

## Risk Factors Comparison 2025-02-13 to 2024-02-14 Form: 10-K

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The following is a summary of the material risks and uncertainties that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. You should read this summary together with the more detailed description of each risk factor contained below.

**Market Conditions** • Deterioration of economic conditions, geopolitical tensions, changes in market conditions or weakening in global capital markets **have and may continue to** materially affect our businesses, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. ~~• Changes in interest rates have materially and adversely affected and may continue to materially and adversely affect our profitability.~~ Reserves and Exposures • The amount and timing of insurance and reinsurance liability claims are difficult to predict and such claims may exceed the related liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses or future policy benefits, or the liabilities associated with certain guaranteed benefits and indexed features accounted for as embedded derivatives at fair value. • Reinsurance may be unavailable or too expensive relative to its benefit, and may not be adequate to protect us against losses. • Our consolidated results of operations, liquidity, financial condition and ratings are subject to the effects of natural and man-made catastrophic events as well as mass torts. • Climate change may adversely affect our business and financial condition. • Concentration of our insurance, reinsurance and other risk exposures may have adverse effects. • ~~Fortitude Re may fail to perform its obligations and the accounting treatment of our reinsurance agreements with Fortitude Re leads to volatility in our results of operations.~~ Losses due to nonperformance or defaults by counterparties may materially and adversely affect the value of our investments, our profitability and sources of liquidity. Investment Portfolio and Concentration of Investments • Our investment portfolio is concentrated in certain segments of the economy, and the performance and value of our investment portfolio are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. • We rely on investment management and advisory arrangements with third-party investment managers for the majority of our investment portfolio. The historical performance of ~~Blackstone, BlackRock or any other~~ investment manager we engage should not be considered as indicative of the future results of our investment portfolio, our future results or any returns expected on **AIG our** Common Stock. • Our valuation of investments ~~and derivatives~~ involves the application of methodologies and assumptions to derive estimates, which may differ from actual experience and could result in changes to investment valuations that may materially adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity or lead to volatility in our net income.

**Liquidity, Capital and Credit** • AIG Parent's ability to access funds from our subsidiaries is limited, and our sources of liquidity may be insufficient to meet our needs, including providing capital that may be required by our subsidiaries. • We may not be able to generate cash to meet our needs due to the illiquidity of some of our investments. • A downgrade by one or more of the rating agencies in the Insurer Financial Strength ratings of our insurance companies could limit their ability to write or prevent them from writing new business and impair their retention of customers and in-force business, and a downgrade in our credit ratings could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

**Business and Operations** • ~~No~~ **assurances can be given that the separation of our Life and Retirement business will be completed or as to the specific terms or timing thereof. In addition, we may not achieve the expected benefits of the separation and will have continuing equity market exposure to Corebridge until we fully divest our stake.** • Pricing for our products is subject to our ability to adequately assess risks and estimate related losses. • Guarantees within certain of our Life and Retirement products may increase the volatility of our results. **AIG | 2023 Form 10-K | ITEM 1A | Risk Factors** • Our risk management policies, standards and procedures may prove to be ineffective and leave us exposed to unidentified or unanticipated risk, which could adversely affect our businesses, **results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.** • Pricing for our products is subject to our ability to adequately assess risks and estimate related losses. • We are exposed to certain risks if we are unable to maintain the availability of our critical technology systems and data and safeguard the confidentiality and integrity of our data, which could **compromise our ability to conduct business and adversely affect our consolidated business**, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. • Our foreign operations expose us to risks that may affect our operations. ~~• We are exposed to certain risks if we are unable to maintain the availability of our critical technology systems and data and safeguard the confidentiality and integrity of our data, which could compromise our ability to conduct business and adversely affect our consolidated business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.~~ • 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. **12AIG | 2024 Form 10-K | ITEM 1A | Risk Factors** • We may experience difficulty in marketing and distributing products through our current and future distribution channels and the use of third parties may result in additional liabilities. • Our restructuring initiatives may not yield our expected reductions in expenses and /or improvements in operational and organizational efficiency. • Business or asset acquisitions and dispositions may expose us to certain risks. • **We are subject to risks from our continuing equity market exposure to Corebridge. There can be no assurances that the anticipated benefits of our sales of Corebridge stock will be achieved.** • Significant legal or regulatory proceedings may adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition. • Increasing scrutiny and evolving expectations from investors, customers, regulators, policymakers and other stakeholders regarding environmental, social and governance **and sustainability** matters, including governmental responses to such matters, may adversely affect our reputation or otherwise adversely impact our business and results of operations. • An epidemic, pandemic or other health crisis could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. ~~COVID-19 (including variants) has adversely affected and may continue to adversely affect our~~ **or** global business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. • We may not be able to protect our intellectual property and may be subject to infringement claims.

**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. • New laws and regulations or new interpretations of current laws and regulations, both domestically and internationally, may affect our businesses, results of operations, financial condition and ability to compete effectively. • An “ownership change” could limit our ability to utilize tax loss and credit carryforwards to offset future taxable income. • New and proposed changes to tax laws could increase our corporate taxes ~~or make some of our products less attractive to consumers.~~

**Estimates and Assumptions** • Estimates or assumptions used in the preparation of financial statements and modeled results used in various areas of our business may differ materially from actual experience. • Changes in accounting principles and financial reporting requirements may impact our consolidated results of operations and financial condition. • 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 establish an additional valuation allowance against the **related** deferred income tax assets, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. **Employees and Competition** • Employee error and misconduct may be difficult to detect and prevent and may result in reputational damage and significant losses. • Competition for employees in our industry is intense, and managing key employee succession is critical to our success. We may not be able to attract and retain the key employees and other highly skilled employees we need to support our businesses. • We face intense competition in each of our business lines, and technological changes may present new and intensified challenges to our businesses. ~~16AIG--~~ **AIG 2023-2024 Form 10-K-K13** 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** Our businesses are highly dependent on global economic and market conditions. Weaknesses in economic conditions, including a recessionary environment, poor capital markets performance and, **market volatility, volatility in interest rate levels and inflation** have in the past led to, 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 and impacts on policyholder behavior that could influence reserve valuations.~~ Key ways in which we have ~~in the past~~ been, and could ~~in the future~~ be, negatively affected by economic conditions include: • ~~increases in policy withdrawals, lapses, surrenders and cancellations and other impacts from changes in policyholder behavior compared to that assumed in pricing;~~ • increased loss payments and loss costs due to inflation; • increased challenges to insurance policy terms and conditions, such as standard exclusions; • increases in costs associated with third- party reinsurance, or decreased ability to obtain reinsurance on acceptable terms; • the increased likelihood of, or increased magnitude of, asset impairments caused by market fluctuations, deterioration in collateral values or credit deterioration of borrowers; and • reduced ~~premium-premiums and deposits.~~ Adverse economic conditions may result from a variety of factors including domestic and global economic and political developments, including ~~elevated~~ **changes in interest rates—rate levels**, plateauing or decreasing economic growth and business activity, recessions, social inflation, inflationary or deflationary pressures in developed economies, including the United States, civil unrest, pandemics, geopolitical tensions, **changes to international trade and / or tariff policies**, foreign investment restrictions, or military action, such as the armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia and corresponding sanctions imposed by the United States and other countries, ~~or the conflict in Israel and the surrounding areas, and new or evolving legal and regulatory requirements on business investment, hiring, migration, labor supply and global supply chains.~~ These and other market, economic, regulatory and political factors, including the ~~prolonged~~ effects of ~~elevated~~ **inflation, turmoil in the global banking sector and related macroeconomic uncertainty, and domestic and international political tension tensions**, including **disruption to our business operations in countries exposed to geopolitical risk, natural disasters and the increased costs associated with meeting customer needs in such regions, adverse impacts resulting from changes to international trade and tariff policies, and** any potential U. S. government shutdown, have had and could continue to have a material adverse effect on our businesses, results of operations, financial condition, capital and liquidity in many ways, including: • lower levels of consumer demand for and ability to afford our products and commercial business activities that have decreased and may continue to decrease revenues and profitability and thus impair goodwill, deferred tax assets or other long- term assets; • increased credit impairments, downgrades and losses across single or numerous asset classes due to lower collateral values or deteriorating cash flow and profitability by borrowers that could lead to higher defaults on the Company’s investment portfolio, especially in geographic, industry or investment sectors where the Company has higher concentrations of exposure, ~~such as real estate related borrowings,~~ and widening of credit spreads that could reduce investment asset valuations, ~~decrease fee income~~ and increase statutory capital requirements; • increased market volatility and uncertainty that could decrease liquidity, increase borrowing costs and limit access to capital markets; • the reduction of investment income generated by, **or the market value of,** our investment portfolio; ~~AIG | 2023 Form 10-K-17~~ • ~~disruption to our business operations in countries experiencing geopolitical tensions as well as increased costs associated with meeting customer needs in such regions;~~ • increased costs related to our direct and third- party support services, labor and financing, increased credit risk and decreased sales as a result of inflationary pressures; and • limitations on business activities and increased compliance risks with respect to economic sanctions regulations relating to jurisdictions in which our businesses operate or we have operations. **14AIG |** In addition, if our investment managers, including Blackstone Inc. (Blackstone) and BlackRock, Inc. (BlackRock), or any other investment managers we engage, fail to react appropriately to difficult market or economic conditions, our investment portfolio could incur



