggregated non-U.S. dollar liabilities on a GAAP basis, with certain adjustments. We use a bottom-up approach in managing our foreign currency exchange rate exposures with the objective of protecting statutory surplus at the regulated insurance entity level. At the AIG consolidated level, we monitor our foreign currency exposures against single currency and aggregate currency portfolio limits.

Our foreign currency-denominated net asset position at June 30, 2020, decreased by \$1.3 billion compared to December 31, 2019. The decrease was primarily due to a \$1.1 billion decrease in our British pound position primarily due to: (i) the unwinding of debt hedges and (ii) the depreciation in market value of bonds primarily driven by widening credit spreads.

For illustrative purposes, we modeled our sensitivities based on a 100 basis point parallel increase in yield curves, a 20 percent decline in equity prices and prices of alternative assets, and a 10 percent depreciation of all foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar. The estimated results presented in the table above should not be taken as a prediction, but only as a demonstration of the potential effects of such events.

Regulatory Environment

OVERVIEW

Our operations around the world are subject to regulation by many different types of regulatory authorities, including insurance, securities, derivatives, investment advisory and thrift regulators in the United States and abroad. The insurance and financial services industries generally have been subject to heightened regulatory scrutiny and supervision in recent years.

Our insurance subsidiaries are subject to regulation and supervision by the states and jurisdictions in which they do business. We expect that the domestic and international regulations applicable to us and our regulated entities will continue to evolve for the foreseeable future.

In particular, significant legislative and regulatory activity has occurred at both the U.S. federal and state levels, as well as globally, in response to COVID-19 and its impact on insurance consumers. For example, many state jurisdictions have issued regulations and guidance advising or requiring insurers to offer accommodations to policyholders adversely impacted by COVID-19, including requirements to defer payment of, or refund, premiums, postpone policy lapses, and have sought information and data from insurers on a number of topics, including operational preparedness, policyholder data, and other matters. A number of U.S. states have also passed legislation or issued other guidance that creates a presumption of coverage under workers' compensation insurance for certain people impacted by COVID-19. In most cases, the presumption applies to first responders and medical professionals, but some states, including California and Illinois, apply the scope of the presumption more broadly, and efforts are underway in other states to further expand the scope of the presumption. Members of the U.S. Congress have held discussions and sought information with respect to business interruption, travel and other insurance lines impacted by the COVID-19 crisis and legislators both in the U.S. and overseas are discussing a number of potential loss-sharing programs, some of which contemplate participation by insurers, including a proposed pandemic risk insurance bill relating to business interruption and event cancellation insurance. In the EU and UK, insurance regulators have issued recommendations or requirements for insurance groups subject to their jurisdiction to temporarily suspend discretionary dividend payments and share buybacks for the benefit of shareholders, and variable remuneration policies such as cash bonuses. We cannot predict what form legal and regulatory responses to concerns about COVID-19 and related public health issues will take, or how such responses will impact our business. We continue to actively monitor these developments and to cooperate fully with all government authorities as they develop their responses.

In addition to the information set forth in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, our regulatory status is also discussed in Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors—COVID-19 is adversely affecting, and is expected to continue to adversely affect, our global business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ultimate impact will depend on future developments that are uncertain and cannot be predicted, including the scope, severity and duration of the crisis, and the governmental, legislative and regulatory actions taken and court decisions rendered in response thereto.

ERISA

We provide products and services to certain employee benefit plans that are subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (ERISA), and/or the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Internal Revenue Code). Plans subject to ERISA include certain pension and profit sharing plans and welfare plans, including health, life and disability plans. As a result, our activities are subject to the restrictions imposed by ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code, including the requirement under ERISA that fiduciaries must perform their duties solely in the interests of ERISA plan participants and beneficiaries, and that fiduciaries may not cause a covered plan to engage in certain prohibited transactions. The applicable provisions of ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code are subject to enforcement by the DOL, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

Standard of Care Developments

In our Life and Retirement business, we and our distributors are subject to laws and regulations regarding the standard of care applicable to sales of our products and the provision of advice to our customers. In recent years, many of these laws and regulations have been revised or reexamined while others have been newly adopted. We continue to closely follow these legislative and regulatory activities. Changes in standard of care requirements or new standards issued by governmental authorities, such as the DOL, the SEC, the NAIC or state regulators and/or legislators, may affect our businesses, results of operations and financial condition.

DOL Fiduciary Rule

In June 2020, the DOL issued final guidance consistent with the June 2018 decision of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals which vacated the DOL's Fiduciary Rule that redefined who would be considered a "fiduciary" for purposes of transactions with ERISA qualified plans, related plan participants and Individual Retirement Accounts. The DOL's final guidance formally reinstated the

previous five-part test for determining who is an investment advice fiduciary, and also reinstated related exemptions which had been modified by the vacated guidance. At the same time, the DOL proposed a new prohibited transaction exemption, for parties that qualify as investment advice fiduciaries, which is intended to align with the SEC's Best Interest Regulation (see below) as well as other relevant standards of care requirements. The DOL's proposed exemption would impose impartial conduct standards (including a best interest standard), as well as:

- disclosure obligations,
- a duty to establish, maintain, and follow policies and procedures intended to comply with the exemption, and
- a duty to perform an annual retrospective review for compliance with the exemption.

We are currently reviewing the DOL's guidance, both for applicability and for the impact the exemption requirements, if applicable, may have on our businesses and operations. At this time, we believe that many of the processes and procedures we implemented for the SEC's best interest regulation will satisfy some or all of the corresponding provisions in the DOL guidance, but implementation may still result in increased compliance costs for certain of our Life and Retirement businesses.

SEC Best Interest Regulation

On June 30, 2020, Regulation BI, which establishes new rules regarding the standard of care a broker must meet when making a recommendation to a retail customer in connection with the sale of a security or other covered recommendation, and Form CRS, which requires enhanced disclosure by broker-dealers and investment advisors regarding client relationships and certain conflicts of interest issues, became effective. Both had been adopted by the SEC in June 2019 as part of a package of final rulemakings and interpretations, at the same time as the SEC issued two interpretations under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. The first interpretation addressed the standard of conduct applicable to SEC-registered investment advisors, including details regarding the fiduciary duty owed to clients, required disclosures and the advisor's continuous monitoring obligations. The second interpretation clarified when investment advice would be considered "solely incidental" to brokerage activity for purposes of the broker-dealer exclusion from SEC investment advisor registration. These two SEC interpretations became final upon publication. The SEC has also issued multiple sets of FAQs on certain aspects of Regulation BI and Form CRS, and the SEC could provide additional guidance regarding these final rules and further clarify its interpretations through the issuance of additional FAQs and other publications.

We have evaluated the impact of the package of final rulemakings and interpretations on us and our customers, distribution partners and financial advisors, and have implemented and enhanced processes and procedures, where needed, to comply with the final rules and interpretations. These efforts and enhancements have resulted in increased compliance costs for Group Retirement.

State Developments

In February 2020, the NAIC adopted revisions to its Suitability in Annuity Transactions Model Regulation (#275) (NAIC Model) implementing a best interest standard of care applicable to sales and recommendations of annuities. The new NAIC Model conforms in large part to Regulation BI, providing that all recommendations by agents and insurers must be in the best interest of the consumer under known circumstances at the time an annuity recommendation is made, without placing their financial interests ahead of the consumers' interest in making a recommendation. Specifically, the model requires agents and carriers to act with "reasonable diligence, care and skill" in making recommendations. The revisions also include enhancements to the current model's supervision system to assist in compliance. Certain states have already adopted amendments to their suitability rules based on the NAIC Model revisions, and we expect that additional states will do so.

In addition, certain state insurance and/or securities regulators and legislatures have adopted, or are considering adoption of, their own best interest or fiduciary standards, some of which are broader in scope than the NAIC Model. For example, in July 2018, the NYDFS adopted a best interest standard of care regulation applicable to annuity and life transactions through issuance of the First Amendment to Insurance Regulation 187 – Suitability and Best Interests in Life Insurance and Annuity Transactions (Regulation 187). The compliance date for Regulation 187 was August 1, 2019 for annuity products and was February 1, 2020 for life products. As amended, Regulation 187 requires producers to act in their client's best interest when making point-of-sale and in-force recommendations, and provide in writing the basis for the recommendation, as well as the facts and analysis to support the recommendation. The amended regulation also imposes additional duties on life insurance companies in relation to these transactions, such as requiring insurers to establish and maintain procedures designed to prevent financial exploitation and abuse. We have implemented and enhanced processes and procedures, where needed, designed to comply with this regulation.

Besides New York, other states have also adopted, or are considering adopting, legislative and/or regulatory proposals involving best interest or fiduciary duty standards with applicability to insurance producers, agents, financial advisors, investment advisors, broker-dealers and/or insurance companies. While many of them generally impose (or would impose) a best interest standard, not unlike the standard in Regulation BI and the NAIC Model, the proposals also reflect a variation of fiduciary and non-fiduciary standards, and they vary in scope, applicability and timing of implementation. We are closely monitoring these developments and evaluating their potential impacts on our products and services, our customers, distribution partners and financial advisors, and the life and retirement industry overall in the U.S.

Glossary

Accident year The annual calendar accounting period in which loss events occurred, regardless of when the losses are actually reported, booked or paid.

Accident year combined ratio, as adjusted The combined ratio excluding catastrophe losses and related reinstatement premiums, prior year development, net of premium adjustments, and the impact of reserve discounting.

Accident year loss ratio, as adjusted The loss ratio excluding catastrophe losses and related reinstatement premiums, prior year development, net of premium adjustments, and the impact of reserve discounting.

Acquisition ratio Acquisition costs divided by net premiums earned. Acquisition costs are those costs incurred to acquire new and renewal insurance contracts and also include the amortization of VOBA and DAC. Acquisition costs vary with sales and include, but are not limited to, commissions, premium taxes, direct marketing costs and certain costs of personnel engaged in sales support activities such as underwriting.

Additional premium represents a premium on an insurance policy over and above the initial premium imposed at the beginning of the policy. An additional premium may be assessed if the insured's risk is found to have increased significantly.

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.

Assets under administration include assets under management and Retail Mutual Funds and Group Retirement mutual fund assets that we sell or administer.

Assets under management include assets in the general and separate accounts of our subsidiaries that support liabilities and surplus related to our life and annuity insurance products and the notional value of stable value wrap contracts.

Base Spread Net investment income excluding income from alternative investments and other enhancements, less interest credited excluding amortization of sales inducement assets.

Base Yield Net investment income excluding income from alternative investments and other enhancements, as a percentage of average base invested asset portfolio, which excludes alternative investments, other bond securities and certain other investments for which the fair value option has been elected.

Book value per common share, excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) adjusted for the cumulative unrealized gains and losses related to Fortitude Re's Funds Withheld Assets and Book value per common share, excluding AOCI adjusted for the cumulative unrealized gains and losses related to Fortitude Re's Funds Withheld Assets and deferred tax assets (DTA) (Adjusted book value per common share) are non-GAAP measures and are used to show the amount of our net worth on a per-common share basis. Book value per common share, excluding AOCI adjusted for the cumulative unrealized gains and losses related to Fortitude Re's Funds Withheld Assets, is derived by dividing total AIG common shareholders' equity, excluding AOCI adjusted for the cumulative unrealized gains and losses related to Fortitude Re's Funds Withheld Assets, by total common shares outstanding. Adjusted book value per common share is derived by dividing total AIG common shareholders' equity, excluding AOCI adjusted for the cumulative unrealized gains and losses related to Fortitude Re's Funds Withheld Assets and DTA (Adjusted Common Shareholders' Equity), by total common shares outstanding.

Casualty insurance Insurance that is primarily associated with the losses caused by injuries to third persons, i.e., not the insured, and the legal liability imposed on the insured as a result.

Combined ratio Sum of the loss ratio and the acquisition and general operating expense ratios.

CSA Credit Support Annex A legal document generally associated with an ISDA Master Agreement that provides for collateral postings which could vary depending on ratings and threshold levels.

CVA Credit Valuation Adjustment The CVA adjusts the valuation of derivatives to account for nonperformance risk of our counterparty with respect to all net derivative assets positions. Also, the CVA reflects the fair value movement in AIGFP's asset portfolio that is attributable to credit movements only, without the impact of other market factors such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates. Finally, the CVA also accounts for our own credit risk in the fair value measurement of all derivative net liability positions and liabilities where AIG has elected the fair value option, when appropriate.

DAC Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs Deferred costs that are incremental and directly related to the successful acquisition of new business or renewal of existing business.

DAC Related to Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) of Investments An adjustment to DAC and Reserves for investment-oriented products, equal to the change in DAC and Unearned Revenue amortization that would have been recorded if fixed maturity securities available for sale and also, prior to 2018, equity securities at fair value had been sold at their stated aggregate fair value and the proceeds reinvested at current yields. An adjustment to benefit reserves for investment-oriented products is also recognized to reflect the application of the benefit ratio to the accumulated assessments that would have been recorded if fixed maturity securities available for sale and also, prior to 2018, equity securities at fair value had been sold at their stated aggregate fair value and the proceeds reinvested at current yields (collectively referred to as “shadow Investment-Oriented Adjustments”).

For long-duration traditional products, significant unrealized appreciation of investments in a sustained low interest rate environment may cause additional future policy benefit liabilities to be recorded (shadow loss reserves).

Deferred Gain on Retroactive Reinsurance Retroactive reinsurance is a reinsurance contract in which an assuming entity agrees to reimburse a ceding entity for liabilities incurred as a result of past insurable events. If the amount of premium paid by the ceding reinsurer is less than the related ceded loss reserves, the resulting gain is deferred and amortized over the settlement period of the reserves. Any related development on the ceded loss reserves recoverable under the contract would increase the deferred gain if unfavorable, or decrease the deferred gain if favorable.

Expense ratio Sum of acquisition expenses and general operating expenses, divided by net premiums earned.

General operating expense ratio General operating expenses divided by net premiums earned. General operating expenses are those costs that are generally attributed to the support infrastructure of the organization and include but are not limited to personnel costs, projects and bad debt expenses. General operating expenses exclude losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred, acquisition expenses, and investment expenses.

GIC/GIA *Guaranteed Investment Contract/Guaranteed Investment Agreement* A contract whereby the seller provides a guaranteed repayment of principal and a fixed or floating interest rate for a predetermined period of time.

IBNR *Incurred But Not Reported* Estimates of claims that have been incurred but not reported to us.

ISDA Master Agreement An agreement between two counterparties, which may have multiple derivative transactions with each other governed by such agreement, that generally provides for the net settlement of all or a specified group of these derivative transactions, as well as pledged collateral, through a single payment, in a single currency, in the event of a default on, or affecting any, one derivative transaction or a termination event affecting all, or a specified group of, derivative transactions.

LAE *Loss Adjustment Expenses* The expenses directly attributed to settling and paying claims of insureds and include, but are not limited to, legal fees, adjuster's fees and the portion of general expenses allocated to claim settlement costs.

Loan-to-Value Ratio Principal amount of loan amount divided by appraised value of collateral securing the loan.

Loss Ratio Losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred divided by net premiums earned.

Loss reserve development The increase or decrease in incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses related to prior years as a result of the re-estimation of loss reserves at successive valuation dates for a given group of claims.

Loss reserves Liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses. The estimated ultimate cost of settling claims relating to insured events that have occurred on or before the balance sheet date, whether or not reported to the insurer at that date.

Master netting agreement An agreement between two counterparties who have multiple derivative contracts with each other that provides for the net settlement of all contracts covered by such agreement, as well as pledged collateral, through a single payment, in a single currency, in the event of default on or upon termination of any one such contract.

Natural catastrophe losses are generally weather or seismic events having a net impact on AIG in excess of \$10 million each and man-made catastrophe losses, such as terrorism and civil disorders that exceed the \$10 million threshold.

Net premiums written represent the sales of an insurer, adjusted for reinsurance premiums assumed and ceded, during a given period. Net premiums earned are the revenue of an insurer for covering risk during a given period. Net premiums written are a measure of performance for a sales period, while net premiums earned are a measure of performance for a coverage period.

Noncontrolling interests The portion of equity ownership in a consolidated subsidiary not attributable to the controlling parent company.

Policy fees An amount added to a policy premium, or deducted from a policy cash value or contract holder account, to reflect the cost of issuing a policy, establishing the required records, sending premium notices and other related expenses.

Pool A reinsurance arrangement whereby all of the underwriting results of the pool members are combined and then shared by each member in accordance with its pool participation percentage.

Premiums and deposits – Life and Retirement 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, FHLB funding agreements and mutual funds.

Prior year development See *Loss reserve development*.

RBC Risk-Based Capital A formula designed to measure the adequacy of an insurer's statutory surplus compared to the risks inherent in its business.

Reinstatement premiums Additional premiums payable to reinsurers or receivable from insurers to restore coverage limits that have been reduced or exhausted as a result of reinsured losses under certain excess of loss reinsurance contracts.

Reinsurance The practice whereby one insurer, the reinsurer, in consideration of a premium paid to that insurer, agrees to indemnify another insurer, the ceding company, for part or all of the liability of the ceding company under one or more policies or contracts of insurance which it has issued.

Retroactive Reinsurance See *Deferred Gain on Retroactive Reinsurance*.

Return on common equity – Adjusted after-tax income excluding AOCI adjusted for the cumulative unrealized gains and losses related to Fortitude Re's Funds Withheld Assets and DTA (Adjusted return on common equity) is a non-GAAP measure and is used to show the rate of return on common shareholders' 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.

Return premium represents amounts given back to the insured in the case of a cancellation, an adjustment to the rate or an overpayment of an advance premium.

SIA Sales Inducement Asset Represents enhanced crediting rates or bonus payments to contract holders on certain annuity and investment contract products that meet the criteria to be deferred and amortized over the life of the contract.

Solvency II Legislation in the European Union which reforms the insurance industry's solvency framework, including minimum capital and solvency requirements, governance requirements, risk management and public reporting standards. The Solvency II Directive (2009/138/EEC) was adopted on November 25, 2009 and became effective on January 1, 2016.

Subrogation The amount of recovery for claims we have paid our policyholders, generally from a negligent third party or such party's insurer.

Surrender charge A charge levied against an investor for the early withdrawal of funds from a life insurance or annuity contract, or for the cancellation of the agreement.

Surrender rate represents annualized surrenders and withdrawals as a percentage of average reserves and Group Retirement mutual fund assets under administration.

Unearned premium reserve Liabilities established by insurers and reinsurers to reflect unearned premiums, which are usually refundable to policyholders if an insurance or reinsurance contract is canceled prior to expiration of the contract term.

VOBA Value of Business Acquired Present value of projected future gross profits from in-force policies of acquired businesses.

Acronyms

A&H Accident and Health Insurance

ABS Asset-Backed Securities

AUM Assets Under Management

CDO Collateralized Debt Obligations

CDS Credit Default Swap

CMA Capital Maintenance Agreement

CMBS Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities

EGPs Estimated Gross Profits

FASB Financial Accounting Standards Board

FRBNY Federal Reserve Bank of New York

GAAP Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America

GMDB Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefits

GMWB Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefits

ISDA International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.

Moody's Moody's Investors' Service Inc.

