

METLIFE INC
Form ARS
March 23, 2015
Table of Contents

ANNUAL REPORT

| MetLife, Inc. 2014

Table of Contents**CHAIRMAN'S LETTER****To My Fellow Shareholders:**

Today, we are one of the world's most broadly diversified life insurance companies by geography, by product, and by distribution channel.

One of the great strengths of MetLife's business is diversification. Today, we are one of the world's most broadly diversified life insurance companies by geography, by product, and by distribution channel. What this means in practice is that softness in one part of our business is often offset by strength in another, resulting in overall performance that is more even than if our business were highly concentrated.

Earnings Growth**2011-2014**

12.1 percent in Operating Earnings

9.6 percent in Operating Earnings Per Share

The benefits of geographic diversification were clearly evident in 2014. While economic growth in various parts of the world suffered, a relatively healthy U.S. economy helped lift MetLife's business results in our largest market. The benefits of product diversification were also evident last year as soft underwriting margins were offset by better-than-expected investment spreads and favorable equity markets.

The strength of our business model enabled MetLife to generate full-year 2014 operating earnings of \$6.6 billion, a 5 percent increase over 2013, and operating earnings per share of \$5.74, up 2 percent from the prior-year period. Our operating return on equity (ROE) for all of 2014 was 12 percent, the second year in a row that we achieved an operating ROE at the low end of our 2016 target range of 12 percent to 14 percent.¹

Multi-Year Performance

As pleased as we are with MetLife's 2014 performance, the success of a long-term business should be gauged over a multi-year period. Here too MetLife is performing well.

From 2011, when I became CEO, through 2014, the company's operating earnings grew at a compound annual rate of 12.1 percent. Over the same period,

operating earnings per share (EPS) grew at a compound annual rate of 9.6 percent. In addition, since the introduction of MetLife's corporate strategy in 2012, the company's operating ROE has averaged 11.8 percent, only slightly below the bottom of our 2016 target range. I am not attributing all of the company's recent performance to our strategy work in the life insurance business, profits emerge slowly over time but I am confident that our decisions have improved risk-adjusted returns to shareholders.

Delivering close to double-digit operating EPS growth and a 12 percent operating ROE during the past three years is especially noteworthy given that the 10-year Treasury yield has averaged 2.2 percent since the summer of 2011 and our capital management actions have been conservative due to regulatory uncertainty.

A Commitment to Cash Flow

I am less satisfied with MetLife's level of free cash flow generation, which is the most important business metric in determining the company's ability to

¹ Operating ROE refers to operating return on equity excluding accumulated other comprehensive income other than foreign currency translation adjustments. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Non-GAAP and Other Financial Disclosures for this and other non-GAAP definitions and reconciliations.

Table of Contents

CHAIRMAN S LETTER

Expense Reductions

\$600 million in net saves in 2014

On track for \$1 billion in gross saves in 2015

return capital to shareholders. While the ratio of free cash flow to operating earnings has shown improvement, reaching 44 percent in 2014, it is still below the level we think is necessary to maximize shareholder value. We are striving to increase the amount of cash generated by the business and believe that our target of 45 percent to 55 percent for 2015 to 2017 is achievable, assuming we have a reasonable regulatory environment and gradually rising interest rates.

Over time, the performance of life insurance stocks has become more closely correlated with the ratio of free cash flow to operating earnings. Since the financial crisis, investors have shown increasing skepticism toward reported earnings for life insurers. Unlike metrics whose correlation to stock price performance can vary based on the macro environment and investor sentiment, nothing is more fundamental than cash. Growing free cash flow by investing capital at attractive risk-adjusted returns is the surest way to maximize shareholder value over time. That is why free cash flow generation has become an enterprisewide imperative at MetLife and will be informing all of our major business decisions in the months and years ahead.

Nothing is more fundamental than cash. ... That is why free cash flow generation has become an enterprisewide imperative at MetLife and will be informing all of our major business decisions in the months and years ahead.

Strategy Highlights

Helping to drive MetLife's success in 2014 was the notable progress we made on the company's strategic initiatives.