emerge due to unexpected events, such as pandemics or geopolitical conflicts. These emerging issues may increase the size or number of claims beyond our **intent at the time of** 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, the liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses has been and may continue to be significantly affected by changes in loss cost trends or loss development factors that ~~were we~~ relied upon in setting the liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses. 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, or other social or economic factors affecting claims, including judicial and legislative actions, 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, establishment and ongoing calculations of reserves for future policy benefits and related reinsurance assets as well as embedded derivatives and MRBs is a complex process with significant judgmental inputs, assumptions and modeling techniques, in each case yielding corresponding results which may be inaccurate or incorrect. We make assumptions regarding mortality, morbidity, discount rates, persistency and policyholder behavior at various points, including at the time of issuance and in subsequent reporting periods. An increase in the valuation of the liability could result to the extent emerging and actual experience deviates from these assumptions. The inputs and assumptions used in connection with calculations of reserves for future policy benefits are inherently uncertain. Experience may develop adversely such that additional reserves must be established or the value of MRBs or embedded derivatives may increase. Adverse experience could arise out of a number of factors, including, but not limited to, a severe short-term event, such as a pandemic or changes to policyholder behavior during stressed economic periods, or due to mis-estimation of long-term assumptions such as mortality, interest rates, credit spreads, equity market levels and volatility and persistency assumptions. Certain variables, such as policyholder behavior, are difficult to estimate and can have a significant impact on future policy benefits, MRBs and embedded derivatives. We review and update actuarial assumptions at least annually, typically in the third quarter for reserves, MRBs and embedded derivatives. Additionally, we regularly carry out cash flow testing for statutory reporting.~~ If actual experience or revised future expectations result in projected future losses, we may be required to record additional liabilities through a charge to ~~policyholder benefit expense, net realized gains or losses, or changes in market risk benefits~~ in the then-current period, which could negatively affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. For additional information on reserve development, see Part II, Item 7. MD & A – Insurance Reserves. For additional information on our loss reserves, see Part II, Item 7. MD & A – Critical Accounting Estimates – Loss Reserves and Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. ~~AIG | 2023 Form 10-K19 For additional information regarding these products, see Item 1. Business – Regulation, Part II, Item 7. MD & A – Critical Accounting Estimates – Market Risk Benefits, and Notes 13 and 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.~~ Reinsurance may be unavailable or too expensive relative to its benefit, 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. While reinsurance does not discharge our subsidiaries from their obligation to pay claims for losses insured under our policies, it ~~does make~~ **makes** the reinsurer liable to ~~the our~~ subsidiaries for the reinsured portion of the risk. Market conditions beyond our control have impacted and may in the future impact the availability and cost of reinsurance and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. For example, reinsurance is typically more difficult or costly to obtain after a year or consecutive years with a large number of major catastrophes, the **severity and frequency of which have increased in recent years, and** likelihood of which may be **further** exacerbated by climate change. We have been and may, at certain times be, (i) forced to incur additional costs for reinsurance, (ii) unable to obtain sufficient reinsurance on acceptable terms, or (iii) unable to obtain reinsurance for certain parts of our business. In instances where reinsurance is more costly, insufficient on acceptable terms or unavailable, we have had to, and will in the future have to accept an increase in exposure to risk, reduce or stop writing certain lines of business written by our subsidiaries or seek alternatives in line with our risk limits, or a combination thereof. **AIG | 2024 Form 10-K15** 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, or (ii) the terms of the contract cannot be legally enforced. ~~In addition, we bear the risk that (i) the terms of the contract are interpreted by a court or arbitration panel differently than expected, (ii) the reinsurance transaction performs differently than we anticipated compared to the original structure, terms or conditions, or (iii) 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, 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, or the risk that the reinsurance transaction does not operate as intended, including due to a change in laws and regulations or on account of court or arbitration panel interpretations, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and liquidity. Moreover, the use of reinsurance placed in the capital markets **or placed with alternative market reinsurers supported by capital market institutions, like private equity houses that fund single purpose reinsurance capital vehicles,** 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,~~ **or with respect to these capital market participants or these types of alternative reinsurance structures may impact the protection provided by this type of reinsurance or** 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. ~~Our Life and Retirement companies also utilize intercompany reinsurance arrangements to provide capital benefits to their affiliated cedants. They have also pursued, and may~~

continue to pursue, reinsurance transactions with external parties and permitted practices to manage the capital impact of statutory reserve requirements under applicable reserving rules, including principle-based reserving (PBR). The application of actuarial guidelines and PBR involves 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, the statutory reserve requirements of our Life and Retirement companies could increase, or the ability of our Life and Retirement companies to take reserve credit for reinsurance transactions could be reduced or eliminated. Additionally, if the ratings of our Life and Retirement companies decline, we could incur higher costs to obtain reinsurance, each of which could adversely affect sales of our products and our financial condition or results of operations. The availability of private sector reinsurance for terrorism is limited and we currently have limited reinsurance coverage for terrorist attacks. While we benefit from the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act (TRIPRA), which provides U. S. government risk assistance to the insurance industry to manage the exposure to terrorism incidents, TRIPRA has specific program limits and 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. The realization of these risks may materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. For additional information on our reinsurance recoverable, see Part II, Item 7. MD & A – Enterprise Risk Management – Insurance Risks – Reinsurance Activities – Reinsurance Recoverable. Events such as hurricanes, windstorms, hailstorms, flooding, earthquakes, landslides, wildfires, solar storms, earth sinking, tsunamis, war or other military action, acts of terrorism, explosions and fires, cyberattacks, product defects, pandemics and other highly contagious diseases, mass torts, civil unrest and other catastrophes have adversely affected our business in the past and could do so in the future. 20AIG | 2023 Form 10-K Catastrophic events, and any relevant legislative or regulations-regulatory responses thereto, have in the past and could in the future result in losses in any business in which we operate, and could expose us to: • widespread claim costs associated with property, casualty, general liability, bodily injury, workers’ compensation, accident and health, travel, business interruption ; and cyber and mortality and morbidity-claims, among others; • 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; • revenue loss due to decline in customer base; • 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 • significant disruptions to our physical infrastructure, systems and operations ; and • widespread loss or corruption of personal or sensitive business data . 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 availability of reinsurance, 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 the more unpredictable and infrequent types of catastrophes, such as terrorism, cyber events incidents and pandemics , is even more difficult and may be less reliable. In addition, legislative and regulatory initiatives and court decisions following major catastrophes (both natural and man-made), as well as mass torts, have required and could in the future 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 claims; or impose other restrictions, which would reduce our ability to mitigate exposure. These initiatives could impair our cash flows and, without regulatory relief, could reduce adversely impact our subsidiaries’ capital ratios. 16AIG | 2024 Form 10- K For additional information on potential catastrophic events, including a sensitivity analysis of our exposure to certain catastrophes, see Part II, Item 7. MD & A – Enterprise Risk Management – Insurance Risks. For information regarding the effects of climate change on our business, see Reserves and Exposures—“ Climate change may adversely affect our business and financial condition ” below. For information regarding the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business, see Business and Operations—“ An epidemic, pandemic or other health crisis could materially and adversely affect our business results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. COVID-19 (including variants) has adversely affected and may continue to adversely affect our global business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.” below. Climate change, indicated by higher concentrations of greenhouse gases, a warming atmosphere and ocean, wildfires, diminished snow and ice, and a rise in sea levels, appears to have contributed to an increase in the frequency and severity of natural disasters and the creation of uncertainty as to future trends and exposures. As such, climate change presents significant financial implications for AIG-us in areas such as underwriting, claims and investments, as well as risk capacity, financial reserving and operations. Climate change presents challenges to our ability to effectively underwrite, model and price catastrophe risk particularly if the frequency and severity of catastrophic events such as pandemics, hurricanes, tornadoes, heatwaves, floods, wildfires and windstorms and other natural disasters continue continues to increase. For example, losses resulting from actual policy experience may be adverse as compared to the assumptions made in product pricing as well as mortality assumptions-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 credit risk of other counterparties we transact business with, including reinsurers. Our reputation or corporate brand could also 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, as well as political initiatives or other stakeholder expectations with respect thereto. Any policies adopted by investors to address changing societal perceptions on climate change could result in increased compliance costs to our businesses and changes to our corporate governance and risk management practices, and may affect the type of assets we hold in our investment portfolio.-In addition, lawmakers and regulators at the federal, state and local levels have imposed and may continue to impose new requirements or issue new guidance aimed at addressing or mitigating climate change-related risks and efforts undertaken in response thereto. Additional actions by foreign governments, regulators and international standard setters