NAIC National Association of Insurance Commissioners

NM Not Meaningful

ORR Obligor Risk Ratings

OTC Over-the-Counter

OTTI Other-Than-Temporary Impairment

RMBS Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities

S&P Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC

SEC Securities and Exchange Commission

URR Unearned Revenue Reserve

VIE Variable Interest Entity

ITEM 3 | Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Included in Part I, Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Enterprise Risk Management.

ITEM 4 | Controls and Procedures

EVALUATION OF DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. In connection with the preparation of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, an evaluation was carried out by AIG management, with the participation of AIG's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act), as of June 30, 2020. Based on this evaluation, AIG's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2020.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f)) that have occurred during the quarter ended June 30, 2020 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Part II – Other Information

ITEM 1 | Legal Proceedings

For a discussion of legal proceedings see Note 11 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, which is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 1A | Risk Factors

In addition to the other information set forth in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, you should carefully consider the following risk factor as well as the other risk factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors in our 2019 Annual Report.

COVID-19 is adversely affecting, and is expected to continue to adversely affect, our global business, financial condition and results of operations, and its ultimate impact will depend on future developments that are uncertain and cannot be predicted, including the scope, severity and duration of the crisis, and the governmental, legislative and regulatory actions taken and court decisions rendered in response thereto.

The COVID-19 crisis, and the governmental and regulatory responses thereto, are causing ongoing and severe economic and societal disruption accompanied by significant market volatility. We are continually assessing the impact and, due to the evolving and uncertain nature of the COVID-19 crisis, cannot estimate its ultimate impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations or the full extent to which the crisis has caused and will continue to cause certain risks to our global business, including those discussed in our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019 (2019 10-K), to be heightened or realized.

Adverse changes and developments affecting the global economy, including the significant global economic downturn, increased financial and capital markets volatility and widening credit spreads, individually and in the aggregate, have had and may continue to have negative effects on our overall investment portfolio. Within our investment portfolio, there is concentrated exposure to certain segments of the economy, including real estate and real estate-related securities, which exposes us to negative impacts from the deferral of mortgage payments, renegotiated commercial mortgage loans or outright mortgage defaults, as well as significant exposures to certain industries negatively impacted by the recent economic downturn, such as energy and utilities. Moreover, continued low interest rates or the slowdown in the U.S. or global economy, which may continue or increase in severity, have affected and may continue to adversely affect the values of, and cash flows derived from, the investment assets we hold. These circumstances may also lead to increased defaults or distressed situations among the investments in our investment portfolio. Finally, market volatility has created and may continue to create dislocations, decreases or variations in observable market activity or availability of information used in the valuation of our assets and liabilities, which could negatively impair the estimates and assumptions used to run our business or result in greater variability and subjectivity in our investment decisions.

Furthermore, market disruptions and uncertainty may negatively affect our credit ratings or ratings outlook or our ability to generate or access liquidity we may need to operate our business and meet our obligations, including to pay interest on our debt, discharge or refinance our maturing debt obligations, meet capital needs of our subsidiaries, and to satisfy our regulatory capital and liquidity ratios. If the economic downturn persists or worsens, or economic recovery is prolonged, an increased number of clients and policyholders may face difficulty paying insurance premiums and global regulators may seek to implement new or renew existing premium relief measures to alleviate such difficulties, especially as certain industries, such as travel, are dislocated, which could impair our cash flows. As a holding company, AIG Parent depends on dividends, distributions and other payments from its subsidiaries for its liquidity needs; these subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends, make distributions or otherwise generate parent liquidity may, depending on the scope, severity and duration of the COVID-19 crisis, be reduced to the extent they are unable to generate sufficient distributable income or in the event regulators suspend or otherwise restrict dividends or other payments from subsidiaries to parent companies. We also depend on access to capital markets and other financing sources, including our \$4.5 billion revolving syndicated credit facility, and access to these funding sources may become restricted or unavailable, and the terms on which additional financing is available may be adversely affected or limited, if the COVID-19 crisis continues to impair the global economy.

Our insurance businesses have and may continue to experience increased claim volume under our Life and Retirement Insurance products, which are offered primarily in the U.S., the jurisdiction that currently has the highest number of COVID-19 cases and deaths worldwide, and our General Insurance policies, which are offered both in the U.S. and internationally, including commercial property (business interruption), travel, trade credit, accident and health, workers' compensation, directors and officers, event cancellation and

liability insurance. Beginning in March 2020 and continuing through the second quarter of 2020, we experienced an increase in mortality, which we expect to continue until the COVID-19 crisis subsides, and decreased demand for certain of our insurance product lines, such as travel insurance, and it is unclear when such demand will return. In addition, COVID-19 adversely affected our premiums and deposits in some of our insurance lines, including our Life and Retirement annuities. If the economic contraction continues or increases in severity, or the economic recovery is prolonged, we expect these impacts will continue in the third quarter of 2020 and possibly for the remainder of 2020 and beyond. Further, our policies with premium adjustment features tied to exposure levels, as is the case in certain specialty and casualty lines, may be triggered, resulting in premium reductions. In response to the COVID-19 crisis, we may also determine to make changes to underwriting guidelines or product design. We may also incur higher expenses in our insurance businesses and higher legal costs as a result of coverage disputes, including class actions and other proceedings that have been or may in the future be filed in the United States, the UK or other jurisdictions seeking coverage for COVID 19-related losses or alleging bad-faith denials of coverage for such losses.

While we seek to mitigate our exposure to loss through reinsurance, the availability of reinsurance relief will typically depend on several factors, including the timing and nature of how individual claims manifest, which may not be immediately known. Furthermore, due to the scope, severity and uncertain duration of the COVID-19 crisis, reinsurance may not be available or, if available, may be more difficult or costly to obtain in general or for certain types of coverage, such as natural catastrophes, going forward. In addition, reinsurance terms and conditions may change whereby, even if reinsurance is available, the coverage provided may not be the same or similar to the reinsurance terms and conditions currently available in the reinsurance market.

Increased economic uncertainty or increased unemployment resulting from the economic impacts of the COVID-19 crisis have and may continue to result in policyholders cancelling insurance policies or may result in policyholders seeking sources of liquidity such as policy loans and withdrawals at rates greater than expected. If policyholder behavior, including lapse and surrender rates, significantly exceed or vary from our expectations, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, requiring our subsidiaries to accelerate the amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs and record additional liabilities for future policy benefits.

Government officials have recommended or mandated precautions to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, including prohibitions on congregating in heavily populated areas, social distancing requirements, stay-at-home orders and similar measures. As a result, we implemented work-from-home business continuity plans for non-essential staff globally. Our results may be adversely impacted by these and other actions taken to contain or reduce the impact of COVID-19, and the extent of such impact will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. Moreover, the extended remote work environment puts stress on our business continuity plans and may prove them to be less effective than expected. Our business operations may also be significantly disrupted if our critical workforce, key vendors, third-party providers or other counterparties we transact business with, are unable to work effectively, including because of illness, quarantines, government and regulatory actions in response to COVID-19 or other reasons, or if the technology on which our remote business operations rely, some of which is developed and maintained by third parties, is disrupted or impaired or becomes unavailable. Certain pre-existing operational risks have been and may continue to be exacerbated, notably with respect to potential phishing or other cybersecurity-related events and our increased reliance on technology, including technology of our employees and service providers. Other pre-existing operational risks, such as privacy risk incidents, fraud, operational resilience and risks related to the operations and resiliency of our vendors, third-party providers and other counterparties, may also be exacerbated. Further, significant disruption to our businesses could adversely affect the timing or terms of, or our ability to execute, key business strategies, transactions and initiatives, such as AIG 200, resulting in higher costs or reduced savings or lower profit than was expected.

As we have noted in the past, legislative and regulatory initiatives and court decisions following major catastrophes (such as pandemics) could require us to pay insureds beyond the provisions of their original insurance policies and may prohibit the application of a deductible, resulting in inflated and unanticipated catastrophe claims; or impose other restrictions after the occurrence thereof, which would reduce our ability to mitigate exposure. For example, COVID-19 has given rise to the enactment or proposal of global regulatory measures intended to encourage or require insurers to assist policyholders adversely impacted by COVID-19 (in some cases with retroactive effect), including lapse, payment or rate increase moratoriums, premium refunds, contributions to relief funds and similar measures. The initiatives could impair our cash flows and, without regulatory relief, could reduce our subsidiaries' capital ratios. In addition, in certain jurisdictions legislative initiatives have emerged requiring contribution to relief funds or threatening to require insurers to provide insurance coverage beyond the scope of the original contract by re-writing contracts on a retroactive basis, including with respect to the availability of business interruption coverage in commercial property policies, or creating insurance solutions prospectively. Such initiatives could result in requirements or restrictions that negatively impact our business operations or require us to pay beyond the provisions of original insurance policies and assumed reinsurance contracts.

Due to the evolving and uncertain nature of the COVID-19 crisis, we cannot estimate its ultimate impact at this time. Depending on the scope, severity and duration of the COVID-19 crisis, including the potential for a "second-wave" or subsequent resurgence of the virus, the events described above have and may continue to have an adverse effect, which could be material, on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, we could experience other potential impacts as a result of COVID-19, including, but not limited to, potential impairment charges to the carrying amounts of goodwill, deferred tax assets, and increased reserve builds to levels that are difficult to accurately estimate. Further, new and potentially unforeseen risks beyond those described above and in our

2019 10-K may arise as a result of the COVID-19 crisis and the actions taken by governmental and regulatory authorities to mitigate its impact. Even after the crisis subsides, it is possible that the U.S. and other major economies will experience a prolonged recession or a prolonged economic recovery, in which event our businesses, results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

See also “Our consolidated results of operations, liquidity, financial condition and ratings are subject to the effects of natural and man-made catastrophic events” Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors in the 2019 10-K.

ITEM 2 | Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

On February 13, 2019, our Board of Directors authorized an additional increase to its previous repurchase authorization of AIG Common Stock of \$1.5 billion.

During the three-month period ended June 30, 2020, we did not repurchase any shares of AIG Common Stock or any warrants to purchase shares of AIG Common Stock under this authorization.

As of June 30, 2020, approximately \$1.5 billion remained under the authorization. We did not repurchase any shares of AIG Common Stock or any warrants to purchase shares of AIG Common Stock from July 1, 2020 to August 3, 2020. Shares may be repurchased from time to time in the open market, private purchases, through forward, derivative, accelerated repurchase or automatic repurchase transactions or otherwise (including through the purchase of warrants). Certain of our share repurchases have been and may from time to time be effected through Exchange Act Rule 10b5-1 repurchase plans. The timing of any future share repurchases will depend on market conditions, our business and strategic plans, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and other factors. The repurchase of AIG Common Stock and warrants to purchase shares of AIG Common Stock is also subject to the terms of AIG’s Series A 5.85% Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock (Series A Preferred Stock), pursuant to which AIG may not (other than in limited circumstances) purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire AIG Common Stock unless the full dividends for the latest completed dividend period on all outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock have been declared and paid or provided for.

ITEM 4 | Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

ITEM 5 | Other Information

In light of the COVID-19 crisis, including the significant global economic slowdown, our 2020 executive compensation program is designed to reflect the critical areas of focus that will define success in managing AIG through the current business environment.

Our 2020 short-term incentive (STI) program for the Executive Leadership Team (ELT) will capture results against three strategic priorities for AIG: liquidity, capital preservation and de-risking. Individual STI scores will continue to take into account each ELT member’s individual performance during the year, which will include specific business unit financial metrics.

The performance share units (PSUs) issued to the ELT in connection with our 2020 long-term incentive (LTI) program will be earned based on performance on two primary metrics over a 3-year performance period: relative tangible book value per share growth; and success in executing AIG 200, our global, multi-year and enterprise-wide program involving transformational change across AIG. Additionally, the 2020 PSUs include a relative total shareholder return metric that will adjust the payout up or down 10% if our total shareholder return for the performance period is in the top or bottom quartile, respectively, of our peers.

We were not required to disclose the information reported under this Item 5 in a report on Form 8-K during the period covered by this Form 10-Q. The information reported by us under this Item 5 is provided because we deem it to be of importance to our shareholders and would have otherwise reported such information under Item 7.01 of Form 8-K, “Regulation FD.”

Exhibit Index

Exhibit Number	Description	Location
3	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of American International Group, Inc.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to AIG's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on May 15, 2020 (File No. 1-8787).
10	(1) Amended and Restated Combination Coinsurance and Modified Coinsurance Agreement by and between American General Life Insurance Company and Fortitude Reinsurance Company, Ltd., effective as of June 1, 2020** (2) Amended and Restated Non-Qualified Pension Plan (as amended July 2020)	Filed herewith. Filed herewith.
31	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications	Filed herewith.
32	Section 1350 Certifications*	Filed herewith.
101	Interactive data files pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T formatted in iXBRL (Inline eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Equity for the three and six months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, (iv) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, (v) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 and (vi) the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements	Filed herewith.
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as inline XBRL with applicable taxonomy extension information contained in Exhibits 101)	Filed herewith.

* This information is furnished and not filed for purposes of Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

** Portions of this exhibit (indicated by asterisks) have been omitted as such information is (i) not material and (ii) would likely cause competitive harm to the registrant if publicly disclosed.

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 by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, INC.

(Registrant)

/S/ MARK D. LYONS

Mark D. Lyons
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

/S/ ELIAS F. HABAYEB

Elias F. Habayeb
Senior Vice President
Deputy Chief Financial Officer and
Chief Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Dated: August 4, 2020

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Brian Duperreault, certify that:

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

Date: August 4, 2020

/S/ BRIAN DUPERREULT

Brian Duperreault
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Mark D. Lyons, certify that:

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

Date: August 4, 2020

/S/ MARK D. LYONS

Mark D. Lyons
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION

In connection with this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of American International Group, Inc. (the "Company") for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Brian Duperreault, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to my knowledge:

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

Date: August 4, 2020

/S/ BRIAN DUPERREULT

Brian Duperreault
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.

CERTIFICATION

In connection with this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of American International Group, Inc. (the "Company") for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Mark D. Lyons, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to my knowledge:

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

Date: August 4, 2020

/S/ MARK D. LYONS

Mark D. Lyons
Executive Vice President and
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.

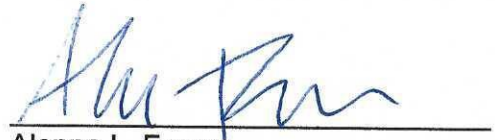
ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE

I, the undersigned, Alanna L. Franco, being a duly elected Assistant Secretary of AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP, INC., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware (the "Corporation"), DO HEREBY CERTIFY that:

1. The Corporation is a public company whose shares of common stock and other securities are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and accordingly the Corporation is subject to the periodic reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act");
2. The Corporation's filings with the SEC pursuant to the Exchange Act, including its most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and Annual Report on Form 10-K, are available at <https://www.sec.gov/cgi-bin/browse-edgar?CIK=aig&owner=exclude&action=getcompany>;
3. The Corporation's shares of common stock are publicly traded and listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") and, accordingly, the Corporation is also subject to the corporate governance and disclosure requirements of the NYSE's Listed Company Manual;
4. The Corporation owns 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of AIG Property Casualty Inc.;
5. AIG Property Casualty Inc. owns 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of AIG Property Casualty U.S., Inc.;
6. AIG Property Casualty U.S., Inc. owns 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of American Home Assurance Company;
7. American Home Assurance Company owns 7,093,204 shares of K2/FIN Holdings, Inc. Series A Common Stock; and
8. Attached hereto as Exhibit A is a summary of the Corporation's Global Anti-Corruption program, as prepared by the Corporation's Corporate Compliance Group.

I DO FURTHER CERTIFY THAT I am duly authorized to execute this certificate on behalf of the Corporation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name on behalf of the
Corporation this 12th day of June, 2020.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Alanna L. Franco', is written over a horizontal line.

Alanna L. Franco
Assistant Secretary

SUMMARY OF ANTI-CORRUPTION PROGRAM

This summary is in response to your inquiry regarding an Anti-Corruption program for American International Group, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (collectively, AIG). AIG is structured around its many business units throughout the world.

AIG's Global Anti-Corruption Policy and accompanying Global Anti-Corruption Standards and Due Diligence Procedures for Third Parties, issued by AIG's Corporate Compliance Group and approved by senior management:

- Apply to all employees and ensure that AIG business is conducted in compliance with all applicable anti-corruption laws and regulations in the U.S. and in other jurisdictions in which AIG operates or does business;
- Set forth minimum requirements for employees to follow to ensure no bribery or corruption-related activities occur when employees directly or indirectly interact with U.S. and non-U.S. Government Officials, Other Persons, and Third Parties acting on AIG's behalf;
- Describe the roles and responsibilities of employees and Compliance as they relate to the Policy, including reporting violations, reviewing potential issues, and oversight of the program;
- Outline potentially permissible expenditures and activities that may be allowed under certain circumstances, including gifts, meals and other hospitality for Government Officials, political contributions, charitable contributions; Government Officials as customers; and Government Officials as employees; and
- Require that all third-parties that have, or may have, interactions with Government Officials or Government Entities on AIG's behalf to undergo appropriate due diligence prior to being retained or doing business with AIG.

Additionally, all AIG employees complete periodic anti-corruption training. All Anti-Corruption related records are maintained in accordance with applicable record retention, legal and regulatory requirements.



CITY OF CHICAGO
ECONOMIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT and AFFIDAVIT
Related to Contract/Amendment/Solicitation
EDS # 142621

SECTION I -- GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Legal name of the Disclosing Party submitting the EDS:

K2 Intelligence, Inc.

Enter d/b/a if applicable:

The Disclosing Party submitting this EDS is:

a legal entity currently holding an interest in the Applicant

The Disclosing Party holds an interest in

K2 Intelligence, LLC and EDS is 142620

B. Business address of the Disclosing Party:

845 Third Avenue

FL 15

NEW YORK, NY 10022

United States

C. Telephone:

917-243-7398

Fax:

D. Name of contact person:

Ms. Erin Longbothum

SECTION II -- DISCLOSURE OF OWNERSHIP INTERESTS

A. NATURE OF THE DISCLOSING PARTY

1. Indicate the nature of the Disclosing Party:

Privately held business corporation

Is the Disclosing Party incorporated or organized in the State of Illinois?

No

State or foreign country of incorporation or organization:

Delaware

Registered to do business in the State of Illinois as a foreign entity?

No

B. DISCLOSING PARTY IS A LEGAL ENTITY:

1.a.1 Does the Disclosing Party have any directors?

Yes

1.a.3 List below the full names and titles of all executive officers and all directors, if any, of the entity. Do not include any directors who have no power to select the entity's officers.

Officer/Director: Jeremy Kroll

Title: CEO

Role: Both

Officer/Director: Renee Lercher

Title: CFO

Role: Officer

Officer/Director: Jules Kroll

Title: Chairman

Role: Both

2. Ownership Information

Please confirm ownership information concerning each person or entity that having a direct or indirect beneficial interest in excess of 7.5% of the Disclosing Party (your entity). Examples of such an interest include shares in a corporation, partnership interest in a partnership or joint venture, interest of a member or manager in a limited liability company, or interest of a beneficiary of a trust, estate, or other similar entity. Note: Each legal entity below may be required to submit an EDS on its own behalf.

As reported by the Disclosing Party, the immediate owner(s) of the Disclosing Party is/are listed below:

- K2 Intelligence Holdings, Inc. - 100.0%

Owner Details

Name	Business Address
K2 Intelligence Holdings, Inc.	845 Third Avenue
	FL 15
	NEW YORK, NY 10022
	United States

SECTION III -- INCOME OR COMPENSATION TO, OR OWNERSHIP BY, CITY ELECTED OFFICIALS

A. Has the Disclosing Party provided any income or compensation to any City elected official during the 12-month period preceding the date of this EDS?

No

B. Does the Disclosing Party reasonably expect to provide any income or compensation to any City elected official during the 12-month period following the date of this EDS?

No

D. Does any City elected official or, to the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, any City elected official's spouse or domestic partner, have a financial interest (as defined in [Chapter 2-156 of the Municipal Code](#) ("MCC")) in the Disclosing Party?

No

SECTION V -- CERTIFICATIONS

A. COURT-ORDERED CHILD SUPPORT COMPLIANCE

Under [MCC Section 2-92-415](#), substantial owners of business entities that contract with the City must remain in compliance with their child support obligations throughout the contract's term.

Has any person who directly or indirectly owns 10% or more of the Disclosing Party been declared in arrearage of any child support obligations by any Illinois court of competent jurisdiction?

No

B. FURTHER CERTIFICATIONS

1. [This certification applies only if the Matter is a contract being handled by the City's Department of Procurement Services.] In the 5-year period preceding the date of this EDS, neither the Disclosing Party nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) has engaged, in connection with the performance of any public contract, the services of an integrity monitor, independent private sector inspector general, or integrity compliance consultant (i.e. an individual or entity with legal, auditing, investigative, or other similar skills, designated by a public agency to help the agency monitor the activity of specified agency vendors as well as help the vendors reform their business practices so they can be considered for agency contracts in the future, or continue with a contract in progress).

I certify the above to be true

2. The Disclosing Party and its Affiliated Entities are not delinquent in the payment of any fine, fee, tax or other source of indebtedness owed to the City of Chicago, including, but not limited to, water and sewer charges, license fees, parking tickets, property taxes and sales taxes, nor is the Disclosing Party delinquent in the payment of any tax administered by the Illinois Department of Revenue.

I certify the above to be true

3. The Disclosing Party and, if the Disclosing Party is a legal entity, all of those persons or entities identified in Section II(B)(1) of this EDS:

- a. are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible or voluntarily excluded from any transactions by any federal, state or local unit of government;
- b. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, been convicted of a criminal offense, adjudged guilty, or had a civil judgment rendered against them in connection with: obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (federal, state or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; a violation of federal or state antitrust statutes; fraud; embezzlement; theft; forgery; bribery; falsification or destruction of records; making false statements; or receiving stolen property;

- c. are not presently indicted for, or criminally or civilly charged by, a governmental entity (federal, state or local) with committing any of the offenses set forth in subparagraph (b) above;
- d. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, had one or more public transactions (federal, state or local) terminated for cause or default; and
- e. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, been convicted, adjudged guilty, or found liable in a civil proceeding, or in any criminal or civil action, including actions concerning environmental violations, instituted by the City or by the federal government, any state, or any other unit of local government.

I certify the above to be true

4. The Disclosing Party understands and shall comply with the applicable requirements of MCC [Chapter 2-56 \(Inspector General\)](#) and [Chapter 2-156 \(Governmental Ethics\)](#).

I certify the above to be true

5. Neither the Disclosing Party, nor any [Contractor](#), nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) of either the Disclosing Party or any [Contractor](#), nor any [Agents](#) have, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, or, with respect to a [Contractor](#), an [Affiliated Entity](#), or an [Affiliated Entity](#) of a [Contractor](#) during the 5 years before the date of such [Contractor's](#) or [Affiliated Entity's](#) contract or engagement in connection with the Matter:

- a. bribed or attempted to bribe, or been convicted or adjudged guilty of bribery or attempting to bribe, a public officer or employee of the City, the State of Illinois, or any agency of the federal government or of any state or local government in the United States of America, in that officer's or employee's official capacity;
- b. agreed or colluded with other bidders or prospective bidders, or been a party to any such agreement, or been convicted or adjudged guilty of agreement or collusion among bidders or prospective bidders, in restraint of freedom of competition by agreement to bid a fixed price or otherwise; or
- c. made an admission of such conduct described in subparagraph (a) or (b) above that is a matter of record, but have not been prosecuted for such conduct; or
- d. violated the provisions referenced in [MCC Subsection 2-92-320\(a\)\(4\)\(Contracts Requiring a Base Wage\)](#); [\(a\)\(5\)\(Debarment Regulations\)](#); or [\(a\)\(6\)\(Minimum Wage Ordinance\)](#).

I certify the above to be true

6. Neither the Disclosing Party, nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) or [Contractor](#), or any of their employees, officials, [agents](#) or partners, is barred from contracting with any unit of state or local government as a result of engaging in or being convicted of

- bid-rigging in violation of [720 ILCS 5/33E-3](#);
- bid-rotating in violation of [720 ILCS 5/33E-4](#); or

- any similar offense of any state or of the United States of America that contains the same elements as the offense of bid-rigging or bid-rotating.

I certify the above to be true

7. Neither the Disclosing Party nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) is listed on a Sanctions List maintained by the United States Department of Commerce, State, or Treasury, or any successor federal agency.

I certify the above to be true

8. [FOR APPLICANT ONLY]

- Neither the Applicant nor any "controlling person" [see [MCC Chapter 1-23, Article I](#) for applicability and defined terms] of the Applicant is currently indicted or charged with, or has admitted guilt of, or has ever been convicted of, or placed under supervision for, any criminal offense involving actual, attempted, or conspiracy to commit bribery, theft, fraud, forgery, perjury, dishonesty or deceit against an officer or employee of the City or any "sister agency" ; and
- the Applicant understands and acknowledges that compliance with Article I is a continuing requirement for doing business with the City.

NOTE: If [MCC Chapter 1-23, Article I](#) applies to the Applicant, that Article's permanent compliance timeframe supersedes 5-year compliance timeframes in this Section V.

Not applicable because disclosing party is not the Applicant

11. To the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, the following is a complete list of all current employees of the Disclosing Party who were, at any time during the 12-month period preceding the date of this EDS, an employee, or elected or appointed official, of the City of Chicago.

None

12. To the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, the following is a complete list of all gifts that the Disclosing Party has given or caused to be given, at any time during the 12-month period preceding the execution date of this EDS, to an employee, or elected or appointed official, of the City of Chicago. For purposes of this statement, a "gift" does not include: (i) anything made generally available to City employees or to the general public, or (ii) food or drink provided in the course of official City business and having a retail value of less than \$25 per recipient, or (iii) a political contribution otherwise duly reported as required by law.

None

C. CERTIFICATION OF STATUS AS FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

The Disclosing Party certifies, as defined in [MCC Section 2-32-455\(b\)](#), the Disclosing Party

is not a "financial institution"

E. CERTIFICATION REGARDING SLAVERY ERA BUSINESS

If the Disclosing Party cannot make this verification, the Disclosing Party must disclose all required information in the space provided below or in an attachment in the "Additional Info" tab. Failure to comply with these disclosure requirements may make any contract entered into with the City in connection with the Matter voidable by the City.

The Disclosing Party verifies that the Disclosing Party has searched any and all records of the Disclosing Party and any and all predecessor entities regarding records of investments or profits from slavery or slaveholder insurance policies during the slavery era (including insurance policies issued to slaveholders that provided coverage for damage to or injury or death of their slaves), and the Disclosing Party has found no such records.

I can make the above verification

SECTION VII - FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CERTIFICATION

The Disclosing Party understands and agrees that:

- A. The certifications, disclosures, and acknowledgments contained in this EDS will become part of any contract or other agreement between the Applicant and the City in connection with the Matter, whether procurement, City assistance, or other City action, and are material inducements to the City's execution of any contract or taking other action with respect to the Matter. The Disclosing Party understands that it must comply with all statutes, ordinances, and regulations on which this EDS is based.
- B. The City's Governmental Ethics Ordinance, [MCC Chapter 2-156](#), imposes certain duties and obligations on persons or entities seeking City contracts, work, business, or transactions. The full text of this ordinance and a training program is available on line at www.cityofchicago.org/Ethics, and may also be obtained from the City's Board of Ethics, 740 N. Sedgwick St., Suite 500, Chicago, IL 60610, (312) 744-9660. The Disclosing Party must comply fully with this ordinance.

I acknowledge and consent to the above

The Disclosing Party understands and agrees that:

- C. If the City determines that any information provided in this EDS is false, incomplete or inaccurate, any contract or other agreement in connection with which it is submitted may be rescinded or be void or voidable, and the City may pursue any remedies under the contract or agreement (if not rescinded or void), at law, or in equity, including terminating the Disclosing Party's participation in the Matter and/or declining to allow the Disclosing Party to participate in other City transactions. Remedies at law for a false statement of material fact may include incarceration and an award to the City of treble damages.
- D. It is the City's policy to make this document available to the public on its Internet site and/or upon request. Some or all of the information provided in, and appended to, this EDS may be made publicly available on the Internet, in response to a Freedom of Information Act request, or otherwise. By completing and signing this EDS, the Disclosing Party waives and releases any possible rights or claims which it may have against the City in connection with the public release of information contained in this EDS and also authorizes the City to verify the accuracy of any information submitted in this EDS.
- E. The information provided in this EDS must be kept current. In the event of changes, the Disclosing Party must supplement this EDS up to the time the City takes action on the Matter. If the Matter is a contract being handled by the City's Department of Procurement Services, the Disclosing Party must update this EDS as the contract requires. NOTE: With respect to Matters subject to MCC Article I of [Chapter 1-23](#) (imposing PERMANENT INELIGIBILITY for certain specified offenses), the information provided herein regarding eligibility must be kept current for a longer period, as required by [MCC Chapter 1-23](#) and [Section 2-154-020](#).

I acknowledge and consent to the above

APPENDIX A - FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH ELECTED CITY OFFICIALS AND DEPARTMENT HEADS

This Appendix is to be completed only by (a) the Applicant, and (b) any legal entity which has a direct ownership interest in the Applicant exceeding 7.5%. It is not to be completed by any legal entity which has only an indirect ownership interest in the Applicant.

Under [MCC Section 2-154-015](#), the Disclosing Party must disclose whether such Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof currently has a "familial relationship" with any elected city official or department head. A "familial relationship" exists if, as of the date this EDS is signed, the Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof is related to the mayor, any alderman, the city clerk, the city treasurer or any city department head as spouse or domestic partner or as any of the following, whether by blood or adoption: parent, child, brother or sister, aunt or uncle, niece or nephew, grandparent, grandchild,

father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, stepfather or stepmother, stepson or stepdaughter, stepbrother or stepsister or half-brother or half-sister.

"Applicable Party" means (1) all corporate officers of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a corporation; all partners of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a general partnership; all general partners and limited partners of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a limited partnership; all managers, managing members and members of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a limited liability company; (2) all principal officers of the Disclosing Party; and (3) any person having more than a 7.5% ownership interest in the Disclosing Party. "Principal officers" means the president, chief operating officer, executive director, chief financial officer, treasurer or secretary of a legal entity or any person exercising similar authority.

Does the Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof currently have a "familial relationship" with an elected city official or department head?

No

APPENDIX B - BUILDING CODE SCOFFLAW/PROBLEM LANDLORD CERTIFICATION

This Appendix is to be completed only by (a) the Applicant, and (b) any legal entity which has a direct ownership interest in the Applicant exceeding 7.5% (an "Owner"). It is not to be completed by any legal entity which has only an indirect ownership interest in the Applicant.

Pursuant to [MCC Section 2-154-010](#), is the Applicant or any Owner identified as a building code scofflaw or problem landlord pursuant to [MCC Section 2-92-416??](#)

No

ADDITIONAL INFO

Please add any additional explanatory information here. If explanation is longer than 1000 characters, you may add an attachment below. Please note that your EDS, including all attachments, becomes available for public viewing upon contract award. Your attachments will be viewable "as is" without manual redaction by the City. You are responsible for redacting any non-public information from your documents before uploading.

List of attachments uploaded by vendor

None.

CERTIFICATION

Under penalty of perjury, the person signing below: (1) warrants that he/she is authorized to execute this EDS, and all applicable appendices, on behalf of the Disclosing Party, and (2) warrants that all certifications and statements contained in this EDS, and all applicable appendices, are true, accurate and complete as of the date furnished to the City. Submission of this form constitutes making the oath associated with notarization.

/s/ 05/11/2020

Ms. Renee Lercher

CFO

K2 Intelligence, Inc.

This is a printed copy of the Economic Disclosure Statement, the original of which is filed electronically with the City of Chicago. Any alterations must be made electronically, alterations on this printed copy are void and of no effect.



CITY OF CHICAGO
ECONOMIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT and AFFIDAVIT
Related to Contract/Amendment/Solicitation
EDS # 152183

SECTION I -- GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Legal name of the Disclosing Party submitting the EDS:

K2 Intelligence Holdings, Inc.

Enter d/b/a if applicable:

The Disclosing Party submitting this EDS is:

a legal entity currently holding an interest in the Applicant

The Disclosing Party holds an interest in

K2 Intelligence, LLC and EDS is 142620

B. Business address of the Disclosing Party:

845 Third Avenue

FL 15

NEW YORK, NY 10022

United States

C. Telephone:

917-281-3253

Fax:

D. Name of contact person:

Renee Lercher

SECTION II -- DISCLOSURE OF OWNERSHIP INTERESTS

A. NATURE OF THE DISCLOSING PARTY

1. Indicate the nature of the Disclosing Party:

Privately held business corporation

Is the Disclosing Party incorporated or organized in the State of Illinois?

No

State or foreign country of incorporation or organization:

Delaware

Registered to do business in the State of Illinois as a foreign entity?

No

B. DISCLOSING PARTY IS A LEGAL ENTITY:

1.a.1 Does the Disclosing Party have any directors?

Yes

1.a.3 List below the full names and titles of all executive officers and all directors, if any, of the entity. Do not include any directors who have no power to select the entity's officers.

Officer/Director: Jeremy M Kroll

Title: CEO

Role: Both

Officer/Director: Jules B Kroll

Title:

Role: Both

Officer/Director: Renee Lercher

Title:

Role: Officer

Officer/Director: Leslie Regenbaum

Title:

Role: Officer

2. Ownership Information

Please confirm ownership information concerning each person or entity that having a direct or indirect beneficial interest in excess of 7.5% of the Disclosing Party (your entity). Examples of such an interest include shares in a corporation, partnership interest in a partnership or joint venture, interest of a member or manager in a limited liability company, or interest of a beneficiary of a trust, estate, or other similar entity. Note: Each legal entity below may be required to submit an EDS on its own behalf.

As reported by the Disclosing Party, the immediate owner(s) of the Disclosing Party is/ are listed below:

- K2-FIN Holdings, Inc. - 100.0% - EDS 152184

Owner Details

Name	Business Address
K2-FIN Holdings, Inc.	845 Third Avenue, FL 15 New York, NY 10022 United States

SECTION III -- INCOME OR COMPENSATION TO, OR OWNERSHIP BY, CITY ELECTED OFFICIALS

A. Has the Disclosing Party provided any income or compensation to any City elected official during the 12-month period preceding the date of this EDS?

No

B. Does the Disclosing Party reasonably expect to provide any income or compensation to any City elected official during the 12-month period following the date of this EDS?

No

D. Does any City elected official or, to the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, any City elected official's spouse or domestic partner, have a financial interest (as defined in [Chapter 2-156 of the Municipal Code](#) ("MCC")) in the Disclosing Party?

No

SECTION V -- CERTIFICATIONS

A. COURT-ORDERED CHILD SUPPORT COMPLIANCE

Under [MCC Section 2-92-415](#), substantial owners of business entities that contract with the City must remain in compliance with their child support obligations throughout the contract's term.

Has any person who directly or indirectly owns 10% or more of the Disclosing Party been declared in arrearage of any child support obligations by any Illinois court of competent jurisdiction?

No

B. FURTHER CERTIFICATIONS

1. [This certification applies only if the Matter is a contract being handled by the City's Department of Procurement Services.] In the 5-year period preceding the date of this EDS, neither the Disclosing Party nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) has engaged, in connection with the performance of any public contract, the services of an integrity monitor, independent private sector inspector general, or integrity compliance consultant (i.e. an individual or entity with legal, auditing, investigative, or other similar skills, designated by a public agency to help the agency monitor the activity of specified agency vendors as well as help the vendors reform their business practices so they can be considered for agency contracts in the future, or continue with a contract in progress).

I certify the above to be true

2. The Disclosing Party and its Affiliated Entities are not delinquent in the payment of any fine, fee, tax or other source of indebtedness owed to the City of Chicago, including, but not limited to, water and sewer charges, license fees, parking tickets, property taxes and sales taxes, nor is the Disclosing Party delinquent in the payment of any tax administered by the Illinois Department of Revenue.

I certify the above to be true

3. The Disclosing Party and, if the Disclosing Party is a legal entity, all of those persons or entities identified in Section II(B)(1) of this EDS:

- a. are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible or voluntarily excluded from any transactions by any federal, state or local unit of government;
- b. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, been convicted of a criminal offense, adjudged guilty, or had a civil judgment rendered against them in connection with: obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (federal, state or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; a violation of federal or state antitrust statutes; fraud; embezzlement; theft; forgery; bribery; falsification or destruction of records; making false statements; or receiving stolen property;

- c. are not presently indicted for, or criminally or civilly charged by, a governmental entity (federal, state or local) with committing any of the offenses set forth in subparagraph (b) above;
- d. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, had one or more public transactions (federal, state or local) terminated for cause or default; and
- e. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, been convicted, adjudged guilty, or found liable in a civil proceeding, or in any criminal or civil action, including actions concerning environmental violations, instituted by the City or by the federal government, any state, or any other unit of local government.

I certify the above to be true

4. The Disclosing Party understands and shall comply with the applicable requirements of MCC [Chapter 2-56 \(Inspector General\)](#) and [Chapter 2-156 \(Governmental Ethics\)](#).

I certify the above to be true

5. Neither the Disclosing Party, nor any [Contractor](#), nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) of either the Disclosing Party or any [Contractor](#), nor any [Agents](#) have, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, or, with respect to a [Contractor](#), an [Affiliated Entity](#), or an [Affiliated Entity](#) of a [Contractor](#) during the 5 years before the date of such [Contractor's](#) or [Affiliated Entity's](#) contract or engagement in connection with the Matter:

- a. bribed or attempted to bribe, or been convicted or adjudged guilty of bribery or attempting to bribe, a public officer or employee of the City, the State of Illinois, or any agency of the federal government or of any state or local government in the United States of America, in that officer's or employee's official capacity;
- b. agreed or colluded with other bidders or prospective bidders, or been a party to any such agreement, or been convicted or adjudged guilty of agreement or collusion among bidders or prospective bidders, in restraint of freedom of competition by agreement to bid a fixed price or otherwise; or
- c. made an admission of such conduct described in subparagraph (a) or (b) above that is a matter of record, but have not been prosecuted for such conduct; or
- d. violated the provisions referenced in [MCC Subsection 2-92-320\(a\)\(4\)\(Contracts Requiring a Base Wage\)](#); [\(a\)\(5\)\(Debarment Regulations\)](#); or [\(a\)\(6\)\(Minimum Wage Ordinance\)](#).