have and could result in substantial expansions of the regulations, guidance or expectations to which we may be subject. It is also possible that the laws, regulations and guidance adopted in U. S. **local**, state, U. S. federal or foreign jurisdictions regarding climate change- related risks will differ from one another, and that they could be inconsistent with the laws and regulations of other jurisdictions in which we operate. **AIG | 2023 Form 10- K21** **This could result in us having to comply with differing or inconsistent laws, regulations and guidance across jurisdictions.** Additionally, litigation related to climate change has increased in recent years. Many lawsuits center on enforcement or interpretation of environmental laws and regulations, often seeking to use litigation as a tool to influence governmental and corporate climate policies. Other cases seek damages for contribution to climate change or for insufficient disclosure around material financial risks, **which** **Increased litigation of this nature** could trigger losses **cause us to experience increased claims** under liability policies, such as casualty and directors' and officers' insurance policies, increase our liabilities and affect the viability of certain of our business lines. In addition, severe weather and other effects of climate change result in more frequent and more severe damages, leading to lawsuits **against our insureds**. Indirect climate change effects are also seen in litigation over flooding, mudslides and other severe weather that results in injury or damage, as well as in construction defect litigation, chemical release lawsuits, and workers' compensation claims. Litigation related to climate change may, through increased claims from our customers and adverse impacts to the value of the securities that we hold, adversely impact our business and results of operations. We have also faced and may continue to face business continuity risk as a result of climate change- related incidents that may disrupt business operations, including extreme weather events. We cannot predict the long- term impacts of climate change on our business and results of operations. For information regarding risks associated with other catastrophic events, see Reserves and Exposures – “ Our consolidated results of operations, liquidity, financial condition and ratings are subject to the effects of natural and man- made catastrophic events ” above. 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. Further, any risk management arrangements we employ to manage concentration risks, whether directly or through third parties, may not be available on acceptable terms or may prove to be ineffective. Our risk exposures under insurance **and reinsurance** policies, derivatives and other obligations are, from time to time, compounded by risk exposure assumed in **the management of** our investment **business portfolio**. 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. In addition, the **separation of our Life deconsolidation for accounting purposes** and Retirement business, if completed **ongoing divestment of our stake in Corebridge**, could increase the materiality of these potential concentrations in the remaining portfolio. For additional information on risks associated with **our continuing equity market exposure to Corebridge** the separation of the Life and Retirement business from AIG, see Business Operations – “ **We are subject to risks from** No assurances can be given that the separation of our Life and Retirement business will be completed or **our** as to the specific terms or timing thereof. In addition, we may not achieve the expected benefits of the separation and will have continuing equity market exposure to Corebridge until we fully divest. **There can be no assurances that the anticipated benefits of** our stake **sales of Corebridge stock will be achieved** ” below. **AIG | 2024 Form 10- K17** Also see Part II, Item 7. MD & A – Business Segment Operations – General Insurance – Business Strategy and – Business Segment Operations – General Insurance – Industry and Economic Factors, and Part II, Item 7. MD & A – Business Segment Operations – Life and Retirement – Business Strategy and – Business Segment Operations – Life and Retirement – Industry and Economic Factors. As of December 31, 2023, approximately \$ 27. 6 billion of reserves from AIG' s Life and Retirement Run- Off Lines and approximately \$ 3. 0 billion of reserves from AIG' s General Insurance Run- Off Lines, related to business written by multiple AIG subsidiaries, had been ceded to Fortitude Re under reinsurance transactions. These reserve balances are fully collateralized pursuant to the terms of the reinsurance transactions. Our subsidiaries continue to remain primarily liable to policyholders under the business reinsured with Fortitude Re. As a result, if Fortitude Re is unable to successfully operate, or other issues arise that affect its financial condition or ability to satisfy or perform its obligations to our subsidiaries, we could experience a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity to the extent the amount of collateral posted in respect of our reinsurance receivable is inadequate. Further, as is customary in similar reinsurance agreements, upon the occurrence of certain termination and recapture triggers, our subsidiaries may elect or may be required to recapture the business ceded under such reinsurance agreements, which would result in a substantial increase to our net insurance liabilities and statutory capital requirements and may require us to raise capital to recapture such ceded business. These termination and recapture triggers include Fortitude Re becoming insolvent or being placed into liquidation, rehabilitation, conservatorship, supervision, receivership, bankruptcy or similar proceedings, certain regulatory ratios falling below certain thresholds, and, in the case of those reinsurance agreements made with Life and Retirement, Fortitude Re' s failure to perform under the reinsurance agreements, or its entry into certain transactions without receiving the consent of Corebridge. As the reinsurance transactions between AIG and Fortitude Re are structured as modified coinsurance (modeo) for the Life and Retirement Run- Off Lines and loss portfolio transfer arrangements with funds withheld for the General Insurance Run- Off Lines, the manner in which we account for these reinsurance arrangements has led, and will continue to lead, to volatility in our results of operations. In modeo and funds withheld arrangements, the investments supporting the reinsurance agreements, and which reflect the majority of the consideration that is 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 and its subsidiaries) thereby creating a potential obligation for the **22AIG | 2023 Form 10- K** ceding company to pay the reinsurer (i. e., Fortitude Re) at a later date. Additionally, as our applicable insurance subsidiaries maintain 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). 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 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. As a result of changes in the fair value of the embedded derivative, we experience volatility in our GAAP net income. For additional information on our exposure to credit risk of reinsurers, see Reserves and Exposures —“Reinsurance may be unavailable or too expensive relative to its benefit, and may not be adequate to protect us against losses” above. 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, plan sponsors, trading counterparties, counterparties under swaps and other derivatives instruments, reinsurers, corporate and governmental entities whose payments or performance we insure, joint venture partners, clearing agents, exchanges, clearing houses, custodians, brokers and dealers, commercial banks, investment banks, intra- group counterparties with respect to derivatives and other third parties, financial intermediaries and institutions 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. An insolvency of, or the appointment of a receiver to rehabilitate or liquidate, a significant competitor could negatively impact our business if such appointment were to impact consumer confidence in our products and services. Additionally, if the underlying assets supporting the structured securities we invest in are expected to default or actually default on their payment obligations, our securities may incur losses. ~~In addition, our exposure to credit risk may be exacerbated in periods of market or credit stress, as derivative counterparties take a more conservative view of their acceptable credit exposure to us, resulting in reduced capacity to execute derivative- based hedges.~~

**INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO AND CONCENTRATION OF INVESTMENTS** 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 consolidated investment portfolio. For example, we have significant holdings of real estate and real estate- related investments, including residential mortgage- backed **securities (both U. S. government- sponsored enterprise- issued and Non- Agency issued)**, and commercial mortgage- backed ~~and other asset- backed securities and whole residential and commercial (including office) mortgage loans.~~ We also have significant exposures to **domestic and global** financial institutions and, in particular, to money center banks and global banks, certain industries, such as **energy- consumer discretionary** and **utilities non- discretionary**, the U. S. federal, state and local government issuers and authorities, and **various global financial institutions, governments globally 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 in such segments may be limited. Our investments are also subject to market risks and uncertainties, including, in addition to interest rate risk, changes in the level of credit spreads, currency rates, and ~~commodity and~~ equity prices, each of which has affected and will continue to affect the value of investments in our investment portfolio as well as the performance of, and returns generated by, such investments. For information regarding risks associated with interest rate volatility, see Market Conditions above. Furthermore, our alternative investment portfolio, which is subject to volatility in equity markets, includes investments for which changes in fair value are reported through pre- tax income. An economic downturn or decline in the capital markets has had and could continue to have a material adverse effect on our investment income, including as a result of decreases in the fair value of alternative investments. ~~AIG | 2023 Form 10- K23~~ We rely on investment management and advisory arrangements with third- party investment managers for the majority of our investment portfolio. The historical performance of ~~Blackstone, BlackRock or any other~~ investment manager we engage should not be considered as indicative of the future results of our investment portfolio, our future results or any returns expected on ~~AIG our~~ Common Stock. **We rely on external** In 2021, AIG entered into a long- term investment management relationship with Blackstone, pursuant to which Blackstone is initially managing \$ 50 billion of Corebridge' s existing investment portfolio, with that amount increasing to an aggregate of \$ 92. 5 billion by the third quarter of 2027. In addition, beginning in April 2022, certain AIG and Corebridge insurance company subsidiaries entered into investment management agreements with BlackRock and as of December 31, 2023, BlackRock manages **managers** \$ 135 billion **to manage the majority** of our investment portfolio, consisting of liquid fixed income and, certain private placement assets **credit**, including \$ 76 billion of Corebridge assets. In addition, liquid fixed income assets associated with the Fortitude Re funds withheld asset portfolio were separately transferred to BlackRock for management. As part of the arrangements with Blackstone, Blackstone is serving as exclusive external investment manager for certain **private equity** of Corebridge' s current and future insurance company subsidiaries for certain asset classes, which has led to an increase in investment **investments** management fees payable by us as compared to expenses we have historically incurred for similar services. Under the arrangements with Blackstone, **commercial real estate- related equity investments** there are provisions that require minimum management fees to be paid to Blackstone to the extent actual amounts charged to the Corebridge insurance company subsidiaries are below such minimums. Also, the exclusivity provisions and **commercial mortgage loans. Our** termination provisions that are part of these arrangements with Blackstone may prevent certain of our Corebridge subsidiaries from retaining other external investment managers with respect to the subject asset classes who may produce better returns on investments than Blackstone. In addition, pursuant to the relevant agreements with Blackstone, if such agreements are terminated for reasons other than certain specified reasons, Corebridge could be required to continue paying investment advisory fees to Blackstone regardless of the termination. Corebridge may not have the funds available to pay any

such fees and its insurance company subsidiaries may not be able or permitted to pay dividends or make other distributions to Corebridge in an amount sufficient to pay any such fees or at all. Any requirement to pay such fees could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. In addition, Blackstone and BlackRock are generally compensated based solely on our assets which **the size of the investment portfolios that** they manage, rather than **by based on** investment return targets, and **profits or income**; as a result, **Blackstone and BlackRock these investment managers** are not directly incentivized to maximize investment returns. Our investment portfolio's returns have benefited historically from investment opportunities and general market conditions that may not currently exist and may not be repeated. There can be no guarantee that **Blackstone, BlackRock or any other** investment manager we engage will be able to achieve any particular returns or generate investment opportunities with attractive, risk-adjusted returns for our investment portfolio in the future. If **Blackstone any of or our BlackRock is investment managers becomes** unable to effectively manage our portfolio **investments**, due to the concentration of assets in our portfolio that are managed by **it Blackstone and BlackRock, such inability** could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. **18AIG | 2024 Form 10-K** Additionally, from time to time, we consider and engage in discussions with external asset managers about managing other assets in our investment portfolio that are currently managed by us. If we increase the amount of assets in our investment portfolio managed by external asset managers, it may lead to an increase in investment advisory fees payable by us. In addition, we **may have** become more reliant on our external asset managers, and such increased dependence **has and** may reduce our internal capabilities and expertise or expose us to greater risk, including the risk that external asset managers may fail to meet our performance expectations or otherwise experience disruptions or losses. It has been and may continue to be difficult to value **certain those** of our investments or derivatives that are not actively traded. There also may be cases where **certain assets in, due to the financial environment or market conditions,** normally active markets **with significant observable data** become inactive **with or less active, which can result in** 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 business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. **For information regarding volatility in accounting as it relates to Fortitude Re, see Reserves and Exposures — “Fortitude Re may fail to perform its obligations and the accounting treatment of our reinsurance agreements with Fortitude Re leads to volatility in our results of operations” above. 24AIG | 2023 Form 10-K** LIQUIDITY, CAPITAL AND CREDIT AIG Parent's ability to access funds from our subsidiaries is limited, and our sources of liquidity may be insufficient to meet our needs, including providing capital that may be required by our subsidiaries. As a holding company, AIG Parent depends on dividends and other payments from its subsidiaries to fund operations, pay dividends, repurchase shares, meet debt service obligations and meet the capital and liquidity needs of our subsidiaries. The majority of our investments are held by our regulated subsidiaries. Any inability by our subsidiaries to make dividend or other payments in an amount sufficient to enable AIG Parent to meet its cash requirements could have an adverse effect on our operations or our business, results of operations, financial condition, capital and liquidity. The ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends to AIG Parent in the future will depend on their earnings, capital levels, tax considerations, covenants contained in any financing or other agreements, applicable regulatory restrictions and rating agency requirements. In addition, such payments could be limited as a result of claims against our subsidiaries by their creditors, including suppliers, vendors, lessors and employees. Additionally, our insurance subsidiaries may be limited in their ability to make dividend payments to AIG Parent in the future because of the need to meet their obligations or to support their own capital levels or because of regulatory limits and restrictions or changes in, or interpretations of, regulatory or rating agency standards. Our decision to pursue strategic changes or transactions in our business and operations may also subject our subsidiaries' dividend plans to heightened regulatory scrutiny and could make obtaining regulatory approvals for extraordinary distributions by our subsidiaries, if required, more difficult. We are also subject to certain other restrictions on our capital from time to time. If our liquidity is insufficient to meet our needs, 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 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. 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. In the ordinary course of our business, we are required to post collateral for our insurance company subsidiaries from time to time. **We** If our reinsurance liabilities increase, we may be required to post additional collateral for **insurance company clients that we reinsure. In addition, we** may be required to post additional collateral due to regulatory changes from time to time, which could adversely impact our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. For additional information on our liquidity, see Part II, Item 7. MD & A – Liquidity and Capital Resources. **For additional information on rating agency requirements, see Liquidity, Capital and Credit — “A downgrade by one or more of the rating agencies in the Insurer Financial Strength ratings of our insurance companies could limit their ability to write or prevent them from writing new business and impair their retention of customers and in-force business, and a downgrade in our credit ratings could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity” below.** We may not be able to generate cash to meet our needs due to the illiquidity of some of our investments. We have a diversified investment portfolio. However, economic conditions as well as adverse capital market conditions, including a lack of buyers, the inability of potential buyers to obtain financing on reasonable terms, volatility, credit spread changes, interest rate changes, foreign currency