I certify the above to be true

6. Neither the Disclosing Party, nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) or [Contractor](#), or any of their employees, officials, [agents](#) or partners, is barred from contracting with any unit of state or local government as a result of engaging in or being convicted of

- bid-rigging in violation of [720 ILCS 5/33E-3](#);
- bid-rotating in violation of [720 ILCS 5/33E-4](#); or

- any similar offense of any state or of the United States of America that contains the same elements as the offense of bid-rigging or bid-rotating.

I certify the above to be true

7. Neither the Disclosing Party nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) is listed on a Sanctions List maintained by the United States Department of Commerce, State, or Treasury, or any successor federal agency.

I certify the above to be true

8. [FOR APPLICANT ONLY]

- i. Neither the Applicant nor any "controlling person" [see [MCC Chapter 1-23, Article I](#) for applicability and defined terms] of the Applicant is currently indicted or charged with, or has admitted guilt of, or has ever been convicted of, or placed under supervision for, any criminal offense involving actual, attempted, or conspiracy to commit bribery, theft, fraud, forgery, perjury, dishonesty or deceit against an officer or employee of the City or any "sister agency" ; and
- ii. the Applicant understands and acknowledges that compliance with Article I is a continuing requirement for doing business with the City.

NOTE: If [MCC Chapter 1-23, Article I](#) applies to the Applicant, that Article's permanent compliance timeframe supersedes 5-year compliance timeframes in this Section V.

Not applicable because disclosing party is not the Applicant

11. To the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, the following is a complete list of all current employees of the Disclosing Party who were, at any time during the 12-month period preceding the date of this EDS, an employee, or elected or appointed official, of the City of Chicago.

None

12. To the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, the following is a complete list of all gifts that the Disclosing Party has given or caused to be given, at any time during the 12-month period preceding the execution date of this EDS, to an employee, or elected or appointed official, of the City of Chicago. For purposes of this statement, a "gift" does not include: (i) anything made generally available to City employees or to the general public, or (ii) food or drink provided in the course of official City business and having a retail value of less than \$25 per recipient, or (iii) a political contribution otherwise duly reported as required by law.

None

C. CERTIFICATION OF STATUS AS FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

The Disclosing Party certifies, as defined in [MCC Section 2-32-455\(b\)](#), the Disclosing Party

is not a "financial institution"

E. CERTIFICATION REGARDING SLAVERY ERA BUSINESS

If the Disclosing Party cannot make this verification, the Disclosing Party must disclose all required information in the space provided below or in an attachment in the "Additional Info" tab. Failure to comply with these disclosure requirements may make any contract entered into with the City in connection with the Matter voidable by the City.

The Disclosing Party verifies that the Disclosing Party has searched any and all records of the Disclosing Party and any and all predecessor entities regarding records of investments or profits from slavery or slaveholder insurance policies during the slavery era (including insurance policies issued to slaveholders that provided coverage for damage to or injury or death of their slaves), and the Disclosing Party has found no such records.

I can make the above verification

SECTION VII - FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CERTIFICATION

The Disclosing Party understands and agrees that:

- A. The certifications, disclosures, and acknowledgments contained in this EDS will become part of any contract or other agreement between the Applicant and the City in connection with the Matter, whether procurement, City assistance, or other City action, and are material inducements to the City's execution of any contract or taking other action with respect to the Matter. The Disclosing Party understands that it must comply with all statutes, ordinances, and regulations on which this EDS is based.
- B. The City's Governmental Ethics Ordinance, [MCC Chapter 2-156](#), imposes certain duties and obligations on persons or entities seeking City contracts, work, business, or transactions. The full text of this ordinance and a training program is available on line at www.cityofchicago.org/Ethics, and may also be obtained from the City's Board of Ethics, 740 N. Sedgwick St., Suite 500, Chicago, IL 60610, (312) 744-9660. The Disclosing Party must comply fully with this ordinance.

I acknowledge and consent to the above

The Disclosing Party understands and agrees that:

- C. If the City determines that any information provided in this EDS is false, incomplete or inaccurate, any contract or other agreement in connection with which it is submitted may be rescinded or be void or voidable, and the City may pursue any remedies under the contract or agreement (if not rescinded or void), at law, or in equity, including terminating the Disclosing Party's participation in the Matter and/or declining to allow the Disclosing Party to participate in other City transactions. Remedies at law for a false statement of material fact may include incarceration and an award to the City of treble damages.
- D. It is the City's policy to make this document available to the public on its Internet site and/or upon request. Some or all of the information provided in, and appended to, this EDS may be made publicly available on the Internet, in response to a Freedom of Information Act request, or otherwise. By completing and signing this EDS, the Disclosing Party waives and releases any possible rights or claims which it may have against the City in connection with the public release of information contained in this EDS and also authorizes the City to verify the accuracy of any information submitted in this EDS.
- E. The information provided in this EDS must be kept current. In the event of changes, the Disclosing Party must supplement this EDS up to the time the City takes action on the Matter. If the Matter is a contract being handled by the City's Department of Procurement Services, the Disclosing Party must update this EDS as the contract requires. NOTE: With respect to Matters subject to MCC Article I of [Chapter 1-23](#) (imposing PERMANENT INELIGIBILITY for certain specified offenses), the information provided herein regarding eligibility must be kept current for a longer period, as required by [MCC Chapter 1-23](#) and [Section 2-154-020](#).

I acknowledge and consent to the above

APPENDIX A - FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH ELECTED CITY OFFICIALS AND DEPARTMENT HEADS

This Appendix is to be completed only by (a) the Applicant, and (b) any legal entity which has a direct ownership interest in the Applicant exceeding 7.5%. It is not to be completed by any legal entity which has only an indirect ownership interest in the Applicant.

Under [MCC Section 2-154-015](#), the Disclosing Party must disclose whether such Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof currently has a "familial relationship" with any elected city official or department head. A "familial relationship" exists if, as of the date this EDS is signed, the Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof is related to the mayor, any alderman, the city clerk, the city treasurer or any city department head as spouse or domestic partner or as any of the following, whether by blood or adoption: parent, child, brother or sister, aunt or uncle, niece or nephew, grandparent, grandchild,

father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, stepfather or stepmother, stepson or stepdaughter, stepbrother or stepsister or half-brother or half-sister.

"Applicable Party" means (1) all corporate officers of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a corporation; all partners of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a general partnership; all general partners and limited partners of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a limited partnership; all managers, managing members and members of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a limited liability company; (2) all principal officers of the Disclosing Party; and (3) any person having more than a 7.5% ownership interest in the Disclosing Party. "Principal officers" means the president, chief operating officer, executive director, chief financial officer, treasurer or secretary of a legal entity or any person exercising similar authority.

Does the Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof currently have a "familial relationship" with an elected city official or department head?

No

APPENDIX B - BUILDING CODE SCOFFLAW/PROBLEM LANDLORD CERTIFICATION

This Appendix is to be completed only by (a) the Applicant, and (b) any legal entity which has a direct ownership interest in the Applicant exceeding 7.5% (an "Owner"). It is not to be completed by any legal entity which has only an indirect ownership interest in the Applicant.

Pursuant to [MCC Section 2-154-010](#), is the Applicant or any Owner identified as a building code scofflaw or problem landlord pursuant to [MCC Section 2-92-416??](#)

No

ADDITIONAL INFO

Please add any additional explanatory information here. If explanation is longer than 1000 characters, you may add an attachment below. Please note that your EDS, including all attachments, becomes available for public viewing upon contract award. Your attachments will be viewable "as is" without manual redaction by the City. You are responsible for redacting any non-public information from your documents before uploading.

List of attachments uploaded by vendor

None.

CERTIFICATION

Under penalty of perjury, the person signing below: (1) warrants that he/she is authorized to execute this EDS, and all applicable appendices, on behalf of the Disclosing Party, and (2) warrants that all certifications and statements contained in this EDS, and all applicable appendices, are true, accurate and complete as of the date furnished to the City. Submission of this form constitutes making the oath associated with notarization.

/s/ 05/20/2020

Renee Lercher

CFO and Treasurer

K2 Intelligence Holdings, Inc.

This is a printed copy of the Economic Disclosure Statement, the original of which is filed electronically with the City of Chicago. Any alterations must be made electronically, alterations on this printed copy are void and of no effect.



**CITY OF CHICAGO
ECONOMIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT and AFFIDAVIT
Related to Contract/Amendment/Solicitation
EDS # 152184**

SECTION I -- GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Legal name of the Disclosing Party submitting the EDS:

K2-FIN Holdings, Inc.

Enter d/b/a if applicable:

The Disclosing Party submitting this EDS is:

a legal entity currently holding an interest in the Applicant

The Disclosing Party holds an interest in

K2 Intelligence, LLC and EDS is 142620

B. Business address of the Disclosing Party:

845 Third Avenue, FL 15
New York, NY 10022
United States

C. Telephone:

917-281-3253

Fax:

D. Name of contact person:

Renee Lercher

SECTION II -- DISCLOSURE OF OWNERSHIP INTERESTS

A. NATURE OF THE DISCLOSING PARTY

1. Indicate the nature of the Disclosing Party:

Privately held business corporation

Is the Disclosing Party incorporated or organized in the State of Illinois?

No

State or foreign country of incorporation or organization:

Delaware

Registered to do business in the State of Illinois as a foreign entity?

No

B. DISCLOSING PARTY IS A LEGAL ENTITY:

1.a.1 Does the Disclosing Party have any directors?

Yes

1.a.3 List below the full names and titles of all executive officers and all directors, if any, of the entity. Do not include any directors who have no power to select the entity's officers.

Officer/Director:	Jeremy M Kroll
Title:	CEO
Role:	Both

Officer/Director:	Jules Kroll
Title:	Chairman
Role:	Both

Officer/Director:	Renee Lercher
Title:	CFO & Treasurer
Role:	Officer

Officer/Director:	Leslie Regenbaum
Title:	General Counsel & Corporate Secretary
Role:	Officer

Officer/Director:	Alan Bernikow
Title:	Director
Role:	Director
Officer/Director:	Alexander Baugh
Title:	Director
Role:	Director
Officer/Director:	Richard Girgenti
Title:	Vice-Chairman
Role:	Director
Officer/Director:	James Crystal
Title:	Director
Role:	Director
Officer/Director:	Mark Poncy, Jr
Title:	Director
Role:	Director
Officer/Director:	Daniel Glaser
Title:	Director
Role:	Director
Officer/Director:	Thomas Glocer
Title:	Director
Role:	Director

2. Ownership Information

Please confirm ownership information concerning each person or entity that having a direct or indirect beneficial interest in excess of 7.5% of the Disclosing Party (your entity). Examples of such an interest include shares in a corporation, partnership interest in a partnership or joint venture, interest of a member or manager in a limited liability company, or interest of a beneficiary of a trust, estate, or other similar entity. Note: Each legal entity below may be required to submit an EDS on its own behalf.

As reported by the Disclosing Party, the immediate owner(s) of the Disclosing Party is/ are listed below:

- K2 Global Partners, LLC - 50.7%
- American Home Assurance Company - 8.6%

Owner Details

Name	Business Address
American Home Assurance Company	175 Water Street New York, NY 10038 United States
K2 Global Partners, LLC	845 THIRD AVENUE FL15 NEW YORK, NY 10022 United States

SECTION III -- INCOME OR COMPENSATION TO, OR OWNERSHIP BY, CITY ELECTED OFFICIALS

A. Has the Disclosing Party provided any income or compensation to any City elected official during the 12-month period preceding the date of this EDS?

No

B. Does the Disclosing Party reasonably expect to provide any income or compensation to any City elected official during the 12-month period following the date of this EDS?

No

D. Does any City elected official or, to the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, any City elected official's spouse or domestic partner, have a financial interest (as defined in [Chapter 2-156 of the Municipal Code](#) ("MCC")) in the Disclosing Party?

No

SECTION V -- CERTIFICATIONS

A. COURT-ORDERED CHILD SUPPORT COMPLIANCE

Under [MCC Section 2-92-415](#), substantial owners of business entities that contract with the City must remain in compliance with their child support obligations throughout the contract's term.

Has any person who directly or indirectly owns 10% or more of the Disclosing Party been declared in arrearage of any child support obligations by any Illinois court of competent jurisdiction?

No

B. FURTHER CERTIFICATIONS

1. [This certification applies only if the Matter is a contract being handled by the City's Department of Procurement Services.] In the 5-year period preceding the date of this EDS, neither the Disclosing Party nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) has engaged, in connection with the performance of any public contract, the services of an integrity monitor, independent private sector inspector general, or integrity compliance consultant (i.e. an individual or entity with legal, auditing, investigative, or other similar skills, designated by a public agency to help the agency monitor the activity of specified agency vendors as well as help the vendors reform their business practices so they can be considered for agency contracts in the future, or continue with a contract in progress).

I certify the above to be true

2. The Disclosing Party and its Affiliated Entities are not delinquent in the payment of any fine, fee, tax or other source of indebtedness owed to the City of Chicago, including, but not limited to, water and sewer charges, license fees, parking tickets, property taxes and sales taxes, nor is the Disclosing Party delinquent in the payment of any tax administered by the Illinois Department of Revenue.

I certify the above to be true

3. The Disclosing Party and, if the Disclosing Party is a legal entity, all of those persons or entities identified in Section II(B)(1) of this EDS:

- a. are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible or voluntarily excluded from any transactions by any federal, state or local unit of government;
- b. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, been convicted of a criminal offense, adjudged guilty, or had a civil judgment rendered against them in connection with: obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (federal, state or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; a violation of federal or state antitrust statutes; fraud; embezzlement; theft; forgery; bribery; falsification or destruction of records; making false statements; or receiving stolen property;
- c. are not presently indicted for, or criminally or civilly charged by, a governmental entity (federal, state or local) with committing any of the offenses set forth in subparagraph (b) above;
- d. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, had one or more public transactions (federal, state or local) terminated for cause or default; and
- e. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, been convicted, adjudged guilty, or found liable in a civil proceeding, or in any criminal or civil action, including actions concerning environmental violations, instituted by the City or by the federal government, any state, or any other unit of local government.

I certify the above to be true

4. The Disclosing Party understands and shall comply with the applicable requirements of MCC [Chapter 2-56 \(Inspector General\)](#) and [Chapter 2-156 \(Governmental Ethics\)](#).

I certify the above to be true

5. Neither the Disclosing Party, nor any [Contractor](#), nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) of either the Disclosing Party or any [Contractor](#), nor any [Agents](#) have, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, or, with respect to a [Contractor](#), an [Affiliated Entity](#), or an [Affiliated Entity](#) of a [Contractor](#) during the 5 years before the date of such [Contractor's](#) or [Affiliated Entity's](#) contract or engagement in connection with the Matter:

- a. bribed or attempted to bribe, or been convicted or adjudged guilty of bribery or attempting to bribe, a public officer or employee of the City, the State of Illinois, or any agency of the federal government or of any state or local government in the United States of America, in that officer's or employee's official capacity;
- b. agreed or colluded with other bidders or prospective bidders, or been a party to any such agreement, or been convicted or adjudged guilty of agreement or collusion among bidders or prospective bidders, in restraint of freedom of competition by agreement to bid a fixed price or otherwise; or
- c. made an admission of such conduct described in subparagraph (a) or (b) above that is a matter of record, but have not been prosecuted for such conduct; or
- d. violated the provisions referenced in [MCC Subsection 2-92-320\(a\)\(4\)\(Contracts Requiring a Base Wage\)](#); [\(a\)\(5\)\(Debarment Regulations\)](#); or [\(a\)\(6\)\(Minimum Wage Ordinance\)](#).

I certify the above to be true

6. Neither the Disclosing Party, nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) or [Contractor](#), or any of their employees, officials, [agents](#) or partners, is barred from contracting with any unit of state or local government as a result of engaging in or being convicted of

- bid-rigging in violation of [720 ILCS 5/33E-3](#);
- bid-rotating in violation of [720 ILCS 5/33E-4](#); or
- any similar offense of any state or of the United States of America that contains the same elements as the offense of bid-rigging or bid-rotating.

I certify the above to be true

7. Neither the Disclosing Party nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) is listed on a Sanctions List maintained by the United States Department of Commerce, State, or Treasury, or any successor federal agency.

I certify the above to be true

8. [FOR APPLICANT ONLY]

- i. Neither the Applicant nor any "controlling person" [[see MCC Chapter 1-23, Article I](#) for applicability and defined terms] of the Applicant is currently indicted or charged with, or has admitted guilt of, or has ever been convicted of, or placed under supervision for, any criminal offense involving actual, attempted, or conspiracy to commit bribery, theft, fraud, forgery, perjury, dishonesty or deceit against an officer or employee of the City or any "sister agency" ; and
- ii. the Applicant understands and acknowledges that compliance with Article I is a continuing requirement for doing business with the City.

NOTE: If [MCC Chapter 1-23, Article I](#) applies to the Applicant, that Article's permanent compliance timeframe supersedes 5-year compliance timeframes in this Section V.

Not applicable because disclosing party is not the Applicant

11. To the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, the following is a complete list of all current employees of the Disclosing Party who were, at any time during the 12-month period preceding the date of this EDS, an employee, or elected or appointed official, of the City of Chicago.

None

12. To the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, the following is a complete list of all gifts that the Disclosing Party has given or caused to be given, at any time during the 12-month period preceding the execution date of this EDS, to an employee, or elected or appointed official, of the City of Chicago. For purposes of this statement, a "gift" does not include: (i) anything made generally available to City employees or to the general public, or (ii) food or drink provided in the course of official City business and having a retail value of less than \$25 per recipient, or (iii) a political contribution otherwise duly reported as required by law.

None

C. CERTIFICATION OF STATUS AS FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

The Disclosing Party certifies, as defined in [MCC Section 2-32-455\(b\)](#), the Disclosing Party

is not a "financial institution"

E. CERTIFICATION REGARDING SLAVERY ERA BUSINESS

If the Disclosing Party cannot make this verification, the Disclosing Party must disclose all required information in the space provided below or in an attachment in the "Additional Info" tab. Failure to comply with these disclosure requirements may make

any contract entered into with the City in connection with the Matter voidable by the City.

The Disclosing Party verifies that the Disclosing Party has searched any and all records of the Disclosing Party and any and all predecessor entities regarding records of investments or profits from slavery or slaveholder insurance policies during the slavery era (including insurance policies issued to slaveholders that provided coverage for damage to or injury or death of their slaves), and the Disclosing Party has found no such records.

I can make the above verification

SECTION VII - FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CERTIFICATION

The Disclosing Party understands and agrees that:

- A. The certifications, disclosures, and acknowledgments contained in this EDS will become part of any contract or other agreement between the Applicant and the City in connection with the Matter, whether procurement, City assistance, or other City action, and are material inducements to the City's execution of any contract or taking other action with respect to the Matter. The Disclosing Party understands that it must comply with all statutes, ordinances, and regulations on which this EDS is based.
- B. The City's Governmental Ethics Ordinance, [MCC Chapter 2-156](#), imposes certain duties and obligations on persons or entities seeking City contracts, work, business, or transactions. The full text of this ordinance and a training program is available on line at www.cityofchicago.org/Ethics, and may also be obtained from the City's Board of Ethics, 740 N. Sedgwick St., Suite 500, Chicago, IL 60610, (312) 744-9660. The Disclosing Party must comply fully with this ordinance.

I acknowledge and consent to the above

The Disclosing Party understands and agrees that:

- C. If the City determines that any information provided in this EDS is false, incomplete or inaccurate, any contract or other agreement in connection with which it is submitted may be rescinded or be void or voidable, and the City may pursue any remedies under the contract or agreement (if not rescinded or void), at law, or in equity, including terminating the Disclosing Party's participation in the Matter and/or declining to allow the Disclosing Party to participate in other City transactions. Remedies at law for a false statement of material fact may include incarceration and an award to the City of treble damages.
- D. It is the City's policy to make this document available to the public on its Internet site and/or upon request. Some or all of the information provided in, and appended

to, this EDS may be made publicly available on the Internet, in response to a Freedom of Information Act request, or otherwise. By completing and signing this EDS, the Disclosing Party waives and releases any possible rights or claims which it may have against the City in connection with the public release of information contained in this EDS and also authorizes the City to verify the accuracy of any information submitted in this EDS.

- E. The information provided in this EDS must be kept current. In the event of changes, the Disclosing Party must supplement this EDS up to the time the City takes action on the Matter. If the Matter is a contract being handled by the City's Department of Procurement Services, the Disclosing Party must update this EDS as the contract requires. NOTE: With respect to Matters subject to MCC Article I of [Chapter 1-23](#) (imposing PERMANENT INELIGIBILITY for certain specified offenses), the information provided herein regarding eligibility must be kept current for a longer period, as required by [MCC Chapter 1-23](#) and [Section 2-154-020](#).

I acknowledge and consent to the above

APPENDIX A - FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH ELECTED CITY OFFICIALS AND DEPARTMENT HEADS

This Appendix is to be completed only by (a) the Applicant, and (b) any legal entity which has a direct ownership interest in the Applicant exceeding 7.5%. It is not to be completed by any legal entity which has only an indirect ownership interest in the Applicant.

Under [MCC Section 2-154-015](#), the Disclosing Party must disclose whether such Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof currently has a "familial relationship" with any elected city official or department head. A "familial relationship" exists if, as of the date this EDS is signed, the Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof is related to the mayor, any alderman, the city clerk, the city treasurer or any city department head as spouse or domestic partner or as any of the following, whether by blood or adoption: parent, child, brother or sister, aunt or uncle, niece or nephew, grandparent, grandchild, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, stepfather or stepmother, stepson or stepdaughter, stepbrother or stepsister or half-brother or half-sister.

"Applicable Party" means (1) all corporate officers of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a corporation; all partners of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a general partnership; all general partners and limited partners of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a limited partnership; all managers, managing members and members of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a limited liability company; (2) all principal officers of the Disclosing Party; and (3) any person having more than a 7.5% ownership interest in the Disclosing Party. "Principal officers" means

the president, chief operating officer, executive director, chief financial officer, treasurer or secretary of a legal entity or any person exercising similar authority.

Does the Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof currently have a "familial relationship" with an elected city official or department head?

No

APPENDIX B - BUILDING CODE SCOFFLAW/PROBLEM LANDLORD CERTIFICATION

This Appendix is to be completed only by (a) the Applicant, and (b) any legal entity which has a direct ownership interest in the Applicant exceeding 7.5% (an "Owner"). It is not to be completed by any legal entity which has only an indirect ownership interest in the Applicant.

Pursuant to [MCC Section 2-154-010](#), is the Applicant or any Owner identified as a building code scofflaw or problem landlord pursuant to [MCC Section 2-92-416??](#)

No

ADDITIONAL INFO

Please add any additional explanatory information here. If explanation is longer than 1000 characters, you may add an attachment below. Please note that your EDS, including all attachments, becomes available for public viewing upon contract award. Your attachments will be viewable "as is" without manual redaction by the City. You are responsible for redacting any non-public information from your documents before uploading.

List of attachments uploaded by vendor

None.

CERTIFICATION

Under penalty of perjury, the person signing below: (1) warrants that he/she is authorized to execute this EDS, and all applicable appendices, on behalf of the Disclosing Party, and (2) warrants that all certifications and statements contained in this EDS, and all applicable appendices, are true, accurate and complete as of the date furnished to the City. Submission of this form constitutes making the oath associated with notarization.

/s/ 05/21/2020
Renee Lercher
CFO & Treasurer
K2-FIN Holdings, Inc.

This is a printed copy of the Economic Disclosure Statement, the original of which is filed electronically with the City of Chicago. Any alterations must be made electronically, alterations on this printed copy are void and of no effect.



CITY OF CHICAGO
ECONOMIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT and AFFIDAVIT
Related to Contract/Amendment/Solicitation
EDS # 152201

SECTION I -- GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Legal name of the Disclosing Party submitting the EDS:

American Home Assurance Company

Enter d/b/a if applicable:

The Disclosing Party submitting this EDS is:

a legal entity currently holding an interest in the Applicant

The Disclosing Party holds an interest in

K2 Intelligence, LLC and EDS is 142620

B. Business address of the Disclosing Party:

175 Water Street
New York, NY 10038
United States

C. Telephone:

212-458-7452

Fax:

D. Name of contact person:

Ms. Tanya Evelyn Kent

SECTION II -- DISCLOSURE OF OWNERSHIP INTERESTS

A. NATURE OF THE DISCLOSING PARTY

1. Indicate the nature of the Disclosing Party:

Privately held business corporation

Is the Disclosing Party incorporated or organized in the State of Illinois?

No

State or foreign country of incorporation or organization:

New York

Registered to do business in the State of Illinois as a foreign entity?

Yes

B. DISCLOSING PARTY IS A LEGAL ENTITY:

1.a.1 Does the Disclosing Party have any directors?

Yes

1.a.3 List below the full names and titles of all executive officers and all directors, if any, of the entity. Do not include any directors who have no power to select the entity's officers.

Officer/Director: Mr. Alexander Baugh

Title: Executive Vice President

Role: Both

Officer/Director: Mr. Thomas Bolt

Title: Executive Vice President

Role: Both

Officer/Director: Mr. Elias Habayeb

Title: Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Role: Both

Officer/Director: Ms. Barbara Luck

Title:

Role: Director

Officer/Director:	Mr. David McElroy
Title:	President
Role:	Both

Officer/Director:	Mr. Kenneth Riegler
Title:	Senior Vice President
Role:	Both

Officer/Director:	Mr. Anthony Vidovich
Title:	Executive Vice President
Role:	Both

Officer/Director:	Mr. Charles Fry
Title:	Executive Vice President
Role:	Officer

Officer/Director:	Ms. Caroline Krass
Title:	Executive Vice President and General Counsel
Role:	Officer

Officer/Director:	Mr. Michael Price
Title:	Executive Vice President
Role:	Officer

Officer/Director:	Ms. Kathleen Zortman
Title:	Executive Vice President
Role:	Officer

2. Ownership Information

Please confirm ownership information concerning each person or entity that having a direct or indirect beneficial interest in excess of 7.5% of the Disclosing Party (your entity). Examples of such an interest include shares in a corporation, partnership interest in a partnership or joint venture, interest of a member or manager in a limited liability company, or interest of a beneficiary of a trust, estate, or other similar entity. Note: Each legal entity below may be required to submit an EDS on its own behalf.

As reported by the Disclosing Party, the immediate owner(s) of the Disclosing Party is/ are listed below:

There are no owners with greater than 7.5 percent ownership in the Disclosing Party.

SECTION III -- INCOME OR COMPENSATION TO, OR OWNERSHIP BY, CITY ELECTED OFFICIALS

A. Has the Disclosing Party provided any income or compensation to any City elected official during the 12-month period preceding the date of this EDS?

B. Does the Disclosing Party reasonably expect to provide any income or compensation to any City elected official during the 12-month period following the date of this EDS?

D. Does any City elected official or, to the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, any City elected official's spouse or domestic partner, have a financial interest (as defined in [Chapter 2-156 of the Municipal Code](#) ("MCC")) in the Disclosing Party?

SECTION V -- CERTIFICATIONS

A. COURT-ORDERED CHILD SUPPORT COMPLIANCE

Under [MCC Section 2-92-415](#), substantial owners of business entities that contract with the City must remain in compliance with their child support obligations throughout the contract's term.

Has any person who directly or indirectly owns 10% or more of the Disclosing Party been declared in arrearage of any child support obligations by any Illinois court of competent jurisdiction?

Not applicable because no person directly or indirectly owns 10% or more of the Disclosing Party

B. FURTHER CERTIFICATIONS

1. [This certification applies only if the Matter is a contract being handled by the City's Department of Procurement Services.] In the 5-year period preceding the date of this EDS, neither the Disclosing Party nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) has engaged, in connection with the performance of any public contract, the services of an integrity monitor, independent private sector inspector general, or integrity compliance consultant (i.e. an individual or entity with legal, auditing, investigative, or other similar skills, designated by a public agency to help the agency monitor the activity of specified agency vendors as well as help the vendors reform their business practices so they can be considered for agency contracts in the future, or continue with a contract in progress).

2. The Disclosing Party and its Affiliated Entities are not delinquent in the payment of any fine, fee, tax or other source of indebtedness owed to the City of Chicago, including, but not limited to, water and sewer charges, license fees, parking tickets, property taxes and sales taxes, nor is the Disclosing Party delinquent in the payment of any tax administered by the Illinois Department of Revenue.

3. The Disclosing Party and, if the Disclosing Party is a legal entity, all of those persons or entities identified in Section II(B)(1) of this EDS:

- a. are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible or voluntarily excluded from any transactions by any federal, state or local unit of government;
- b. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, been convicted of a criminal offense, adjudged guilty, or had a civil judgment rendered against them in connection with: obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (federal, state or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; a violation of federal or state antitrust statutes; fraud; embezzlement; theft; forgery; bribery; falsification or destruction of records; making false statements; or receiving stolen property;
- c. are not presently indicted for, or criminally or civilly charged by, a governmental entity (federal, state or local) with committing any of the offenses set forth in subparagraph (b) above;
- d. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, had one or more public transactions (federal, state or local) terminated for cause or default; and
- e. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, been convicted, adjudged guilty, or found liable in a civil proceeding, or in any criminal or civil action, including actions concerning environmental violations, instituted by the City or by the federal government, any state, or any other unit of local government.

4. The Disclosing Party understands and shall comply with the applicable requirements of MCC [Chapter 2-56 \(Inspector General\)](#) and [Chapter 2-156 \(Governmental Ethics\)](#).

5. Neither the Disclosing Party, nor any [Contractor](#), nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) of either the Disclosing Party or any [Contractor](#), nor any [Agents](#) have, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, or, with respect to a [Contractor](#), an [Affiliated Entity](#), or an [Affiliated Entity](#) of a [Contractor](#) during the 5 years before the date of such [Contractor's](#) or [Affiliated Entity's](#) contract or engagement in connection with the Matter:

- a. bribed or attempted to bribe, or been convicted or adjudged guilty of bribery or attempting to bribe, a public officer or employee of the City, the State of Illinois, or any agency of the federal government or of any state or local government in the United States of America, in that officer's or employee's official capacity;

- b. agreed or colluded with other bidders or prospective bidders, or been a party to any such agreement, or been convicted or adjudged guilty of agreement or collusion among bidders or prospective bidders, in restraint of freedom of competition by agreement to bid a fixed price or otherwise; or
- c. made an admission of such conduct described in subparagraph (a) or (b) above that is a matter of record, but have not been prosecuted for such conduct; or
- d. violated the provisions referenced in [MCC Subsection 2-92-320\(a\)\(4\)\(Contracts Requiring a Base Wage\)](#); [\(a\)\(5\)\(Debarment Regulations\)](#); or [\(a\)\(6\)\(Minimum Wage Ordinance\)](#).

6. Neither the Disclosing Party, nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) or [Contractor](#), or any of their employees, officials, [agents](#) or partners, is barred from contracting with any unit of state or local government as a result of engaging in or being convicted of

- bid-rigging in violation of [720 ILCS 5/33E-3](#);
- bid-rotating in violation of [720 ILCS 5/33E-4](#); or
- any similar offense of any state or of the United States of America that contains the same elements as the offense of bid-rigging or bid-rotating.

7. Neither the Disclosing Party nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) is listed on a Sanctions List maintained by the United States Department of Commerce, State, or Treasury, or any successor federal agency.

8. [FOR APPLICANT ONLY]

- i. Neither the Applicant nor any "controlling person" [[see MCC Chapter 1-23, Article I](#) for applicability and defined terms] of the Applicant is currently indicted or charged with, or has admitted guilt of, or has ever been convicted of, or placed under supervision for, any criminal offense involving actual, attempted, or conspiracy to commit bribery, theft, fraud, forgery, perjury, dishonesty or deceit against an officer or employee of the City or any "sister agency" ; and
- ii. the Applicant understands and acknowledges that compliance with Article I is a continuing requirement for doing business with the City.

NOTE: If [MCC Chapter 1-23, Article I](#) applies to the Applicant, that Article's permanent compliance timeframe supersedes 5-year compliance timeframes in this Section V.

Not applicable because disclosing party is not the Applicant

11. To the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, the following is a complete list of all current employees of the Disclosing Party who were, at any time during the 12-month period preceding the date of this EDS, an employee, or elected or appointed official, of the City of Chicago.

12. To the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, the following is a complete list of all gifts that the Disclosing Party has given or caused to be given, at any time during the 12-month period preceding the execution date of this EDS, to an employee, or elected or appointed official, of the City of Chicago. For purposes of this statement, a "gift" does not include: (i) anything made generally available to City employees or to the general public, or (ii) food or drink provided in the course of official City business and having a retail value of less than \$25 per recipient, or (iii) a political contribution otherwise duly reported as required by law.

C. CERTIFICATION OF STATUS AS FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

The Disclosing Party certifies, as defined in [MCC Section 2-32-455\(b\)](#), the Disclosing Party

is not a "financial institution"

E. CERTIFICATION REGARDING SLAVERY ERA BUSINESS

If the Disclosing Party cannot make this verification, the Disclosing Party must disclose all required information in the space provided below or in an attachment in the "Additional Info" tab. Failure to comply with these disclosure requirements may make any contract entered into with the City in connection with the Matter voidable by the City.

The Disclosing Party verifies that the Disclosing Party has searched any and all records of the Disclosing Party and any and all predecessor entities regarding records of investments or profits from slavery or slaveholder insurance policies during the slavery era (including insurance policies issued to slaveholders that provided coverage for damage to or injury or death of their slaves), and the Disclosing Party has found no such records.

SECTION VII - FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CERTIFICATION

The Disclosing Party understands and agrees that:

- A. The certifications, disclosures, and acknowledgments contained in this EDS will become part of any contract or other agreement between the Applicant and the City in connection with the Matter, whether procurement, City assistance, or other City action, and are material inducements to the City's execution of any contract or taking other action with respect to the Matter. The Disclosing Party understands that it must comply with all statutes, ordinances, and regulations on which this EDS is based.

- B. The City's Governmental Ethics Ordinance, [MCC Chapter 2-156](#), imposes certain duties and obligations on persons or entities seeking City contracts, work, business, or transactions. The full text of this ordinance and a training program is available on line at www.cityofchicago.org/Ethics, and may also be obtained from the City's Board of Ethics, 740 N. Sedgwick St., Suite 500, Chicago, IL 60610, (312) 744-9660. The Disclosing Party must comply fully with this ordinance.

The Disclosing Party understands and agrees that:

- C. If the City determines that any information provided in this EDS is false, incomplete or inaccurate, any contract or other agreement in connection with which it is submitted may be rescinded or be void or voidable, and the City may pursue any remedies under the contract or agreement (if not rescinded or void), at law, or in equity, including terminating the Disclosing Party's participation in the Matter and/or declining to allow the Disclosing Party to participate in other City transactions. Remedies at law for a false statement of material fact may include incarceration and an award to the City of treble damages.
- D. It is the City's policy to make this document available to the public on its Internet site and/or upon request. Some or all of the information provided in, and appended to, this EDS may be made publicly available on the Internet, in response to a Freedom of Information Act request, or otherwise. By completing and signing this EDS, the Disclosing Party waives and releases any possible rights or claims which it may have against the City in connection with the public release of information contained in this EDS and also authorizes the City to verify the accuracy of any information submitted in this EDS.
- E. The information provided in this EDS must be kept current. In the event of changes, the Disclosing Party must supplement this EDS up to the time the City takes action on the Matter. If the Matter is a contract being handled by the City's Department of Procurement Services, the Disclosing Party must update this EDS as the contract requires. NOTE: With respect to Matters subject to MCC Article I of [Chapter 1-23](#) (imposing PERMANENT INELIGIBILITY for certain specified offenses), the information provided herein regarding eligibility must be kept current for a longer period, as required by [MCC Chapter 1-23](#) and [Section 2-154-020](#).

APPENDIX A - FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH ELECTED CITY OFFICIALS AND DEPARTMENT HEADS

This Appendix is to be completed only by (a) the Applicant, and (b) any legal entity which has a direct ownership interest in the Applicant exceeding 7.5%. It is not to be completed by any legal entity which has only an indirect ownership interest in the Applicant.

Under [MCC Section 2-154-015](#), the Disclosing Party must disclose whether such Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof currently has a "familial relationship" with any elected city official or department head. A "familial relationship" exists if, as of the date this EDS is signed, the Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof is related to the mayor, any alderman, the city clerk, the city treasurer or any city department head as spouse or domestic partner or as any of the following, whether by blood or adoption: parent, child, brother or sister, aunt or uncle, niece or nephew, grandparent, grandchild, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, stepfather or stepmother, stepson or stepdaughter, stepbrother or stepsister or half-brother or half-sister.

"Applicable Party" means (1) all corporate officers of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a corporation; all partners of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a general partnership; all general partners and limited partners of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a limited partnership; all managers, managing members and members of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a limited liability company; (2) all principal officers of the Disclosing Party; and (3) any person having more than a 7.5% ownership interest in the Disclosing Party. "Principal officers" means the president, chief operating officer, executive director, chief financial officer, treasurer or secretary of a legal entity or any person exercising similar authority.

Does the Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof currently have a "familial relationship" with an elected city official or department head?

N/A because the Disclosing Party is neither the Applicant nor has a direct ownership interest

APPENDIX B - BUILDING CODE SCOFFLAW/PROBLEM LANDLORD CERTIFICATION

This Appendix is to be completed only by (a) the Applicant, and (b) any legal entity which has a direct ownership interest in the Applicant exceeding 7.5% (an "Owner"). It is not to be completed by any legal entity which has only an indirect ownership interest in the Applicant.

Pursuant to [MCC Section 2-154-010](#), is the Applicant or any Owner identified as a building code scofflaw or problem landlord pursuant to [MCC Section 2-92-416??](#)

N/A because the Disclosing party is neither the Applicant nor has a direct ownership interest.