exchange rates and / or declines in collateral values have in the past impacted, and may in the future impact, the liquidity and value of our investments. We have investments in certain securities, including certain fixed income structured and privately placed securities as well as investments in private equity funds and hedge funds, mortgage loans, ~~finance receivables~~ and real estate, that are less liquid than other ~~types of securities~~. Collectively, investments in these assets had a carrying value of \$ 68 billion at December 31, 2023. If it became necessary to sell such assets in a stressed market environment, the prices achieved in any sale ~~of such securities~~ may be lower than their carrying value, which could cause a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Adverse changes in the valuation of real estate and real estate-linked assets, volatility or deterioration of capital markets and widening **AIG | 2024 Form 10- K19** credit spreads have in the past, and may in the future, materially adversely affect the liquidity and the value of our 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. **AIG | 2023 Form 10- K25** Downgrades of the Insurer Financial Strength (IFS) ratings of our insurance companies could (i) prevent these companies from selling, or make it more difficult for them to succeed in selling, products and services, (ii) make it more difficult for them to obtain new reinsurance or obtain it on reasonable pricing terms, and / or (iii) result in increased policy cancellations, ~~lapses and surrenders, termination of, or increased collateral posting obligations under, assumed reinsurance contracts,~~ or return of premiums. A downgrade **of the IFS ratings of our insurance companies could result in a downgrade of** AIG Parent' s credit ratings **could result in**. **In the event of** a downgrade of the IFS ratings of our insurance or reinsurance subsidiaries. Similarly, under credit rating agency policies, a downgrade of the IFS ratings of our insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries could also result in a downgrade in AIG Parent' s credit ratings. ~~In addition, a downgrade of our long-term debt ratings could increase our financing costs~~ **will increase** and limit the availability of financing **could be limited**. A downgrade ~~would~~ **could** also **cause our** require us to post additional collateral payments related to derivative transactions to which we are a party, and could cause counterparties to limit or reduce their exposure to us and thus reduce our ability to manage our market risk exposures effectively. These events could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. For additional information on rating agency actions, see Part II, Item 7. MD & A – Liquidity and Capital Resources – Credit Ratings and – Financial Strength Ratings. BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS No assurances can be given that the separation of our Life and Retirement business will be completed or as to the specific terms or timing thereof. In addition, we may not achieve the expected benefits of the separation and will have continuing equity market exposure to Corebridge until we fully divest our stake. Since September of 2022 when AIG closed on the initial public offering Corebridge' s common stock, we have been selling down our ownership interest. As of December 31, 2023, AIG holds 52. 2 percent of Corebridge common stock. While we currently intend to sell down our remaining ownership interest in Corebridge over time, there can be no guarantee as to the timing or pricing thereof. The separation of our Life and Retirement business involves a number of risks, including (i) unanticipated developments that may delay, prevent or otherwise adversely affect our ability to continue the separation, including an economic downturn or unfavorable capital markets conditions; (ii) significant costs and disruption or distraction of management from AIG' s other business operations, whether or not a separation is completed; (iii) rating agency actions; (iv) unforeseen losses, liabilities or asset impairments arising from the disposition; (v) challenges associated with disentangling certain operations; and (vi) if we are successful in separating the business, increased concentration of our business operations. In addition, the separation of our Life and Retirement business, or a significant delay in our ability to continue to separate the business, has caused and could continue to cause the emergence or exacerbate the effects of many of the other risks noted herein, including: (i) the risk of indemnity claims or breach of contract claims that could be made against us in connection with divested businesses; (ii) changes in our deferred tax assets and liabilities; (iii) our ability to utilize certain tax loss and credit carryforwards to offset future taxable income; (iv) competition for employees and managing retention of key employees; (v) maintaining relationships with certain key distributors; (vi) concentration of our insurance and other risk exposures; and (vii) increased exposure to certain risks related to deriving revenue from non- U. S. sources. We believe that the separation of our Life and Retirement business allows us and Corebridge to pursue distinct strategies appropriate to our respective markets. However, there can be no assurance that we will realize any or all of the expected strategic, financial, operational or other benefits of the separation. Our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely impacted if we are unable to realize the anticipated expense reductions and organizational improvements of the separation and any related restructuring activities, or if implementing these initiatives harms our relationships with customers or employees or our competitive position. Additionally, we continue to have a significant equity ownership position in Corebridge, and changes in the market price of Corebridge common stock may have a material impact on us. Pricing for our products is subject to our ability to adequately assess risks and estimate related losses. Our business is dependent on our ability to price our products effectively and charge appropriate premiums, policy fees and other charges. Pricing adequacy depends on a number of factors and assumptions, including proper evaluation of insurance risks, our expense levels, expected net investment income to be realized, our response to rate actions taken by competitors, legal and regulatory developments, the ability to obtain regulatory approval for rate changes and inflation. Management establishes target returns for each product based upon the factors described above, certain underwriting assumptions and capital requirements, including statutory, GAAP and economic capital models. We monitor and manage pricing and sales to achieve target returns on new **26** **AIG | 2023 Form 10- K** business, but we may not be able to achieve those returns due to the factors discussed above. Additionally, the property and casualty insurance markets are historically cyclical and experience periods of relatively strong premium rates followed by periods of increased competition that push premium rates down. Inadequate pricing and the difference between estimated results of the above factors compared to actual results could have a material adverse effect on the profitability of our operations and our financial condition. Guarantees within certain of our Life and Retirement 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, guaranteed living benefits, including guaranteed minimum income benefits, and products with guaranteed interest crediting rates, including crediting rate guarantees tied to the performance of various market indices. Many of these features are accounted for at fair value as either MRBs or embedded derivatives under GAAP, and they have significant exposure to capital markets and insurance risks. An increase in valuation of liabilities associated with the guaranteed features results in a decrease in our profitability and depending on the magnitude of any such increase, could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, including our capitalization, as well as our financial strength ratings. We employ a capital markets hedging strategy to partially offset the economic impacts of movements in equity, interest rate and credit markets, however, our hedging strategy may not effectively offset movements in our GAAP equity or our statutory surplus and capital requirements and may otherwise be insufficient in relation to our obligations. Furthermore, we are subject to the risk that changes in policyholder behavior or actual levels of mortality / longevity as compared to assumptions in pricing and reserving, combined with adverse market events, could produce losses not addressed by the risk management techniques employed. These factors, individually or collectively, may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity including our ability to receive dividends from our operating companies. Changes in interest rates result in changes to the fair value liability. All else being equal, higher interest rates generally decrease the fair value of our liabilities, which increases our earnings, while low interest rates generally increase the fair value of our liabilities, which decreases our earnings. A prolonged low interest rate environment or a prolonged period of widening credit spreads may also subject us to increased hedging costs or an increase in the amount of statutory reserves that our insurance subsidiaries are required to hold for our liabilities, lowering their statutory surplus, which would adversely affect their ability to pay dividends. In addition, it may also increase the perceived value of our benefits to our policyholders, which in turn may lead to a higher than expected benefit utilization and lower than expected surrender rates of those products over time as compared to pricing assumptions. Differences between the change in fair value of the GAAP MRBs and embedded derivatives, as well as associated statutory and tax liabilities, and the value of the related hedging portfolio may occur and can be caused by movements in the level of equity, interest rate and credit markets, market volatility, policyholder behavior and mortality / longevity rates that differ from our assumptions and our inability to purchase hedging instruments at prices consistent with the desired risk and return trade-off. In addition, we may sometimes choose not to hedge or fully mitigate these risks, based on economic considerations and other factors. 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 without an offsetting increase in the value of our hedges, or a decline in the value of our hedges without an offsetting decline in our liabilities, thus reducing our results of operations and shareholders' equity. For additional information on these products, see Item 1. Business—Regulation, Part II, Item 7. MD & A—Critical Accounting Estimates—Market Risk Benefits and Notes 13 and 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Our risk management policies, standards and procedures may prove to be ineffective and leave us exposed to unidentified or unanticipated risk, which could adversely affect our businesses, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. We have developed and continue to enhance enterprise-wide risk management policies, standards and procedures to identify, monitor and mitigate risk to which we are exposed. Our risk management policies, standards and procedures may not be sufficiently comprehensive and may not identify or adequately protect us from every risk to which we are exposed. Many of our methods of identifying, measuring, underwriting and managing risks are based upon our study and use of historical market, applicant, customer, employee and bad actor behavior or statistics based on historical models. As a result, these methods may not accurately predict future exposures from events such as a major financial market disruption as the result of a natural or man-made catastrophe disaster (for example, a severe climate-related event or terrorist attack), that could be significantly different than the historical measures indicate, and which could also result in a substantial change in policyholder behavior and claims levels not previously observed. We have and will continue to enhance our underwriting processes, including, from time to time, considering and integrating newly available sources of data to confirm and refine our traditional underwriting methods. Our efforts at implementing these improvements may not, however, be fully successful, which may adversely affect our competitive position. We have also introduced new product features designed to limit our risk and taken actions on in-force business, which may not be fully successful in limiting or eliminating risk. We may take additional actions on our in-force business, including adjusting crediting rates and cost of insurance, which may not be fully successful in maintaining profitability and which may result in litigation. Moreover, our hedging programs and reinsurance strategies that are designed to manage market risk and mortality risk rely on assumptions regarding our assets, liabilities, general market factors and the creditworthiness of our counterparties that could prove to be incorrect or inadequate. Our hedging programs utilize various derivative instruments, including but not limited to equity options, futures contracts, interest rate swaps, credit default swaps and swaptions foreign exchange forwards, as well as other hedging AIG | 2023 Form 10-K 27-instruments, which may not effectively or completely reduce our risk; and assumptions Assumptions underlying models used to measure accumulations and support reinsurance purchases may prove inaccurate and could leave us exposed to larger than expected catastrophe losses in a any given year period. In addition, our current business continuity and disaster recovery plans may not be sufficient to reduce the impact of pandemics, a major cyber -attack, including ransomware, and other natural or man-made catastrophic events that are beyond our anticipated thresholds or impact tolerances. Other risk management methods depend upon the evaluation of information regarding markets, clients, or other matters that is publicly available or otherwise accessible to us, which may not always be accurate, complete, up-to-date or properly evaluated. Management of operational, legal and regulatory risks requires, among other things, policies and procedures to record and verify large numbers of transactions and events in each jurisdiction in which we operate. Further, various Jurisdictions jurisdictions have unique requirements with respect to AI artificial intelligence and environmental, social and governance matters, which may impact the efficacy of our standardized risk management tools and techniques and; therefore, our policies and procedures may not be fully effective. Accordingly, our risk management policies and procedures may not adequately mitigate the risks to our business, results of

operations, financial condition and liquidity. 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 and, new risks emerge, including risks posed by the rapidly developing technology associated with AI artificial intelligence and the implementation thereof within our operations, by our third- party vendors and by competitors, and unanticipated challenges with respect thereto. 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. The effectiveness of our risk management strategies may be limited, resulting in losses, because of market stress, or unanticipated financial market movements or unanticipated claims experience from adverse mortality, morbidity or policyholder behavior. In addition, there can be no assurance 20AIG | 2024 Form 10- K that we can effectively review and monitor all risks or that all of our employees will understand and, follow and (or comply with) our risk management policies and procedures. Pricing for our products is subject to our ability to adequately assess risks and estimate related losses. Our foreign operations expose us to risks that may affect our operations. AIG provides insurance solutions that help businesses and individuals in approximately 190 countries and jurisdictions protect their assets and manage risks through AIG operations and network partners. A substantial portion of our business is conducted outside dependent on our ability to price our products effectively and charge appropriate premiums and the other United States, charges. Pricing adequacy depends on a number of factors and assumptions, including proper evaluation of insurance risks, our expense levels, net investment income expected to be realized, our response to rate actions taken by competitors, legal and regulatory developments, the ability to obtain regulatory approval for rate changes and inflation. Management establishes target returns for each product based upon the factors described above, certain underwriting assumptions and capital requirements, including statutory, GAAP and economic capital models. We monitor and manage pricing and sales to achieve target returns on new business, but we intend may not be able to continue achieve those returns, including due to grow our business in strategic the factors discussed above. Additionally, the property and casualty insurance markets are historically cyclical and experience periods of relatively strong premium rates followed by periods of increased competition that push premium rates down. Operations outside Inadequate pricing and the United States difference between estimated results and actual results could have a material adverse in the past been, and may in the future be, affected by elevated climate risks, regional economic downturns, changes in foreign currency exchange rates, political events or upheaval, sanctions policies, nationalization and other restrictive government or regulatory actions, which could also affect effect our on other-- the profitability of our operations. AIG subsidiaries operating in foreign jurisdictions must satisfy local regulatory requirements and it is possible that these 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 condition exposure at that time in that country..... and our reputation could be adversely affected. We are exposed to certain risks if we are unable to maintain the availability of our critical technology systems and data and safeguard the confidentiality and integrity of our data, which could compromise our ability to conduct business and adversely affect our consolidated business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. We use information technology systems, infrastructure, including energy supply, and networks and other operational systems to store, retrieve, evaluate and use customer, employee and company data and information. Our business is highly dependent on our ability to access these systems and networks to perform necessary business functions. In the event of a natural disaster, unauthorized access, a terrorist attack, a major cyber attack or other disruption, our systems, networks, and data may be inaccessible to our employees, customers or business partners for an extended period of time, and we may be unable to meet our business obligations and regulatory requirements for an extended period of time if our data or systems are disabled, manipulated, destroyed or otherwise compromised. Additionally, some of our technology systems are older, legacy- type systems that are less efficient and require an ongoing commitment of significant resources to maintain or upgrade -, and in Some some of these systems cannot cases may not be able to be fully protected or because of the inability to implement the latest security patches. Supply chain disruptions or delays could prevent us from maintaining and implementing changes, updates and upgrades to our systems and networks in a timely manner or at all. System and network failures or outages, including with respect to third parties, have and could compromise our 28AIG | 2023 Form 10- K ability to perform business 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, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. Some of these technology systems also rely upon third- party systems and services, which themselves may rely on the systems and services of other third parties. Problems caused by, or occurring in relation to, our third- party providers' systems and services, including those resulting from breakdowns or other disruptions in information technology services provided by our third- party providers and the other third -parties on which they rely, our inability to acquire third- party services on commercially acceptable terms, failure of a third- party provider to perform as anticipated or in compliance with applicable laws or regulations, inability of a third- party provider to provide the required volumes of services or our third- party providers experiencing cyberattacks or data breaches, could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. Like other global companies, the systems and networks we maintain and third- party systems and networks we or our vendors use are currently have in the past been, and may in the future continue to be, subject to or targets of unauthorized or fraudulent access, including physical or electronic break- ins or unauthorized tampering, as well as attempted cybersecurity threats such as " denial of service " attacks, phishing, automated attacks, and other disruptive attacks, including ransomware. Cyber threats are constantly evolving and the techniques used in these attacks change, develop and evolve rapidly, including the use of emerging technologies, such as broader advancing forms of artificial intelligence and quantum computing by nation state threat actors and

criminal organizations. The new cyber risks introduced by these changes in technology, **such as deepfake schemes**, require us to devote significant attention to identification, assessment and analysis of the risks and implementation of corresponding preventative measures. Additionally, the frequency and sophistication of such threats continue to increase and often become further heightened in connection with geopolitical tensions. Also, like other global companies, we have an increasing challenge of retaining and attracting highly qualified personnel to assist us in combatting these security threats. There is no assurance that our cybersecurity measures, including information security and technology policies and standards, administrative, technical and physical controls and other actions by us or contracted third- parties designed as preventative, will provide fully effective protection from threats to our data, systems and networks, including malware and computer virus attacks, ransomware, unauthorized access, business e- mail compromise, misuse, denial- of- service attacks, system failures and other disruptions. ~~AIG~~ **We maintains- maintain** insurance to cover operational risks, such as cyber risk and technology outages, but this insurance may not cover all costs associated with the consequences of information systems or personal, confidential or proprietary information being compromised. In the case of a successful ransomware attack in which our data and information systems are compromised and **AIG | 2024 Form 10- K21** applicable ~~restore control~~ processes to restore access are not effective, our information could be held hostage until a ransom, which may be significant, is paid. In some cases, such a compromise may not be immediately detected which may make it difficult to restore critical services, mitigate damage to assets and maintain the integrity and security of data including our policyholder, employee, agent, and other confidential information processed through our systems and networks. Additionally, since we rely heavily on information technology and systems (which **is expected to** increasingly ~~will~~ include the use of artificial intelligence) and on the integrity and timeliness of data to run our businesses and service our customers, any such security event and resulting compromise of systems or data **have and** may impede or interrupt our business operations and our ability to service our customers, and ~~otherwise~~ may materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. There can be no assurance that any actions taken by us to evaluate and enhance our information security and technology systems and processes, including third- party systems and services on which we rely, as well as changes designed to update and enhance our protective measures to address new threats, will decrease the risk of a system or process failure ~~or~~; **further, such changes** may create a gap in the associated security measures during the change period. Any such system or process failure or security measures gap could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. We routinely transmit, receive and store personal, confidential and proprietary information by secured email and other electronic means. Although we attempt to keep such information confidential and secure, we **have been, and in the future** 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. Failure to secure or appropriately handle personal, confidential or proprietary information could cause a loss of data or compromised data integrity, 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, **any of** which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. Furthermore, certain of our businesses are subject to compliance with laws and regulations enacted by U. S. federal and state governments, the EU 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, requires us to incur significant technical, legal and other expenses in an effort to ensure and maintain compliance and will continue to impact our business in the future by increasing legal, operational and compliance costs. While we have taken steps to comply with privacy and information security laws, we cannot guarantee that our efforts will meet the evolving standards imposed by data protection authorities. If we are found not to be in compliance with these ~~AIG | 2023 Form 10- K29~~ privacy and security laws and regulations, we may be subject to additional potential private consumer, business partner or securities litigation, regulatory inquiries, and governmental investigations and proceedings, including class- actions. Any such developments may damage our reputation and subject us to material fines and other monetary penalties and damages, divert management' s time and attention, and lead to **further** enhanced regulatory oversight, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. Additionally, we expect that developments in privacy and cybersecurity worldwide will increase the financial and reputational implications **following in the event of** a significant breach of our or our third- party suppliers' information technology systems. For additional information on data protection and cybersecurity regulations, see Item 1. Business – Regulation – Privacy, Data Protection, Cybersecurity and Artificial Intelligence Requirements, and Part II, Item 7. MD & A – Enterprise Risk Management – Operational Risk Management – Cybersecurity Risk. **exposure at that time in that country.** ~~AIG is~~ subject to myriad regulations which govern items such as sanctions, bribery and anti- money laundering, for which failure to comply could expose us to significant penalties. **The USA Patriot Act of 2011 requires** Laws and regulations aimed at preventing money laundering, which in some jurisdictions apply to insurance companies, create obligations to know certain information about **their** clients and take steps 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 that restrict or prohibit dealings involving certain organizations, individuals and ~~22 AIG | 2024 Form 10- K~~ countries. The UK, the EU, Japan and other jurisdictions maintain similar laws and regulations. Although we have policies and controls in place that are designed to ensure compliance with these laws ~~and regulations~~, if those controls are ineffective and / or an employee or third party fails to comply with applicable laws and regulations, we could suffer civil and criminal penalties, including disgorgement, **and our business and our reputation could be adversely affected**. We have used and will continue to use outsourcing strategies and third- party providers to transform operational and back office processes and deliver contracted services in a broad range of areas. Such areas