ADDITIONAL INFO

Please add any additional explanatory information here. If explanation is longer than 1000 characters, you may add an attachment below. Please note that your EDS, including all attachments, becomes available for public viewing upon contract award.

Your attachments will be viewable "as is" without manual redaction by the City. You are responsible for redacting any non-public information from your documents before uploading.

List of attachments uploaded by vendor

None.

This is a printed copy of an unsigned draft Economic Disclosure Statement which has not yet been submitted to the City of Chicago. This is provided for information only and is not valid for any transaction with the City of Chicago.



CITY OF CHICAGO
ECONOMIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT and AFFIDAVIT
Related to Contract/Amendment/Solicitation
EDS # 152444

SECTION I -- GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Legal name of the Disclosing Party submitting the EDS:

AIG Property Casualty U.S., Inc.

Enter d/b/a if applicable:

The Disclosing Party submitting this EDS is:

a legal entity currently holding an interest in the Applicant

The Disclosing Party holds an interest in

K2 Intelligence, LLC and EDS is 142620

B. Business address of the Disclosing Party:

175 Water Street
New York, NY 10038
United States

C. Telephone:

Fax:

D. Name of contact person:

SECTION II -- DISCLOSURE OF OWNERSHIP INTERESTS

A. NATURE OF THE DISCLOSING PARTY

1. Indicate the nature of the Disclosing Party:

Is the Disclosing Party incorporated or organized in the State of Illinois?

B. DISCLOSING PARTY IS A LEGAL ENTITY:

1.a.1 Does the Disclosing Party have any directors?

1.a.3 List below the full names and titles of all executive officers and all directors, if any, of the entity. Do not include any directors who have no power to select the entity's officers.

2. Ownership Information

Please confirm ownership information concerning each person or entity that having a direct or indirect beneficial interest in excess of 7.5% of the Disclosing Party (your entity). Examples of such an interest include shares in a corporation, partnership interest in a partnership or joint venture, interest of a member or manager in a limited liability company, or interest of a beneficiary of a trust, estate, or other similar entity. Note: Each legal entity below may be required to submit an EDS on its own behalf.

As reported by the Disclosing Party, the immediate owner(s) of the Disclosing Party is/ are listed below:

- AIG Property Casualty Inc. - 100.0%

Owner Details

Name	Business Address
AIG Property Casualty Inc.	175 Water Street New York, NY 10038 United States

SECTION III -- INCOME OR COMPENSATION TO, OR OWNERSHIP BY, CITY ELECTED OFFICIALS

A. Has the Disclosing Party provided any income or compensation to any City elected official during the 12-month period preceding the date of this EDS?

B. Does the Disclosing Party reasonably expect to provide any income or compensation to any City elected official during the 12-month period following the date of this EDS?

D. Does any City elected official or, to the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, any City elected official's spouse or domestic partner, have a financial interest (as defined in [Chapter 2-156 of the Municipal Code](#) ("MCC")) in the Disclosing Party?

SECTION V -- CERTIFICATIONS

A. COURT-ORDERED CHILD SUPPORT COMPLIANCE

Under [MCC Section 2-92-415](#), substantial owners of business entities that contract with the City must remain in compliance with their child support obligations throughout the contract's term.

Has any person who directly or indirectly owns 10% or more of the Disclosing Party been declared in arrearage of any child support obligations by any Illinois court of competent jurisdiction?

B. FURTHER CERTIFICATIONS

1. [This certification applies only if the Matter is a contract being handled by the City's Department of Procurement Services.] In the 5-year period preceding the date of this EDS, neither the Disclosing Party nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) has engaged, in connection with the performance of any public contract, the services of an integrity monitor, independent private sector inspector general, or integrity compliance consultant (i.e. an individual or entity with legal, auditing, investigative, or other similar skills, designated by a public agency to help the agency monitor the activity of specified agency vendors as well as help the vendors reform their business practices so they can be considered for agency contracts in the future, or continue with a contract in progress).

2. The Disclosing Party and its Affiliated Entities are not delinquent in the payment of any fine, fee, tax or other source of indebtedness owed to the City of Chicago, including, but not limited to, water and sewer charges, license fees, parking tickets, property taxes and sales taxes, nor is the Disclosing Party delinquent in the payment of any tax administered by the Illinois Department of Revenue.

3. The Disclosing Party and, if the Disclosing Party is a legal entity, all of those persons or entities identified in Section II(B)(1) of this EDS:

- a. are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible or voluntarily excluded from any transactions by any federal, state or local unit of government;
- b. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, been convicted of a criminal offense, adjudged guilty, or had a civil judgment rendered against them in connection with: obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (federal, state or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; a violation of federal or state antitrust statutes; fraud; embezzlement; theft; forgery; bribery; falsification or destruction of records; making false statements; or receiving stolen property;
- c. are not presently indicted for, or criminally or civilly charged by, a governmental entity (federal, state or local) with committing any of the offenses set forth in subparagraph (b) above;
- d. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, had one or more public transactions (federal, state or local) terminated for cause or default; and
- e. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, been convicted, adjudged guilty, or found liable in a civil proceeding, or in any criminal or civil action, including actions concerning environmental violations, instituted by the City or by the federal government, any state, or any other unit of local government.

4. The Disclosing Party understands and shall comply with the applicable requirements of MCC [Chapter 2-56 \(Inspector General\)](#) and [Chapter 2-156 \(Governmental Ethics\)](#).

5. Neither the Disclosing Party, nor any [Contractor](#), nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) of either the Disclosing Party or any [Contractor](#), nor any [Agents](#) have, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, or, with respect to a [Contractor](#), an [Affiliated Entity](#), or an [Affiliated Entity](#) of a [Contractor](#) during the 5 years before the date of such [Contractor's](#) or [Affiliated Entity's](#) contract or engagement in connection with the Matter:

- a. bribed or attempted to bribe, or been convicted or adjudged guilty of bribery or attempting to bribe, a public officer or employee of the City, the State of Illinois, or any agency of the federal government or of any state or local government in the United States of America, in that officer's or employee's official capacity;
- b. agreed or colluded with other bidders or prospective bidders, or been a party to any such agreement, or been convicted or adjudged guilty of agreement or collusion among bidders or prospective bidders, in restraint of freedom of competition by agreement to bid a fixed price or otherwise; or
- c. made an admission of such conduct described in subparagraph (a) or (b) above that is a matter of record, but have not been prosecuted for such conduct; or
- d. violated the provisions referenced in [MCC Subsection 2-92-320\(a\)\(4\)\(Contracts Requiring a Base Wage\)](#); [\(a\)\(5\)\(Debarment Regulations\)](#); or [\(a\)\(6\)\(Minimum Wage Ordinance\)](#).

6. Neither the Disclosing Party, nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) or [Contractor](#), or any of their employees, officials, [agents](#) or partners, is barred from contracting with any unit of state or local government as a result of engaging in or being convicted of

- bid-rigging in violation of [720 ILCS 5/33E-3](#);
- bid-rotating in violation of [720 ILCS 5/33E-4](#); or
- any similar offense of any state or of the United States of America that contains the same elements as the offense of bid-rigging or bid-rotating.

7. Neither the Disclosing Party nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) is listed on a Sanctions List maintained by the United States Department of Commerce, State, or Treasury, or any successor federal agency.

8. [FOR APPLICANT ONLY]

- i. Neither the Applicant nor any "controlling person" [[see MCC Chapter 1-23, Article I](#) for applicability and defined terms] of the Applicant is currently indicted or charged with, or has admitted guilt of, or has ever been convicted of, or placed under supervision for, any criminal offense involving actual, attempted, or conspiracy to commit bribery, theft, fraud, forgery, perjury, dishonesty or deceit against an officer or employee of the City or any "sister agency" ; and
- ii. the Applicant understands and acknowledges that compliance with Article I is a continuing requirement for doing business with the City.

NOTE: If [MCC Chapter 1-23, Article I](#) applies to the Applicant, that Article's permanent compliance timeframe supersedes 5-year compliance timeframes in this Section V.

11. To the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, the following is a complete list of all current employees of the Disclosing Party who were, at any time during the 12-month period preceding the date of this EDS, an employee, or elected or appointed official, of the City of Chicago.

12. To the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, the following is a complete list of all gifts that the Disclosing Party has given or caused to be given, at any time during the 12-month period preceding the execution date of this EDS, to an employee, or elected or appointed official, of the City of Chicago. For purposes of this statement, a "gift" does not include: (i) anything made generally available to City employees or to the general public, or (ii) food or drink provided in the course of official City business and having a retail value of less than \$25 per recipient, or (iii) a political contribution otherwise duly reported as required by law.

C. CERTIFICATION OF STATUS AS FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

The Disclosing Party certifies, as defined in [MCC Section 2-32-455\(b\)](#), the Disclosing Party

E. CERTIFICATION REGARDING SLAVERY ERA BUSINESS

If the Disclosing Party cannot make this verification, the Disclosing Party must disclose all required information in the space provided below or in an attachment in the "Additional Info" tab. Failure to comply with these disclosure requirements may make any contract entered into with the City in connection with the Matter voidable by the City.

The Disclosing Party verifies that the Disclosing Party has searched any and all records of the Disclosing Party and any and all predecessor entities regarding records of investments or profits from slavery or slaveholder insurance policies during the slavery era (including insurance policies issued to slaveholders that provided coverage for damage to or injury or death of their slaves), and the Disclosing Party has found no such records.

SECTION VII - FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CERTIFICATION

The Disclosing Party understands and agrees that:

- A. The certifications, disclosures, and acknowledgments contained in this EDS will become part of any contract or other agreement between the Applicant and the City in connection with the Matter, whether procurement, City assistance, or other City action, and are material inducements to the City's execution of any contract or taking other action with respect to the Matter. The Disclosing Party understands that it must comply with all statutes, ordinances, and regulations on which this EDS is based.
- B. The City's Governmental Ethics Ordinance, [MCC Chapter 2-156](#), imposes certain duties and obligations on persons or entities seeking City contracts, work, business, or transactions. The full text of this ordinance and a training program is available on line at www.cityofchicago.org/Ethics, and may also be obtained from the City's Board of Ethics, 740 N. Sedgwick St., Suite 500, Chicago, IL 60610, (312) 744-9660. The Disclosing Party must comply fully with this ordinance.

The Disclosing Party understands and agrees that:

- C. If the City determines that any information provided in this EDS is false, incomplete or inaccurate, any contract or other agreement in connection with which it is submitted may be rescinded or be void or voidable, and the City may pursue any remedies under the contract or agreement (if not rescinded or void), at law, or in

equity, including terminating the Disclosing Party's participation in the Matter and/or declining to allow the Disclosing Party to participate in other City transactions. Remedies at law for a false statement of material fact may include incarceration and an award to the City of treble damages.

- D. It is the City's policy to make this document available to the public on its Internet site and/or upon request. Some or all of the information provided in, and appended to, this EDS may be made publicly available on the Internet, in response to a Freedom of Information Act request, or otherwise. By completing and signing this EDS, the Disclosing Party waives and releases any possible rights or claims which it may have against the City in connection with the public release of information contained in this EDS and also authorizes the City to verify the accuracy of any information submitted in this EDS.
- E. The information provided in this EDS must be kept current. In the event of changes, the Disclosing Party must supplement this EDS up to the time the City takes action on the Matter. If the Matter is a contract being handled by the City's Department of Procurement Services, the Disclosing Party must update this EDS as the contract requires. NOTE: With respect to Matters subject to MCC Article I of [Chapter 1-23](#) (imposing PERMANENT INELIGIBILITY for certain specified offenses), the information provided herein regarding eligibility must be kept current for a longer period, as required by [MCC Chapter 1-23](#) and [Section 2-154-020](#).

APPENDIX A - FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH ELECTED CITY OFFICIALS AND DEPARTMENT HEADS

This Appendix is to be completed only by (a) the Applicant, and (b) any legal entity which has a direct ownership interest in the Applicant exceeding 7.5%. It is not to be completed by any legal entity which has only an indirect ownership interest in the Applicant.

Under [MCC Section 2-154-015](#), the Disclosing Party must disclose whether such Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof currently has a "familial relationship" with any elected city official or department head. A "familial relationship" exists if, as of the date this EDS is signed, the Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof is related to the mayor, any alderman, the city clerk, the city treasurer or any city department head as spouse or domestic partner or as any of the following, whether by blood or adoption: parent, child, brother or sister, aunt or uncle, niece or nephew, grandparent, grandchild, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, stepfather or stepmother, stepson or stepdaughter, stepbrother or stepsister or half-brother or half-sister.

"Applicable Party" means (1) all corporate officers of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a corporation; all partners of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a general partnership; all general partners and limited partners of the Disclosing

Party, if the Disclosing Party is a limited partnership; all managers, managing members and members of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a limited liability company; (2) all principal officers of the Disclosing Party; and (3) any person having more than a 7.5% ownership interest in the Disclosing Party. "Principal officers" means the president, chief operating officer, executive director, chief financial officer, treasurer or secretary of a legal entity or any person exercising similar authority.

Does the Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof currently have a "familial relationship" with an elected city official or department head?

APPENDIX B - BUILDING CODE SCOFFLAW/PROBLEM LANDLORD CERTIFICATION

This Appendix is to be completed only by (a) the Applicant, and (b) any legal entity which has a direct ownership interest in the Applicant exceeding 7.5% (an "Owner"). It is not to be completed by any legal entity which has only an indirect ownership interest in the Applicant.

Pursuant to [MCC Section 2-154-010](#), is the Applicant or any Owner identified as a building code scofflaw or problem landlord pursuant to [MCC Section 2-92-416??](#)

ADDITIONAL INFO

Please add any additional explanatory information here. If explanation is longer than 1000 characters, you may add an attachment below. Please note that your EDS, including all attachments, becomes available for public viewing upon contract award. Your attachments will be viewable "as is" without manual redaction by the City. You are responsible for redacting any non-public information from your documents before uploading.

List of attachments uploaded by vendor

None.

This is a printed copy of an unsigned draft Economic Disclosure Statement which has not yet been submitted to the City of Chicago. This is provided for information only and is not valid for any transaction with the City of Chicago.



CITY OF CHICAGO
ECONOMIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT and AFFIDAVIT
Related to Contract/Amendment/Solicitation
EDS # 152445

SECTION I -- GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Legal name of the Disclosing Party submitting the EDS:

AIG Property Casualty Inc.

Enter d/b/a if applicable:

The Disclosing Party submitting this EDS is:

a legal entity currently holding an interest in the Applicant

The Disclosing Party holds an interest in

K2 Intelligence, LLC and EDS is 142620

B. Business address of the Disclosing Party:

175 Water Street
New York, NY 10038
United States

C. Telephone:

Fax:

D. Name of contact person:

SECTION II -- DISCLOSURE OF OWNERSHIP INTERESTS

A. NATURE OF THE DISCLOSING PARTY

1. Indicate the nature of the Disclosing Party:

Is the Disclosing Party incorporated or organized in the State of Illinois?

B. DISCLOSING PARTY IS A LEGAL ENTITY:

1.a.1 Does the Disclosing Party have any directors?

1.a.3 List below the full names and titles of all executive officers and all directors, if any, of the entity. Do not include any directors who have no power to select the entity's officers.

2. Ownership Information

Please confirm ownership information concerning each person or entity that having a direct or indirect beneficial interest in excess of 7.5% of the Disclosing Party (your entity). Examples of such an interest include shares in a corporation, partnership interest in a partnership or joint venture, interest of a member or manager in a limited liability company, or interest of a beneficiary of a trust, estate, or other similar entity. Note: Each legal entity below may be required to submit an EDS on its own behalf.

As reported by the Disclosing Party, the immediate owner(s) of the Disclosing Party is/ are listed below:

- American International Group, Inc. - 100.0%

Owner Details

Name	Business Address
American International Group, Inc.	175 Water Street New York, NY 10038 United States

SECTION III -- INCOME OR COMPENSATION TO, OR OWNERSHIP BY, CITY ELECTED OFFICIALS

A. Has the Disclosing Party provided any income or compensation to any City elected official during the 12-month period preceding the date of this EDS?

B. Does the Disclosing Party reasonably expect to provide any income or compensation to any City elected official during the 12-month period following the date of this EDS?

D. Does any City elected official or, to the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, any City elected official's spouse or domestic partner, have a financial interest (as defined in [Chapter 2-156 of the Municipal Code](#) ("MCC")) in the Disclosing Party?

SECTION V -- CERTIFICATIONS

A. COURT-ORDERED CHILD SUPPORT COMPLIANCE

Under [MCC Section 2-92-415](#), substantial owners of business entities that contract with the City must remain in compliance with their child support obligations throughout the contract's term.

Has any person who directly or indirectly owns 10% or more of the Disclosing Party been declared in arrearage of any child support obligations by any Illinois court of competent jurisdiction?

B. FURTHER CERTIFICATIONS

1. [This certification applies only if the Matter is a contract being handled by the City's Department of Procurement Services.] In the 5-year period preceding the date of this EDS, neither the Disclosing Party nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) has engaged, in connection with the performance of any public contract, the services of an integrity monitor, independent private sector inspector general, or integrity compliance consultant (i.e. an individual or entity with legal, auditing, investigative, or other similar skills, designated by a public agency to help the agency monitor the activity of specified agency vendors as well as help the vendors reform their business practices so they can be considered for agency contracts in the future, or continue with a contract in progress).

2. The Disclosing Party and its Affiliated Entities are not delinquent in the payment of any fine, fee, tax or other source of indebtedness owed to the City of Chicago, including, but not limited to, water and sewer charges, license fees, parking tickets, property taxes and sales taxes, nor is the Disclosing Party delinquent in the payment of any tax administered by the Illinois Department of Revenue.

3. The Disclosing Party and, if the Disclosing Party is a legal entity, all of those persons or entities identified in Section II(B)(1) of this EDS:

- a. are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible or voluntarily excluded from any transactions by any federal, state or local unit of government;
- b. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, been convicted of a criminal offense, adjudged guilty, or had a civil judgment rendered against them in connection with: obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (federal, state or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; a violation of federal or state antitrust statutes; fraud; embezzlement; theft; forgery; bribery; falsification or destruction of records; making false statements; or receiving stolen property;
- c. are not presently indicted for, or criminally or civilly charged by, a governmental entity (federal, state or local) with committing any of the offenses set forth in subparagraph (b) above;
- d. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, had one or more public transactions (federal, state or local) terminated for cause or default; and
- e. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, been convicted, adjudged guilty, or found liable in a civil proceeding, or in any criminal or civil action, including actions concerning environmental violations, instituted by the City or by the federal government, any state, or any other unit of local government.

4. The Disclosing Party understands and shall comply with the applicable requirements of MCC [Chapter 2-56 \(Inspector General\)](#) and [Chapter 2-156 \(Governmental Ethics\)](#).