include, but are not limited to, administration or servicing of certain policies and contracts, finance, actuarial, information technology services related to infrastructure, and investment advisory and management services for certain funds, plans and retail advisory programs we offer, as well as our own investments. In addition, we have engaged with BlackRock for use of its investment management and risk analytics technology platform, Aladdin. The implementation of Aladdin is any technological advancements may be comprised of multiple workstreams that are complex and, have in the past and may in the future, require significant time and resource prioritization and result. While we have achieved key milestones in the implementation of the technology, there could be delays due to the lack of sufficient resources to execute on a timely basis, inefficiencies stemming from changes that may be required to the program or sequencing, 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 may disrupt or may otherwise harm our operations which could materially and adversely affect our businesses, financial condition and operations. Further, third-party we have engaged Blackstone and BlackRock to serve as our investment managers for manage the majority of our AIG's investment assets. For information regarding our reliance on Blackstone and BlackRock as a third-party investment managers, see Investment Portfolio and Concentration of Investments – “ We rely on investment management and advisory arrangements with third-party investment managers for the majority of our investment portfolio. The historical performance of Blackstone, BlackRock or any investment other asset manager we engage should not be considered as indicative of the future results of our investment portfolio, our future results or any returns expected on AIG our Common Stock ” above. Some of the third-party providers we use are located outside the U. S., which exposes us to business disruptions and political risks inherent to conducting business outside of the U. S. We periodically negotiate the terms of the provisions and renewals-renewal of these relationships, and there can be no assurance that such terms will remain acceptable to us, such third parties or regulators. If such third-party providers experience disruptions, fail to meet applicable licensure requirements, do not perform as anticipated or in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, terminate or fail to renew our relationships, or such third-party providers in turn rely on services from another third-party provider, who experiences such disruptions, licensure failures, nonperformance or noncompliance, termination or non-renewal of its contractual relationships, we may experience operational difficulties, an inability to meet obligations (including, but not limited to, contractual, legal, regulatory or policyholder obligations), a loss of business, increased costs or reputational harm, compromises to our data integrity, 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. Third parties performing regulated activities on our behalf, such as sales and servicing of insurance products, pose a heightened risk as we may be held accountable for third-party conduct that fails to comply is not in compliance with applicable law. For information regarding cyber risk arising from third-party providers, see Business and Operations – “ We are exposed to certain risks if we are unable to maintain the availability of our critical technology systems and data and safeguard the confidentiality and integrity of our data, which could compromise our ability to conduct business and adversely affect our consolidated business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity ” above. We may experience difficulty in marketing and distributing products through our current and future distribution channels and the use of third parties may result in additional liabilities. We maintain relationships with a number of key distributors, which results in certain distributor concentration. Distributors have in the past, and may in the future, elect to renegotiate the terms of existing relationships, such that those terms may not remain attractive or acceptable to us, limit the products they sell, including the types of products offered by us, or otherwise reduce or terminate their distribution relationships with us, with or without cause. 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, the distribution of products with features that do not meet minimum thresholds set by the distributor, strategic decisions that impact our business, adverse rating agency actions or concerns about market-related risks. 30AIG | 2023 Form 10-K-Alternatively, renegotiated terms may not be attractive or acceptable to distributors, or we may terminate one or more distribution agreements due to, for example, a loss of confidence in, or a change in control of, one of the third-party distributors. An interruption or reduction in certain key relationships could materially affect our ability to market our products and could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. Key distribution partners could merge, consolidate, change their business models in ways that affect how our products are sold, or terminate their distribution contracts with us, or new distribution channels could emerge and adversely impact the effectiveness of our distribution efforts. AIG | 2024 Form 10 An increase in bank, wirehouse and broker-K23 dealer consolidation activity could increase competition for access to distributors, result in greater distribution expenses and impair our ability to market certain of our products through these channels. Also, if we are unsuccessful in attracting, retaining and training key distribution partners, or are unable to maintain our distribution relationships, our sales could decline, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. In addition, substantially all of our distributors are permitted to sell our competitors' products. If our competitors offer products that are more attractive than ours or pay higher commission rates to the distribution partners than we do or for other reasons outside of our control, these distribution partners could concentrate their efforts in selling our competitors' products instead of ours. In addition, we can, in certain circumstances, be held responsible for the actions of our third-party distributors, including broker-dealers, registered representatives, insurance agents and agencies, marketing organizations, and their respective employees, agents and representatives, in connection with the marketing and sale of our products by such parties, including the security of their operations and their handling of confidential information and personal data, in a manner that is deemed not compliant with applicable laws and regulations. This is particularly acute with respect to unaffiliated distributors where we may not be able to directly monitor or control the manner in which our products are sold through third-party firms despite our risk assessment, training and compliance programs. Further, misconduct by employees ; and agents and representatives of our broker-dealer subsidiaries in the sale of our products could also result in violations of

laws by us or our subsidiaries, regulatory sanctions and serious reputational or financial harm to us. The precautions we take to prevent and detect the foregoing activities may not be effective. If our products are distributed to customers for whom they are unsuitable or distributed in a manner alleged to be inappropriate, or third-party distributors experience a security or data breach due to deficient operational controls, we could suffer reputational and / or other financial harm to our business. For information regarding suitability standards, see Item 1. Business—Regulation—Regulatory Regimes—United States. Our restructuring initiatives may not yield our expected reductions in expenses and / or 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 focus on our operating model and associated 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. 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 business rationalizations, technology enhancements, business process outsourcing, workforce reductions, modifications to our operating model and other actions, which depend on a number of factors, some of which are beyond our control. 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, there can be no certainty as to the sale of our remaining stake in Corebridge nor the timing, pricing or terms thereof. 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. **Additionally, difficulties or delays in separating a divested business from our existing infrastructure, systems and operations could reduce the anticipated economic, strategic or other benefits of such transaction.** Acquisitions and dispositions 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 due to 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. We have also provided and may provide financial guarantees and indemnities in connection with the businesses we have sold or may sell, as described in ~~AIG | 2023 Form 10-K 31~~ greater detail in Note 17-15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. ~~Additionally, difficulties or delays in separating a divested business from our existing infrastructure, systems and operations could reduce the anticipated economic, strategic or other benefits of such transaction.~~ 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 regarding the risks associated with AIG's separation of its Life and Retirement business, see Business and Operations — “No assurances can be given that the separation of our Life and Retirement business will be completed or our as to the specific terms or timing thereof. In addition, we may not achieve the expected benefits of the separation and will have continuing equity market exposure to Corebridge until, see Business and Operations – “We are subject to risks from our continuing equity market exposure to Corebridge. There can be no assurances that the anticipated benefits of our sales of Corebridge stock will be achieved” above. **24AIG | 2024 Form 10-K We are subject to risks from our continuing equity market exposure to Corebridge. There can be no assurances that the anticipated benefits of our sales of Corebridge stock will be achieved. Since September of 2022 when we closed on the initial public offering of Corebridge's common stock, we have continued to sell down our interest in Corebridge. On June 9, 2024, we met the requirements for the deconsolidation of Corebridge for accounting purposes. For a detailed discussion of the deconsolidation, see Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Although Corebridge has been deconsolidated from our consolidated financial results, we continue to hold a significant stake in Corebridge's common stock. At the time of deconsolidation, we elected the fair value option to account for our remaining investment in Corebridge. From that date onward, the fair value change in Corebridge's stock, and dividends received from Corebridge, are recognized in net investment income. As a result, a decline in the market value of Corebridge common stock may result in a decrease in our investment income and may have a material and adverse effect on our results and financial condition. There can be no assurances given as to the price, transaction costs, or timing of further Corebridge stock sales and, as a result, we may fail to realize the expected benefits of our sales of such stock if there are adverse movements in its market value prior to, or at the time of, such sales. Further, the sale of our remaining Corebridge stock involves a number of divestment-related risks, including (i) unanticipated developments that may delay, prevent or otherwise adversely affect our ability to continue the full divestment, including an economic downturn or unfavorable capital markets conditions; (ii) unforeseen losses, liabilities or asset impairments arising from further dispositions; and (iii) challenges associated with the valuation of Corebridge and the Company as we seek to fully divest our stake” above investment in Corebridge. In addition, the divestment of Corebridge, or a significant delay in our ability to continue to sell our Corebridge stock, has caused and could continue to cause the**

**emergence, or exacerbate the effects of, many of the other risks discussed herein, including changes in our deferred tax assets and liabilities and our ability to utilize certain tax loss and credit carryforwards to offset future taxable income.**