5. Neither the Disclosing Party, nor any [Contractor](#), nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) of either the Disclosing Party or any [Contractor](#), nor any [Agents](#) have, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, or, with respect to a [Contractor](#), an [Affiliated Entity](#), or an [Affiliated Entity](#) of a [Contractor](#) during the 5 years before the date of such [Contractor's](#) or [Affiliated Entity's](#) contract or engagement in connection with the Matter:

- a. bribed or attempted to bribe, or been convicted or adjudged guilty of bribery or attempting to bribe, a public officer or employee of the City, the State of Illinois, or any agency of the federal government or of any state or local government in the United States of America, in that officer's or employee's official capacity;
- b. agreed or colluded with other bidders or prospective bidders, or been a party to any such agreement, or been convicted or adjudged guilty of agreement or collusion among bidders or prospective bidders, in restraint of freedom of competition by agreement to bid a fixed price or otherwise; or
- c. made an admission of such conduct described in subparagraph (a) or (b) above that is a matter of record, but have not been prosecuted for such conduct; or
- d. violated the provisions referenced in [MCC Subsection 2-92-320\(a\)\(4\)\(Contracts Requiring a Base Wage\)](#); [\(a\)\(5\)\(Debarment Regulations\)](#); or [\(a\)\(6\)\(Minimum Wage Ordinance\)](#).

6. Neither the Disclosing Party, nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) or [Contractor](#), or any of their employees, officials, [agents](#) or partners, is barred from contracting with any unit of state or local government as a result of engaging in or being convicted of

- bid-rigging in violation of [720 ILCS 5/33E-3](#);
- bid-rotating in violation of [720 ILCS 5/33E-4](#); or
- any similar offense of any state or of the United States of America that contains the same elements as the offense of bid-rigging or bid-rotating.

7. Neither the Disclosing Party nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) is listed on a Sanctions List maintained by the United States Department of Commerce, State, or Treasury, or any successor federal agency.

8. [FOR APPLICANT ONLY]

- i. Neither the Applicant nor any "controlling person" [[see MCC Chapter 1-23, Article I](#) for applicability and defined terms] of the Applicant is currently indicted or charged with, or has admitted guilt of, or has ever been convicted of, or placed under supervision for, any criminal offense involving actual, attempted, or conspiracy to commit bribery, theft, fraud, forgery, perjury, dishonesty or deceit against an officer or employee of the City or any "sister agency" ; and
- ii. the Applicant understands and acknowledges that compliance with Article I is a continuing requirement for doing business with the City.

NOTE: If [MCC Chapter 1-23, Article I](#) applies to the Applicant, that Article's permanent compliance timeframe supersedes 5-year compliance timeframes in this Section V.

11. To the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, the following is a complete list of all current employees of the Disclosing Party who were, at any time during the 12-month period preceding the date of this EDS, an employee, or elected or appointed official, of the City of Chicago.

12. To the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, the following is a complete list of all gifts that the Disclosing Party has given or caused to be given, at any time during the 12-month period preceding the execution date of this EDS, to an employee, or elected or appointed official, of the City of Chicago. For purposes of this statement, a "gift" does not include: (i) anything made generally available to City employees or to the general public, or (ii) food or drink provided in the course of official City business and having a retail value of less than \$25 per recipient, or (iii) a political contribution otherwise duly reported as required by law.

C. CERTIFICATION OF STATUS AS FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

The Disclosing Party certifies, as defined in [MCC Section 2-32-455\(b\)](#), the Disclosing Party

E. CERTIFICATION REGARDING SLAVERY ERA BUSINESS

If the Disclosing Party cannot make this verification, the Disclosing Party must disclose all required information in the space provided below or in an attachment in the "Additional Info" tab. Failure to comply with these disclosure requirements may make any contract entered into with the City in connection with the Matter voidable by the City.

The Disclosing Party verifies that the Disclosing Party has searched any and all records of the Disclosing Party and any and all predecessor entities regarding records of investments or profits from slavery or slaveholder insurance policies during the slavery era (including insurance policies issued to slaveholders that provided coverage for damage to or injury or death of their slaves), and the Disclosing Party has found no such records.

SECTION VII - FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CERTIFICATION

The Disclosing Party understands and agrees that:

- A. The certifications, disclosures, and acknowledgments contained in this EDS will become part of any contract or other agreement between the Applicant and the City in connection with the Matter, whether procurement, City assistance, or other City action, and are material inducements to the City's execution of any contract or taking other action with respect to the Matter. The Disclosing Party understands that it must comply with all statutes, ordinances, and regulations on which this EDS is based.
- B. The City's Governmental Ethics Ordinance, [MCC Chapter 2-156](#), imposes certain duties and obligations on persons or entities seeking City contracts, work, business, or transactions. The full text of this ordinance and a training program is available on line at www.cityofchicago.org/Ethics, and may also be obtained from the City's Board of Ethics, 740 N. Sedgwick St., Suite 500, Chicago, IL 60610, (312) 744-9660. The Disclosing Party must comply fully with this ordinance.

The Disclosing Party understands and agrees that:

- C. If the City determines that any information provided in this EDS is false, incomplete or inaccurate, any contract or other agreement in connection with which it is submitted may be rescinded or be void or voidable, and the City may pursue any remedies under the contract or agreement (if not rescinded or void), at law, or in

equity, including terminating the Disclosing Party's participation in the Matter and/or declining to allow the Disclosing Party to participate in other City transactions. Remedies at law for a false statement of material fact may include incarceration and an award to the City of treble damages.

- D. It is the City's policy to make this document available to the public on its Internet site and/or upon request. Some or all of the information provided in, and appended to, this EDS may be made publicly available on the Internet, in response to a Freedom of Information Act request, or otherwise. By completing and signing this EDS, the Disclosing Party waives and releases any possible rights or claims which it may have against the City in connection with the public release of information contained in this EDS and also authorizes the City to verify the accuracy of any information submitted in this EDS.
- E. The information provided in this EDS must be kept current. In the event of changes, the Disclosing Party must supplement this EDS up to the time the City takes action on the Matter. If the Matter is a contract being handled by the City's Department of Procurement Services, the Disclosing Party must update this EDS as the contract requires. NOTE: With respect to Matters subject to MCC Article I of [Chapter 1-23](#) (imposing PERMANENT INELIGIBILITY for certain specified offenses), the information provided herein regarding eligibility must be kept current for a longer period, as required by [MCC Chapter 1-23](#) and [Section 2-154-020](#).

APPENDIX A - FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH ELECTED CITY OFFICIALS AND DEPARTMENT HEADS

This Appendix is to be completed only by (a) the Applicant, and (b) any legal entity which has a direct ownership interest in the Applicant exceeding 7.5%. It is not to be completed by any legal entity which has only an indirect ownership interest in the Applicant.

Under [MCC Section 2-154-015](#), the Disclosing Party must disclose whether such Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof currently has a "familial relationship" with any elected city official or department head. A "familial relationship" exists if, as of the date this EDS is signed, the Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof is related to the mayor, any alderman, the city clerk, the city treasurer or any city department head as spouse or domestic partner or as any of the following, whether by blood or adoption: parent, child, brother or sister, aunt or uncle, niece or nephew, grandparent, grandchild, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, stepfather or stepmother, stepson or stepdaughter, stepbrother or stepsister or half-brother or half-sister.

"Applicable Party" means (1) all corporate officers of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a corporation; all partners of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a general partnership; all general partners and limited partners of the Disclosing

Party, if the Disclosing Party is a limited partnership; all managers, managing members and members of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a limited liability company; (2) all principal officers of the Disclosing Party; and (3) any person having more than a 7.5% ownership interest in the Disclosing Party. "Principal officers" means the president, chief operating officer, executive director, chief financial officer, treasurer or secretary of a legal entity or any person exercising similar authority.

Does the Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof currently have a "familial relationship" with an elected city official or department head?

APPENDIX B - BUILDING CODE SCOFFLAW/PROBLEM LANDLORD CERTIFICATION

This Appendix is to be completed only by (a) the Applicant, and (b) any legal entity which has a direct ownership interest in the Applicant exceeding 7.5% (an "Owner"). It is not to be completed by any legal entity which has only an indirect ownership interest in the Applicant.

Pursuant to [MCC Section 2-154-010](#), is the Applicant or any Owner identified as a building code scofflaw or problem landlord pursuant to [MCC Section 2-92-416??](#)

ADDITIONAL INFO

Please add any additional explanatory information here. If explanation is longer than 1000 characters, you may add an attachment below. Please note that your EDS, including all attachments, becomes available for public viewing upon contract award. Your attachments will be viewable "as is" without manual redaction by the City. You are responsible for redacting any non-public information from your documents before uploading.

List of attachments uploaded by vendor

None.

This is a printed copy of an unsigned draft Economic Disclosure Statement which has not yet been submitted to the City of Chicago. This is provided for information only and is not valid for any transaction with the City of Chicago.



CITY OF CHICAGO
ECONOMIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT and AFFIDAVIT
Related to Contract/Amendment/Solicitation
EDS # 152446

SECTION I -- GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Legal name of the Disclosing Party submitting the EDS:

American International Group, Inc.

Enter d/b/a if applicable:

The Disclosing Party submitting this EDS is:

a legal entity currently holding an interest in the Applicant

The Disclosing Party holds an interest in

K2 Intelligence, LLC and EDS is 142620

B. Business address of the Disclosing Party:

175 Water Street
New York, NY 10038
United States

C. Telephone:

212-770-9739

Fax:

D. Name of contact person:

Ms. Alanna Franco

SECTION II -- DISCLOSURE OF OWNERSHIP INTERESTS

A. NATURE OF THE DISCLOSING PARTY

1. Indicate the nature of the Disclosing Party:

Publicly registered business corporation

Is the Disclosing Party incorporated or organized in the State of Illinois?

No

State or foreign country of incorporation or organization:

Delaware

Registered to do business in the State of Illinois as a foreign entity?

No

B. DISCLOSING PARTY IS A LEGAL ENTITY:

1.a.1 Does the Disclosing Party have any directors?

Yes

1.a.3 List below the full names and titles of all executive officers and all directors, if any, of the entity. Do not include any directors who have no power to select the entity's officers.

Officer/Director:

Title:

Role: Officer

2. Ownership Information

Please confirm ownership information concerning each person or entity that having a direct or indirect beneficial interest in excess of 7.5% of the Disclosing Party (your entity). Examples of such an interest include shares in a corporation, partnership interest in a partnership or joint venture, interest of a member or manager in a limited liability company, or interest of a beneficiary of a trust, estate, or other similar entity. Note: Each legal entity below may be required to submit an EDS on its own behalf.

As reported by the Disclosing Party, the immediate owner(s) of the Disclosing Party is/ are listed below:

There are no owners with greater than 7.5 percent ownership in the Disclosing Party.

SECTION III -- INCOME OR COMPENSATION TO, OR OWNERSHIP BY, CITY ELECTED OFFICIALS

A. Has the Disclosing Party provided any income or compensation to any City elected official during the 12-month period preceding the date of this EDS?

B. Does the Disclosing Party reasonably expect to provide any income or compensation to any City elected official during the 12-month period following the date of this EDS?

D. Does any City elected official or, to the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, any City elected official's spouse or domestic partner, have a financial interest (as defined in [Chapter 2-156 of the Municipal Code](#) ("MCC")) in the Disclosing Party?

SECTION V -- CERTIFICATIONS

A. COURT-ORDERED CHILD SUPPORT COMPLIANCE

Under [MCC Section 2-92-415](#), substantial owners of business entities that contract with the City must remain in compliance with their child support obligations throughout the contract's term.

Has any person who directly or indirectly owns 10% or more of the Disclosing Party been declared in arrearage of any child support obligations by any Illinois court of competent jurisdiction?

Not applicable because no person directly or indirectly owns 10% or more of the Disclosing Party

B. FURTHER CERTIFICATIONS

1. [This certification applies only if the Matter is a contract being handled by the City's Department of Procurement Services.] In the 5-year period preceding the date of this EDS, neither the Disclosing Party nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) has engaged, in connection with the performance of any public contract, the services of an integrity monitor, independent private sector inspector general, or integrity compliance consultant (i.e. an individual or entity with legal, auditing, investigative, or other similar skills, designated by a public agency to help the agency monitor the activity of specified agency vendors as well as help the vendors reform their business practices so they can be considered for agency contracts in the future, or continue with a contract in progress).

2. The Disclosing Party and its Affiliated Entities are not delinquent in the payment of any fine, fee, tax or other source of indebtedness owed to the City of Chicago, including, but not limited to, water and sewer charges, license fees, parking tickets, property taxes and sales taxes, nor is the Disclosing Party delinquent in the payment of any tax administered by the Illinois Department of Revenue.

3. The Disclosing Party and, if the Disclosing Party is a legal entity, all of those persons or entities identified in Section II(B)(1) of this EDS:

- a. are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible or voluntarily excluded from any transactions by any federal, state or local unit of government;
- b. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, been convicted of a criminal offense, adjudged guilty, or had a civil judgment rendered against them in connection with: obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (federal, state or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; a violation of federal or state antitrust statutes; fraud; embezzlement; theft; forgery; bribery; falsification or destruction of records; making false statements; or receiving stolen property;
- c. are not presently indicted for, or criminally or civilly charged by, a governmental entity (federal, state or local) with committing any of the offenses set forth in subparagraph (b) above;
- d. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, had one or more public transactions (federal, state or local) terminated for cause or default; and
- e. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, been convicted, adjudged guilty, or found liable in a civil proceeding, or in any criminal or civil action, including actions concerning environmental violations, instituted by the City or by the federal government, any state, or any other unit of local government.

4. The Disclosing Party understands and shall comply with the applicable requirements of MCC [Chapter 2-56 \(Inspector General\)](#) and [Chapter 2-156 \(Governmental Ethics\)](#).

5. Neither the Disclosing Party, nor any [Contractor](#), nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) of either the Disclosing Party or any [Contractor](#), nor any [Agents](#) have, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, or, with respect to a [Contractor](#), an [Affiliated Entity](#), or an [Affiliated Entity](#) of a [Contractor](#) during the 5 years before the date of such [Contractor's](#) or [Affiliated Entity's](#) contract or engagement in connection with the Matter:

- a. bribed or attempted to bribe, or been convicted or adjudged guilty of bribery or attempting to bribe, a public officer or employee of the City, the State of Illinois, or any agency of the federal government or of any state or local government in the United States of America, in that officer's or employee's official capacity;

- b. agreed or colluded with other bidders or prospective bidders, or been a party to any such agreement, or been convicted or adjudged guilty of agreement or collusion among bidders or prospective bidders, in restraint of freedom of competition by agreement to bid a fixed price or otherwise; or
- c. made an admission of such conduct described in subparagraph (a) or (b) above that is a matter of record, but have not been prosecuted for such conduct; or
- d. violated the provisions referenced in [MCC Subsection 2-92-320\(a\)\(4\)\(Contracts Requiring a Base Wage\)](#); [\(a\)\(5\)\(Debarment Regulations\)](#); or [\(a\)\(6\)\(Minimum Wage Ordinance\)](#).

6. Neither the Disclosing Party, nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) or [Contractor](#), or any of their employees, officials, [agents](#) or partners, is barred from contracting with any unit of state or local government as a result of engaging in or being convicted of

- bid-rigging in violation of [720 ILCS 5/33E-3](#);
- bid-rotating in violation of [720 ILCS 5/33E-4](#); or
- any similar offense of any state or of the United States of America that contains the same elements as the offense of bid-rigging or bid-rotating.

7. Neither the Disclosing Party nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) is listed on a Sanctions List maintained by the United States Department of Commerce, State, or Treasury, or any successor federal agency.

8. [FOR APPLICANT ONLY]

- i. Neither the Applicant nor any "controlling person" [[see MCC Chapter 1-23, Article I](#) for applicability and defined terms] of the Applicant is currently indicted or charged with, or has admitted guilt of, or has ever been convicted of, or placed under supervision for, any criminal offense involving actual, attempted, or conspiracy to commit bribery, theft, fraud, forgery, perjury, dishonesty or deceit against an officer or employee of the City or any "sister agency" ; and
- ii. the Applicant understands and acknowledges that compliance with Article I is a continuing requirement for doing business with the City.

NOTE: If [MCC Chapter 1-23, Article I](#) applies to the Applicant, that Article's permanent compliance timeframe supersedes 5-year compliance timeframes in this Section V.

11. To the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, the following is a complete list of all current employees of the Disclosing Party who were, at any time during the 12-month period preceding the date of this EDS, an employee, or elected or appointed official, of the City of Chicago.

12. To the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, the following is a complete list of all gifts that the Disclosing Party has given or caused to be given, at any time during the 12-month period preceding the execution date of this EDS, to an employee, or elected or appointed official, of the City of Chicago. For purposes of this statement, a "gift" does not include: (i) anything made generally available to City employees or to the general public, or (ii) food or drink provided in the course of official City business and having a retail value of less than \$25 per recipient, or (iii) a political contribution otherwise duly reported as required by law.

C. CERTIFICATION OF STATUS AS FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

The Disclosing Party certifies, as defined in [MCC Section 2-32-455\(b\)](#), the Disclosing Party

E. CERTIFICATION REGARDING SLAVERY ERA BUSINESS

If the Disclosing Party cannot make this verification, the Disclosing Party must disclose all required information in the space provided below or in an attachment in the "Additional Info" tab. Failure to comply with these disclosure requirements may make any contract entered into with the City in connection with the Matter voidable by the City.

The Disclosing Party verifies that the Disclosing Party has searched any and all records of the Disclosing Party and any and all predecessor entities regarding records of investments or profits from slavery or slaveholder insurance policies during the slavery era (including insurance policies issued to slaveholders that provided coverage for damage to or injury or death of their slaves), and the Disclosing Party has found no such records.

SECTION VII - FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CERTIFICATION

The Disclosing Party understands and agrees that:

- A. The certifications, disclosures, and acknowledgments contained in this EDS will become part of any contract or other agreement between the Applicant and the City in connection with the Matter, whether procurement, City assistance, or other City action, and are material inducements to the City's execution of any contract or taking other action with respect to the Matter. The Disclosing Party understands that it must comply with all statutes, ordinances, and regulations on which this EDS is based.
- B. The City's Governmental Ethics Ordinance, [MCC Chapter 2-156](#), imposes certain duties and obligations on persons or entities seeking City contracts, work,

business, or transactions. The full text of this ordinance and a training program is available on line at www.cityofchicago.org/Ethics, and may also be obtained from the City's Board of Ethics, 740 N. Sedgwick St., Suite 500, Chicago, IL 60610, (312) 744-9660. The Disclosing Party must comply fully with this ordinance.

The Disclosing Party understands and agrees that:

- C. If the City determines that any information provided in this EDS is false, incomplete or inaccurate, any contract or other agreement in connection with which it is submitted may be rescinded or be void or voidable, and the City may pursue any remedies under the contract or agreement (if not rescinded or void), at law, or in equity, including terminating the Disclosing Party's participation in the Matter and/or declining to allow the Disclosing Party to participate in other City transactions. Remedies at law for a false statement of material fact may include incarceration and an award to the City of treble damages.
- D. It is the City's policy to make this document available to the public on its Internet site and/or upon request. Some or all of the information provided in, and appended to, this EDS may be made publicly available on the Internet, in response to a Freedom of Information Act request, or otherwise. By completing and signing this EDS, the Disclosing Party waives and releases any possible rights or claims which it may have against the City in connection with the public release of information contained in this EDS and also authorizes the City to verify the accuracy of any information submitted in this EDS.
- E. The information provided in this EDS must be kept current. In the event of changes, the Disclosing Party must supplement this EDS up to the time the City takes action on the Matter. If the Matter is a contract being handled by the City's Department of Procurement Services, the Disclosing Party must update this EDS as the contract requires. NOTE: With respect to Matters subject to MCC Article I of [Chapter 1-23](#) (imposing PERMANENT INELIGIBILITY for certain specified offenses), the information provided herein regarding eligibility must be kept current for a longer period, as required by [MCC Chapter 1-23](#) and [Section 2-154-020](#).

APPENDIX A - FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH ELECTED CITY OFFICIALS AND DEPARTMENT HEADS

This Appendix is to be completed only by (a) the Applicant, and (b) any legal entity which has a direct ownership interest in the Applicant exceeding 7.5%. It is not to be completed by any legal entity which has only an indirect ownership interest in the Applicant.

Under [MCC Section 2-154-015](#), the Disclosing Party must disclose whether such Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof

currently has a "familial relationship" with any elected city official or department head. A "familial relationship" exists if, as of the date this EDS is signed, the Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof is related to the mayor, any alderman, the city clerk, the city treasurer or any city department head as spouse or domestic partner or as any of the following, whether by blood or adoption: parent, child, brother or sister, aunt or uncle, niece or nephew, grandparent, grandchild, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, stepfather or stepmother, stepson or stepdaughter, stepbrother or stepsister or half-brother or half-sister.

"Applicable Party" means (1) all corporate officers of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a corporation; all partners of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a general partnership; all general partners and limited partners of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a limited partnership; all managers, managing members and members of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a limited liability company; (2) all principal officers of the Disclosing Party; and (3) any person having more than a 7.5% ownership interest in the Disclosing Party. "Principal officers" means the president, chief operating officer, executive director, chief financial officer, treasurer or secretary of a legal entity or any person exercising similar authority.

Does the Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof currently have a "familial relationship" with an elected city official or department head?

N/A because the Disclosing Party is neither the Applicant nor has a direct ownership interest

APPENDIX B - BUILDING CODE SCOFFLAW/PROBLEM LANDLORD CERTIFICATION

This Appendix is to be completed only by (a) the Applicant, and (b) any legal entity which has a direct ownership interest in the Applicant exceeding 7.5% (an "Owner"). It is not to be completed by any legal entity which has only an indirect ownership interest in the Applicant.

Pursuant to [MCC Section 2-154-010](#), is the Applicant or any Owner identified as a building code scofflaw or problem landlord pursuant to [MCC Section 2-92-416??](#)

N/A because the Disclosing party is neither the Applicant nor has a direct ownership interest.

If the Applicant is a legal entity publicly traded on any exchange, is any officer or director of the Applicant identified as a building code scofflaw or problem landlord pursuant to [Section 2-92-416 of the Municipal Code](#)?

N/A because the Disclosing Party is neither the Applicant nor has a direct ownership interest.

ADDITIONAL INFO

Please add any additional explanatory information here. If explanation is longer than 1000 characters, you may add an attachment below. Please note that your EDS, including all attachments, becomes available for public viewing upon contract award. Your attachments will be viewable "as is" without manual redaction by the City. You are responsible for redacting any non-public information from your documents before uploading.

List of attachments uploaded by vendor

None.

This is a printed copy of an unsigned draft Economic Disclosure Statement which has not yet been submitted to the City of Chicago. This is provided for information only and is not valid for any transaction with the City of Chicago.



CITY OF CHICAGO
ECONOMIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT and AFFIDAVIT
Related to Contract/Amendment/Solicitation
EDS # 152202

SECTION I -- GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Legal name of the Disclosing Party submitting the EDS:

K2 Global Partners, LLC

Enter d/b/a if applicable:

The Disclosing Party submitting this EDS is:

a legal entity currently holding an interest in the Applicant

The Disclosing Party holds an interest in

K2 Intelligence, LLC and EDS is 142620

B. Business address of the Disclosing Party:

845 THIRD AVENUE
FL15
NEW YORK, NY 10022
United States

C. Telephone:

917-748-1985

Fax:

D. Name of contact person:

Mr. ron alan kaye

SECTION II -- DISCLOSURE OF OWNERSHIP INTERESTS

A. NATURE OF THE DISCLOSING PARTY

1. Indicate the nature of the Disclosing Party:

Limited liability company

Is the Disclosing Party incorporated or organized in the State of Illinois?

No

State or foreign country of incorporation or organization:

new york

Registered to do business in the State of Illinois as a foreign entity?

No

B. DISCLOSING PARTY IS A LEGAL ENTITY:

1.a.2 Does the Disclosing Party have any officers?

Yes

1.a.4 List below the full names and titles of all executive officers of the entity.

Officer: Mr. Jules B. Kroll

Title: Managing Member

Role: Officer

Officer: Mr. Jeremy M. Kroll

Title: member

Role: Officer

Officer: Mr. Alan s Bernikow

Title: member

Role: Officer

B. CERTIFICATION REGARDING CONTROLLING INTEREST

1.b.1 Are there any individuals who directly or indirectly control the day-to-day management of the Disclosing Party as a general partner, managing member, manager, or other capacity?

Yes

1.b.2 List all general partners, managing members, managers, and any others who directly or indirectly control the day-to-day management of the Disclosing Party. Don't include any legal entities in this answer- these will be named later:

Name: Mr. Jules B. Kroll

Title: Managing Member

Name: Mr. Jeremy M. Kroll

Title: member

Name: Mr. Alan S. Bernikow

Title: member

1.b.3 Are there any legal entities that directly or indirectly control the day-to-day management of the Disclosing Party as a general partner, managing member, manager, or other capacity?

No

2. Ownership Information

Please confirm ownership information concerning each person or entity that having a direct or indirect beneficial interest in excess of 7.5% of the Disclosing Party (your entity). Examples of such an interest include shares in a corporation, partnership interest in a partnership or joint venture, interest of a member or manager in a limited liability company, or interest of a beneficiary of a trust, estate, or other similar entity. Note: Each legal entity below may be required to submit an EDS on its own behalf.

As reported by the Disclosing Party, the immediate owner(s) of the Disclosing Party is/ are listed below:

- Jules Kroll - 63.0%
- Jeremy M Kroll - 27.0%
- Alan S Bernikow - 9.0%

Owner Details

Name	Business Address
Alan S Bernikow	207 Benedict Avenue Staten Island, NY 10314 United States

Jeremy M Kroll
845 West End Avenue
Apt 9EF
New York, NY 10025
United States

Jules Kroll
20 Parsonage Point
Rye, NY 10580
United States

SECTION III -- INCOME OR COMPENSATION TO, OR OWNERSHIP BY, CITY ELECTED OFFICIALS

A. Has the Disclosing Party provided any income or compensation to any City elected official during the 12-month period preceding the date of this EDS?

No

B. Does the Disclosing Party reasonably expect to provide any income or compensation to any City elected official during the 12-month period following the date of this EDS?

No

D. Does any City elected official or, to the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, any City elected official's spouse or domestic partner, have a financial interest (as defined in [Chapter 2-156 of the Municipal Code](#) ("MCC")) in the Disclosing Party?

No

SECTION V -- CERTIFICATIONS

A. COURT-ORDERED CHILD SUPPORT COMPLIANCE

Under [MCC Section 2-92-415](#), substantial owners of business entities that contract with the City must remain in compliance with their child support obligations throughout the contract's term.

Has any person who directly or indirectly owns 10% or more of the Disclosing Party been declared in arrearage of any child support obligations by any Illinois court of competent jurisdiction?

No

B. FURTHER CERTIFICATIONS

1. [This certification applies only if the Matter is a contract being handled by the City's Department of Procurement Services.] In the 5-year period preceding the date of this EDS, neither the Disclosing Party nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) has engaged, in connection with the performance of any public contract, the services of an integrity monitor, independent private sector inspector general, or integrity compliance consultant (i.e. an individual or entity with legal, auditing, investigative, or other similar skills, designated by a public agency to help the agency monitor the activity of specified agency vendors as well as help the vendors reform their business practices so they can be considered for agency contracts in the future, or continue with a contract in progress).

I certify the above to be true

2. The Disclosing Party and its Affiliated Entities are not delinquent in the payment of any fine, fee, tax or other source of indebtedness owed to the City of Chicago, including, but not limited to, water and sewer charges, license fees, parking tickets, property taxes and sales taxes, nor is the Disclosing Party delinquent in the payment of any tax administered by the Illinois Department of Revenue.

I certify the above to be true

3. The Disclosing Party and, if the Disclosing Party is a legal entity, all of those persons or entities identified in Section II(B)(1) of this EDS:

- a. are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible or voluntarily excluded from any transactions by any federal, state or local unit of government;
- b. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, been convicted of a criminal offense, adjudged guilty, or had a civil judgment rendered against them in connection with: obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (federal, state or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; a violation of federal or state antitrust statutes; fraud; embezzlement; theft; forgery; bribery; falsification or destruction of records; making false statements; or receiving stolen property;
- c. are not presently indicted for, or criminally or civilly charged by, a governmental entity (federal, state or local) with committing any of the offenses set forth in subparagraph (b) above;
- d. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, had one or more public transactions (federal, state or local) terminated for cause or default; and
- e. have not, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, been convicted, adjudged guilty, or found liable in a civil proceeding, or in any criminal or civil action, including actions concerning environmental violations, instituted by the City or by the federal government, any state, or any other unit of local government.

I certify the above to be true

4. The Disclosing Party understands and shall comply with the applicable requirements of MCC [Chapter 2-56 \(Inspector General\)](#) and [Chapter 2-156 \(Governmental Ethics\)](#).

I certify the above to be true

5. Neither the Disclosing Party, nor any [Contractor](#), nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) of either the Disclosing Party or any [Contractor](#), nor any [Agents](#) have, during the 5 years before the date of this EDS, or, with respect to a [Contractor](#), an [Affiliated Entity](#), or an [Affiliated Entity](#) of a [Contractor](#) during the 5 years before the date of such [Contractor's](#) or [Affiliated Entity's](#) contract or engagement in connection with the Matter:

- a. bribed or attempted to bribe, or been convicted or adjudged guilty of bribery or attempting to bribe, a public officer or employee of the City, the State of Illinois, or any agency of the federal government or of any state or local government in the United States of America, in that officer's or employee's official capacity;
- b. agreed or colluded with other bidders or prospective bidders, or been a party to any such agreement, or been convicted or adjudged guilty of agreement or collusion among bidders or prospective bidders, in restraint of freedom of competition by agreement to bid a fixed price or otherwise; or
- c. made an admission of such conduct described in subparagraph (a) or (b) above that is a matter of record, but have not been prosecuted for such conduct; or
- d. violated the provisions referenced in [MCC Subsection 2-92-320\(a\)\(4\)\(Contracts Requiring a Base Wage\)](#); [\(a\)\(5\)\(Debarment Regulations\)](#); or [\(a\)\(6\)\(Minimum Wage Ordinance\)](#).

I certify the above to be true

6. Neither the Disclosing Party, nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) or [Contractor](#), or any of their employees, officials, [agents](#) or partners, is barred from contracting with any unit of state or local government as a result of engaging in or being convicted of

- bid-rigging in violation of [720 ILCS 5/33E-3](#);
- bid-rotating in violation of [720 ILCS 5/33E-4](#); or
- any similar offense of any state or of the United States of America that contains the same elements as the offense of bid-rigging or bid-rotating.

I certify the above to be true

7. Neither the Disclosing Party nor any [Affiliated Entity](#) is listed on a Sanctions List maintained by the United States Department of Commerce, State, or Treasury, or any successor federal agency.

I certify the above to be true

8. [FOR APPLICANT ONLY]

- i. Neither the Applicant nor any "controlling person" [[see MCC Chapter 1-23, Article I](#) for applicability and defined terms] of the Applicant is currently indicted or charged with, or has admitted guilt of, or has ever been convicted of, or placed under supervision for, any criminal offense involving actual, attempted, or conspiracy to commit bribery, theft, fraud, forgery, perjury, dishonesty or deceit against an officer or employee of the City or any "sister agency" ; and
- ii. the Applicant understands and acknowledges that compliance with Article I is a continuing requirement for doing business with the City.

NOTE: If [MCC Chapter 1-23, Article I](#) applies to the Applicant, that Article's permanent compliance timeframe supersedes 5-year compliance timeframes in this Section V.

Not applicable because disclosing party is not the Applicant

11. To the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, the following is a complete list of all current employees of the Disclosing Party who were, at any time during the 12-month period preceding the date of this EDS, an employee, or elected or appointed official, of the City of Chicago.

None

12. To the best of the Disclosing Party's knowledge after reasonable inquiry, the following is a complete list of all gifts that the Disclosing Party has given or caused to be given, at any time during the 12-month period preceding the execution date of this EDS, to an employee, or elected or appointed official, of the City of Chicago. For purposes of this statement, a "gift" does not include: (i) anything made generally available to City employees or to the general public, or (ii) food or drink provided in the course of official City business and having a retail value of less than \$25 per recipient, or (iii) a political contribution otherwise duly reported as required by law.

None

C. CERTIFICATION OF STATUS AS FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

The Disclosing Party certifies, as defined in [MCC Section 2-32-455\(b\)](#), the Disclosing Party

is not a "financial institution"

E. CERTIFICATION REGARDING SLAVERY ERA BUSINESS

If the Disclosing Party cannot make this verification, the Disclosing Party must disclose all required information in the space provided below or in an attachment in the "Additional Info" tab. Failure to comply with these disclosure requirements may make any contract entered into with the City in connection with the Matter voidable by the City.

The Disclosing Party verifies that the Disclosing Party has searched any and all records of the Disclosing Party and any and all predecessor entities regarding records of investments or profits from slavery or slaveholder insurance policies during the slavery era (including insurance policies issued to slaveholders that provided coverage for damage to or injury or death of their slaves), and the Disclosing Party has found no such records.

I can make the above verification

SECTION VII - FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CERTIFICATION

The Disclosing Party understands and agrees that:

- A. The certifications, disclosures, and acknowledgments contained in this EDS will become part of any contract or other agreement between the Applicant and the City in connection with the Matter, whether procurement, City assistance, or other City action, and are material inducements to the City's execution of any contract or taking other action with respect to the Matter. The Disclosing Party understands that it must comply with all statutes, ordinances, and regulations on which this EDS is based.
- B. The City's Governmental Ethics Ordinance, [MCC Chapter 2-156](#), imposes certain duties and obligations on persons or entities seeking City contracts, work, business, or transactions. The full text of this ordinance and a training program is available on line at www.cityofchicago.org/Ethics, and may also be obtained from the City's Board of Ethics, 740 N. Sedgwick St., Suite 500, Chicago, IL 60610, (312) 744-9660. The Disclosing Party must comply fully with this ordinance.

I acknowledge and consent to the above

The Disclosing Party understands and agrees that:

- C. If the City determines that any information provided in this EDS is false, incomplete or inaccurate, any contract or other agreement in connection with which it is submitted may be rescinded or be void or voidable, and the City may pursue any remedies under the contract or agreement (if not rescinded or void), at law, or in equity, including terminating the Disclosing Party's participation in the Matter and/or declining to allow the Disclosing Party to participate in other City transactions. Remedies at law for a false statement of material fact may include incarceration and an award to the City of treble damages.
- D. It is the City's policy to make this document available to the public on its Internet site and/or upon request. Some or all of the information provided in, and appended to, this EDS may be made publicly available on the Internet, in response to a Freedom of Information Act request, or otherwise. By completing and signing this EDS, the Disclosing Party waives and releases any possible rights or claims which

it may have against the City in connection with the public release of information contained in this EDS and also authorizes the City to verify the accuracy of any information submitted in this EDS.

- E. The information provided in this EDS must be kept current. In the event of changes, the Disclosing Party must supplement this EDS up to the time the City takes action on the Matter. If the Matter is a contract being handled by the City's Department of Procurement Services, the Disclosing Party must update this EDS as the contract requires. NOTE: With respect to Matters subject to MCC Article I of [Chapter 1-23](#) (imposing PERMANENT INELIGIBILITY for certain specified offenses), the information provided herein regarding eligibility must be kept current for a longer period, as required by [MCC Chapter 1-23](#) and [Section 2-154-020](#).

I acknowledge and consent to the above

APPENDIX A - FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH ELECTED CITY OFFICIALS AND DEPARTMENT HEADS

This Appendix is to be completed only by (a) the Applicant, and (b) any legal entity which has a direct ownership interest in the Applicant exceeding 7.5%. It is not to be completed by any legal entity which has only an indirect ownership interest in the Applicant.

Under [MCC Section 2-154-015](#), the Disclosing Party must disclose whether such Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof currently has a "familial relationship" with any elected city official or department head. A "familial relationship" exists if, as of the date this EDS is signed, the Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof is related to the mayor, any alderman, the city clerk, the city treasurer or any city department head as spouse or domestic partner or as any of the following, whether by blood or adoption: parent, child, brother or sister, aunt or uncle, niece or nephew, grandparent, grandchild, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, stepfather or stepmother, stepson or stepdaughter, stepbrother or stepsister or half-brother or half-sister.

"Applicable Party" means (1) all corporate officers of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a corporation; all partners of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a general partnership; all general partners and limited partners of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a limited partnership; all managers, managing members and members of the Disclosing Party, if the Disclosing Party is a limited liability company; (2) all principal officers of the Disclosing Party; and (3) any person having more than a 7.5% ownership interest in the Disclosing Party. "Principal officers" means the president, chief operating officer, executive director, chief financial officer, treasurer or secretary of a legal entity or any person exercising similar authority.

Does the Disclosing Party or any "Applicable Party" or any Spouse or Domestic Partner thereof currently have a "familial relationship" with an elected city official or department head?

No

APPENDIX B - BUILDING CODE SCOFFLAW/PROBLEM LANDLORD CERTIFICATION

This Appendix is to be completed only by (a) the Applicant, and (b) any legal entity which has a direct ownership interest in the Applicant exceeding 7.5% (an "Owner"). It is not to be completed by any legal entity which has only an indirect ownership interest in the Applicant.

Pursuant to [MCC Section 2-154-010](#), is the Applicant or any Owner identified as a building code scofflaw or problem landlord pursuant to [MCC Section 2-92-416??](#)

No

ADDITIONAL INFO

Please add any additional explanatory information here. If explanation is longer than 1000 characters, you may add an attachment below. Please note that your EDS, including all attachments, becomes available for public viewing upon contract award. Your attachments will be viewable "as is" without manual redaction by the City. You are responsible for redacting any non-public information from your documents before uploading.

List of attachments uploaded by vendor

None.

CERTIFICATION

Under penalty of perjury, the person signing below: (1) warrants that he/she is authorized to execute this EDS, and all applicable appendices, on behalf of the Disclosing Party, and (2) warrants that all certifications and statements contained in this EDS, and all applicable appendices, are true, accurate and complete as of the date furnished to the City. Submission of this form constitutes making the oath associated with notarization.

/s/ 05/21/2020
Mr. ron alan kaye
accountant

K2 Global Partners, LLC

This is a printed copy of the Economic Disclosure Statement, the original of which is filed electronically with the City of Chicago. Any alterations must be made electronically, alterations on this printed copy are void and of no effect.