Significant legal or regulatory proceedings may adversely affect our business, 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. ~~We~~ ~~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 ~~and reinsurance~~ contracts. Additionally, from time to time, various regulatory and governmental agencies review the transactions and practices of ~~AIG the Company~~ and our subsidiaries in connection with company- specific matters, or industry- wide and other inquiries into, among other matters, the business practices of current and former operating insurance subsidiaries. Such reviews, investigations, inquiries or examinations have and could lead to extended delays to, or prohibitions of, such transactions or practices, or develop into administrative, civil or criminal proceedings or enforcement actions, in which remedies could include fines, penalties, restitution or alterations to our business practices, and could result in additional expenses, limitations on certain business activities and reputational damage. ~~AIG We~~, our subsidiaries and their respective officers and directors are also subject to, or may become subject to, a variety of additional types of legal disputes brought by holders of ~~AIG our~~ 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 may also 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 information regarding certain legal proceedings, see Notes ~~17-15~~ and ~~23-21~~ to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Increasing scrutiny and evolving expectations from investors, customers, regulators, policymakers and other stakeholders regarding environmental, social ~~and~~, governance ~~and sustainability~~ matters, including governmental responses to such matters, may adversely affect our reputation or otherwise adversely impact our business and results of operations. There is increasing scrutiny and evolving expectations from investors, customers, regulators, policymakers and other stakeholders on companies' governance, risk oversight, disclosures, plans, policies and practices regarding environmental, social ~~and~~, governance ~~and sustainability~~ matters, including those related to environmental stewardship, climate change, ~~diversity, equity and inclusion~~, racial justice and workplace conduct. ~~These~~ ~~The requirements, standards and expectations of such stakeholders~~ may also, as a whole, reflect diverging or conflicting values or policy objectives. Governmental actions to mitigate climate and other risks related to environmental, social ~~and~~, governance ~~and sustainability~~ matters, ~~or, conversely, to restrict actions companies may take in response to such risks~~, could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Internationally and at the U. S. federal ~~and~~, state ~~and local~~ levels, regulators have imposed and likely will continue to impose requirements and guidance related to environmental, social ~~and~~, governance ~~and sustainability~~ matters, which ~~will continue to AIG | 2024 Form 10- K25 evolve and~~ may conflict with one another, impose additional costs on us and expose us to new or additional risks, including financial, regulatory, litigation, reputational and operational risks. See ~~Item 1. Business – Regulation – Climate Change. Furthermore, Certain certain~~ organizations that provide information to investors have developed ratings for evaluating companies on their approach to different environmental, social and governance matters, and unfavorable ratings of our company or our industries may lead to negative investor sentiment and the diversion of investment to other companies or industries. We may not be able to meet ~~the requirements, standards or expectations of our various stakeholders on environmental, social, governance or and sustainability issues, including with respect to any current or future targets, goals, plans, standards or expectations (including any previously announced climate target, goal or plan) on these matters~~, whether established or set by us or third parties, due to a variety of factors, including regulatory or other developments, changes to the methodologies, assumptions and estimates that underlie our climate- and other sustainability- related targets, goals and strategy, or the actions of or information provided by third parties outside of our control, who may apply standards, methodologies, practices and policies that differ from ours. If we are unable to meet such targets, goals, plans, standards or expectations, it could result in adverse publicity, reputational harm, or loss of customer and / or investor confidence, which could adversely affect our business and results of operations. ~~32AIG | 2023 Form 10- K~~ ~~Conversely, actions we may take toward meeting such targets, goals, plans, standards or expectations could expose us to negative investor sentiment, regulatory scrutiny, adverse publicity or reputational harm.~~ For information on the effects of climate change on our business, see Reserves and Exposures – “ Climate change may adversely affect our business and financial condition ” above. Public health crises ~~and have previously resulted in related governmental response measures in significant societal disruption, for example related to the economic uncertainty, volatility in business and consumer confidence and global economic slowdowns. The COVID- 19 pandemic, have in particular, and related resulted in governmental response measures introduced by various national and local governmental authorities (such as restrictions on social activity, travel, movement and certain economic activity) caused significant societal disruption, economic uncertainty, volatility in business the capital markets, disruptions in the labor market, supply chain disruption, significant impacts on commercial real estate due to the increase in remote working arrangements, mortality increases as compared to pricing expectations and most recently, an and inflationary environment consumer confidence and global economic slowdowns~~, which have ~~had adverse adversely economic impacts impacted on our business in various ways and may again do so~~. For example, we have experienced increased claim volumes; adverse effects resulting from our exposure to certain industries, ~~such as brick and mortar retail and commercial office space resulting from remote work~~, and difficulties in arriving at accurate valuations thereof, which has caused or may cause impairment of the estimates and assumptions used to run our businesses or resulting in greater variability and subjectivity in our investment decisions; and

increased difficulty and cost in obtaining reinsurance coverage. **If a public health crisis emerges the markets and economies in which we operate may experience heightened stress and further volatility.** COVID-19 which may materially adversely affected-- **affect our business, results** premiums and deposits in some of our insurance lines **operations and financial condition. Legal proceedings**, including our Life and Retirement products. Further, our policies with premium adjustment features tied to exposure levels, as is the case in certain specialty and casualty lines, have in certain cases been triggered, resulting in premium reductions. It is also possible that class actions, **, could also** and other proceedings may in the future be filed against us, our insureds, or others, seeking coverage for COVID-19 **epidemic or pandemic**- related losses or alleging bad ~~faith~~ **denial** of **such** coverage for such losses. If these effects are prolonged, or if new COVID-19 variants emerge, a periodic spike in COVID-19 occurs or an unrelated epidemic emerges which requires reimplementing of the response measures outlined above, the markets and economies in which we operate may experience heightened stress and further volatility, which may exacerbate the impacts of COVID-19 set out above and may materially adversely affect our **business, results of operations and financial condition**. In addition, remote or hybrid work may negatively impact our **compliance efforts**, culture and employees' morale, which could result in greater turnover, lower productivity and greater operational risks. We may not be able to protect our intellectual property and may be subject to infringement claims. Effective intellectual property rights protection, including in the form of contractual rights, copyright, trademark, patent and trade secret laws, may be unavailable, limited, or subject to change in some countries where we do or plan to do business. Third parties may infringe or misappropriate our intellectual property. We have, and may in the future, litigate to protect our intellectual property. Any such litigation may be costly and may not be successful. Additionally, third parties may have patents or other protections that could be infringed by our products, methods, processes or services or which could limit our ability to offer certain product features. Consequently, we have in the past been and may in the future be subject to costly litigation in the event that another party alleges that we infringe upon their intellectual property rights. Any such intellectual property litigation could prove to be both costly and unsuccessful, **result in significant expense, damages, and in some circumstances**, we could be enjoined from providing certain products or services to our customers. Alternatively, we could be required to enter into costly licensing arrangements with third parties to resolve infringement or contractual disputes. The loss of intellectual property protection or the inability to secure or ~~enforce the protection~~ **protect** of our intellectual property assets could harm our reputation and have a material adverse effect on our business and our ability to compete. **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. Federal, state and foreign regulators also periodically review and investigate our insurance ~~and reinsurance~~ businesses, including **AIG Company**-specific and industry-wide practices. The primary purpose of insurance regulation is the protection of our insurance and reinsurance contract holders. The extent of regulation on our insurance ~~and reinsurance~~ business varies across the jurisdictions in which we operate, but generally is governed by laws that delegate regulatory, supervisory and **26AIG | 2024 Form 10-K** administrative authority to insurance departments and similar regulatory agencies. 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, **marketing**, sale and distribution of our products, the manner in which we underwrite our policies, the delivery of our services, the nature or extent of disclosures that we give **AIG | 2023 Form 10-K 33** 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, as well as the power to limit or restrict our business for failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations. **Our Life and Retirement companies and their distributors are also subject to laws and regulations governing the standard of care applicable to sales of our products, the provision of advice to our customers and the manner in which certain conflicts of interest arising from or related to such sales or giving of advice are to be addressed.** 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 fund operations. We strive to comply with laws and regulations applicable to our businesses, operations and legal entities, including maintenance of all required licenses and approvals. 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, for example, our implementation of new or revised requirements related to the classification of debt securities that do not qualify as bonds**, or with our policies and procedures adopted to address evolving industry practices or meet regulatory expectations. Such authorities' interpretations and views may also change from time to time. It is also possible that the laws, regulations and interpretations across various jurisdictions in which we do business may conflict with one another **and, or** affect how we do business **beyond such jurisdictions' borders, including** in the United States and / or globally. 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 administrative penalties such as fines or require corrective actions, which individually or in the aggregate could interrupt our operations and materially and adversely affect our reputation, business, results of operations and financial condition. Additionally, **when in instances where** such authorities' interpretation of new or revised requirements related to capital, accounting treatment, **and / or** valuation ~~manual~~ or reserving (such as has PBR) materially **differed, or may in the future materially differs** ~~differ~~ from ours, we have incurred **or, and** may **again** incur, higher operating costs, **or and** sales of products subject to such requirements or treatment **have been and** may **again** be affected. Regulators in jurisdictions in which we do business have adopted RBC, solvency and liquidity standards applicable to insurers ~~and reinsurers~~ operating in their jurisdiction. Failure to comply with such

capital (including, in the U. S., RBC), solvency, liquidity and similar requirements, or as otherwise may be agreed by us or one of our insurance company subsidiaries with an insurance regulator, 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 or solvency ratio to a mandatory regulatory takeover of the company. The NAIC **has** adopted in 2020, and the IAIS is developing and testing for implementation beginning in 2025, methodologies for assessing group-wide regulatory capital, which **might could** evolve into more formal group-wide prescribed capital requirements on certain insurance companies and / or their holding companies that may augment **jurisdictional state-law RBC or solvency** standards, and similar international standards, that apply at the legal entity level, and **the basis for** such capital calculations may **differ** be made, in whole or in part, **from** on bases other than the statutory statements of our insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries **used to calculate RBC**. Furthermore, efforts to address systemic risks within the financial services industry, including insurance services, may lead regulators to 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. **The In addition to the regulation of specific activities**, the Financial Stability Oversight Council has authority under Dodd-Frank to determine that certain nonbank financial companies, **including insurers**, be designated as nonbank SIFIs subject to supervision by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and enhanced prudential standards, and **recently adopted revised has in place** guidance and procedures intended to govern any such designations. We cannot predict the effect that any such initiatives or heightened standards may have on our business, results of operations, liquidity and financial condition. There has also been increased regulatory scrutiny of the use of "big data" techniques, machine learning, predictive models and artificial intelligence, including in the insurance industry. Certain insurance regulators **have developed, and others** are developing, **or have developed**, regulations or guidance applicable to insurance companies that use artificial intelligence, "big data **analytics**" techniques, machine learning and predictive models in their operations. We cannot predict **the impact of the what, if any,** regulatory actions **that have been or may in the future** be taken **in the future** with regard to "big data **analytics**," artificial intelligence, machine learning or predictive models, but any limitations or restrictions could have a material impact on our business, processes, results of operations and financial condition. We also cannot predict the impact that laws and regulations adopted in foreign jurisdictions may have on **our businesses, results of operations or cash flows, or on** the financial markets generally **or our businesses, results of operations or cash flows**. It is possible such laws and, regulations **or standards**, including, without limitation, Solvency II and European Data Protection Board Cross Border Data Transfer, **Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), and Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD)** in the EU, and standard-setting initiatives by the FSB and the IAIS, including, but not limited to, the IAIS' Common Framework for the Supervision of IAIGs, its **global Insurance Capital Standard, which was recently adopted as a group-level prescribed capital requirement, and its** holistic framework for the assessment and mitigation of systemic risk **and the development and refinement of a risk-based global ICS**, may significantly alter our business practices. For example, regulators have imposed and may continue to impose new requirements **or, and regulators and other international organizations may continue to** issue **new** guidance, aimed at addressing or mitigating climate change-related risks. 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 United States. For additional information on our regulatory environment, see Item 1. Business – Regulation. **34AIG-- AIG 2023-2024 Form 10-K-K27** For information regarding the effects of regulations related to climate change on our business, see Reserves and Exposures – "Climate change may adversely affect our business and financial condition" above. For information regarding the regulatory response to the COVID-19 pandemic, see Business and Operations – "An epidemic, pandemic or other health crisis could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition **and or** liquidity" above. **New laws COVID-19 (including variants) has adversely affected and regulations or new interpretations of current laws and regulations, both domestically and internationally,** may continue to adversely affect our **global business-businesses**, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity." above. **New laws and regulations or new interpretations of current laws and regulations, both domestically and internationally,** may affect our **businesses, results of operations, financial condition and** ability to compete effectively. Legislators, regulators **and,** self-regulatory **and other** organizations have in the past, and may in the future, periodically consider various proposals that, **if enacted,** may affect or restrict, among other things, our business practices and activities, product designs and distribution relationships, how we market, sell or service certain products we offer, the investment assets we hold and our investment management practices, our capital, reserving and accounting requirements, or the profitability of certain of our businesses. Further, new laws **and,** regulations **or guidance** may affect or significantly limit 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 **into**. **These proposals or changes-Changes** in legislation or regulation could also impose additional taxes on a limited subset of financial institutions and insurance companies (either based on size, activities, geography or other criteria), 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 uncertain whether and how these and other **such proposals or** changes in legislation or regulation 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. An "ownership change" could limit our ability to utilize tax loss and credit carryforwards to offset future taxable income. **Our ability to use** As of December 31, 2023, on a U. S. GAAP basis, AIG Parent had U. S. federal net operating loss carryforwards **of approximately \$ 22.0 billion. 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. In general, an ownership change will occur when the percentage of AIG Parent's ownership (measured by value) by one

or more “ 5- percent shareholders ” (as defined in **Section 382 of** the Internal Revenue 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 utilization of 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 Internal Revenue Service** (AFR) (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 Internal Revenue Code would be dependent on the value of our equity and the AFR 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. ~~New and proposed changes to tax laws could increase our corporate taxes or make some of our products less attractive to consumers.~~ The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 includes a 15 percent corporate alternative minimum tax (CAMT) on adjusted financial statement income for corporations with average profits over \$ 1 billion over a three- year period. ~~Although~~ **While** the U. S. Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service issued ~~interim~~ **proposed regulations for** CAMT guidance during **the third quarter of 2023-2024**, ~~many~~ **there are still certain** details **regarding the** and specifics of application of the CAMT **that remain unclear and we** subject to future guidance. We are subject to CAMT for 2023. Our estimated CAMT liability will continue to be refined based on future ~~evaluate the impact of the proposed regulations along with any other~~ guidance. New tax laws outside the U. S., in particular those enacted in response to proposals by the Organisation for Economic ~~Co- Cooperation~~ **operation** and Development, could make substantive changes to the global international tax regime. Such changes could increase our global tax costs. ~~AIG We continues~~ **continue** to monitor and assess the impact of such proposals. 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. New or proposed changes to tax laws may have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, liquidity and financial condition, as the impact of 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 Note ~~23-21~~ **23-21** to the Consolidated Financial Statements. ~~AIG 28AIG |~~ **2023-2024 Form 10- K35-K** ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS Estimates or assumptions used in the preparation of financial statements and modeled results used in various areas of our business may differ materially from actual experience. Our **consolidated** 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 **Part II, Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and in** Item 7. MD & A – Critical Accounting Estimates **and in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements**. 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, models developed internally or with inputs from third parties. Therefore, actual results may differ from these estimates and models, possibly in the near term, and could have a material effect on our financial statements. In addition, we employ models to price products, calculate reserves and ~~future policy benefits and~~ value assets and execute hedging strategies, as well as to assess risk and determine statutory capital requirements, among other uses. These models are complex and rely on estimates and projections that are inherently uncertain, may use incomplete, outdated or incorrect data or assumptions and may not operate as intended. 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 differences may negatively impact our business, reputation, results of operations, and financial condition. **Additionally For our Life and Retirement companies, if** ~~significant changes in policyholder behavior assumptions such as lapses, surrenders and withdrawal rates as well as the amount of withdrawals, fund performance, equity market returns and volatility, interest rate levels, the health habits of the insured population, technologies and treatments for disease or disability, the economic environment, or other factors could negatively impact our assumptions and estimates. To the extent that~~ any of our modeling practices 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. Changes in accounting principles and financial reporting requirements may impact our consolidated results of operations and financial condition. Our **consolidated** financial statements are prepared in accordance with U. S. GAAP, which are 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 adoption of new or revised accounting standards has in the past, and may in the future impact, our reported consolidated results of operations, liquidity and reported financial condition and may cause investors to perceive greater volatility in our financial results, negatively impacting our level of investor interest and investment. For information regarding 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. 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 establish an additional valuation allowance against the **related** 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 and conduct interim qualitative assessments on a periodic basis. Impairment testing is performed based upon estimates of the fair value of the “ reporting unit ” to which the goodwill relates. In **2023-2024**, 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. ~~Our goodwill balance was \$ 3.5 billion at December 31, 2023.~~ 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 additional information on goodwill impairment, see Part II, Item 7. MD & A – Critical Accounting Estimates – Goodwill Impairment and Note 12 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. ~~As of December 31, 2023, we had net deferred tax assets, after valuation allowance, of \$ 14.1 billion, related to federal, foreign, and state and local jurisdictions.~~ 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, which such action we have taken from time to time. Such charges could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations, liquidity and financial condition. For additional information on deferred tax assets, see Part II, Item 7. MD & A – Critical Accounting Estimates – Income Taxes and Note ~~23-21~~ to the Consolidated Financial Statements. ~~36AIG--~~ **AIG | 2023-2024 Form 10-K-K29**

**EMPLOYEES AND COMPETITION** Employee error and misconduct may be difficult to detect and prevent and may result in reputational damage and significant losses. ~~We~~ ~~There have been a number of cases involving fraud or other misconduct by employees in recent years and we~~ are exposed to the risk that employee fraud or misconduct could occur **despite**. ~~Our informational technology, human resources and compliance departments work collaboratively to monitor for fraud and conduct extensive training for employees~~ **and**. ~~However, employee fraud~~ **monitoring** or misconduct may still occur. Instances of fraud, illegal acts, errors, failure to document transactions properly or to obtain proper internal authorization, misuse of customer or proprietary / confidential information, or failure to comply with regulatory requirements or our internal policies may result in losses and / or reputational damage. Competition for employees in our industry is intense, and managing key employee succession is critical to our success. We may not be able to attract and retain the key employees and other highly skilled employees we need to support our businesses. Our success depends, in large part, on our ability to **attract and** retain ~~and attract~~ key and other highly skilled employees. Due to the intense competition in our industry for key employees, we may be unable to retain or hire 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 employees 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 replacements. Our business and consolidated results of operations could be materially adversely affected if we are unsuccessful in retaining and attracting key employees. In addition, we would be adversely affected if we fail to adequately plan for the succession of our Chief Executive Officer, other members of senior management and other key employees. While we have ~~succession plans and~~ long-term compensation plans designed to retain our employees **and**, ~~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~~ **and our succession plans may not operate effectively**. We face intense competition in each of our business lines, and technological changes may present new and intensified challenges to our businesses. Our businesses operate in highly competitive environments, both domestically and overseas. Our principal competitors are other ~~large multinational~~ **property and casualty** insurance organizations, ~~as well as banks, investment banks and other nonbank financial institutions.~~ ~~We~~ ~~General Insurance and Life and Retirement~~ compete through a combination of risk acceptance criteria, product pricing, and terms and conditions. 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, counterparties and distribution relationships. A decline in our position as to any one or more of these factors could adversely affect our profitability. Technological advancements and innovation in the insurance industry, including those related to evolving customer preferences, the digitization of insurance products and services, data ingestion and exchange with trading partners, acceleration of automated underwriting, and use of artificial intelligence and electronic processes present competitive risks. Technological advancements and innovation are occurring in distribution, underwriting, recordkeeping, advisory, marketing, 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. If we are unable to effectively implement these technological advancements in our business, including the use of artificial intelligence, in a way that matches or exceeds our competitors, we may suffer competitive harm as a result, which could adversely impact our reputation, results of operations and financial condition. For further discussion on regulatory developments with respect to emerging technologies, see ~~—Regulation~~ ~~below~~ **above**. Further, additional costs may also be incurred in order to implement changes to automate **and digitize** procedures critical to our distribution channels in order to increase flexibility of access to our services and products. 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.