We are pleased to have reached our goal of \$600 million in net expense saves ahead of schedule, and we remain on track to achieve \$1 billion in gross expense saves by the end of 2015. Both parts of this strategic initiative are important—delivering cost savings that fall to the bottom line, and reinvesting in the business to drive future growth. We will continue to invest a significant portion of our reinvestment dollars in technology improvements that make it easier to do business with MetLife.

Managing the amount of risk we take on is another critical element in MetLife's business strategy. From a high of \$28.4 billion in 2011, MetLife reduced sales of variable annuities (VAs) to \$6.3 billion in 2014. We believe our strategic initiative to Refocus the U.S. Business is essentially complete, and in 2015 we are looking to resume growth in our annuity business through a range of products. For example, our new guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit VA, FlexChoice, has a better risk profile while still offering customers a competitive benefit. We believe the design of the new product will contribute to a more than 50 percent increase in total annuity sales in 2015.

Even with a rebound in annuity sales, we anticipate that VA risk will moderate over time. We continue to emphasize growth in less capital-intensive protection products, and expect the related businesses to grow at a faster rate

[ii MetLife 2014 Annual Report](#)

Table of Contents

CHAIRMAN S LETTER

Capital Returns

in 2014

27 percent dividend increase

\$2 billion in share buybacks
announced

than Retail Annuities. As a result, the demands that the annuity business places on our overall capital base should go down over time.

Much of our anticipated growth in protection-oriented products will take place outside of the United States, consistent with MetLife's strategic initiative to Grow Emerging Markets. MetLife's emerging market sales grew by a healthy 24 percent in 2014, or 14 percent excluding a large Mexico group contract. We believe emerging markets will remain a growth engine for the company over the longer term, even as a strong dollar dampens the earnings contribution from non-U.S. markets in the near term.

Returning Capital

MetLife's strong business performance has allowed the company to significantly increase the amount of capital it returns to shareholders.

MetLife increased its quarterly dividend payment to common shareholders by 27 percent in 2014, on top of a 49 percent increase in 2013. The current annual dividend is \$1.40 per common share, up from 74 cents in 2012.

MetLife also announced \$2 billion in share buybacks in 2014, our first since the financial crisis in 2008. MetLife announced an initial \$1 billion in share buybacks in June of 2014, which we completed before year-end. In December, we announced an additional \$1 billion in share buybacks for 2015. As a result of weakness in MetLife's stock price in the early part of this year, we aggressively repurchased shares, and our second \$1 billion program is nearly complete.

We believe it is prudent to hold an elevated amount of capital until there is greater clarity on the prudential standards that will apply to MetLife. As of year-end 2014, MetLife held \$6.1 billion in cash and liquid assets at its holding

companies.

Interest Rates and Return on Equity

Low interest rates continue to be a headwind for the life insurance industry. In our view, the current rate environment is largely explained by unprecedented market intervention from central banks and a sluggish global economy. Over the long term, we believe the 10-year Treasury yield should be 4.0–4.5 percent based on the Federal Reserve's 2 percent inflation target and expectations for long-term economic growth. We assume the 10-year Treasury yield normalizes by year-end 2017, but also see risk of a lower-for-longer environment for interest rates.

MetLife's strategy of shifting our product mix toward less interest-sensitive products has helped mitigate the impact of a low-rate scenario. However, if interest rates remain low indefinitely, it would likely be difficult to sustain our 2014 operating ROE of 12 percent over the long term. This is not a MetLife-specific challenge. Maintaining current return targets in a long-term low rate scenario would likely be a challenge for most businesses, particularly those in the financial services industry.

Fortunately, absolute returns do not tell the whole story. It is also important to consider relative returns. If interest rates remain low indefinitely, there would likely be a downward reset in return expectations across all asset classes.

Table of Contents

CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

In addition to a solid performance relative to the risk-free rate, the quality of the company's operating ROE has improved....

Because equity returns are measured against the risk-free rate, the spread between MetLife's operating ROE and the 10-year Treasury yield is a key metric. For example, if investors consider a 12 percent operating ROE acceptable when the risk-free rate is 4 percent, they should consider a 10 percent operating ROE acceptable when the risk-free rate is 2 percent. In each case the spread over the risk-free rate is an identical 800 basis points. On this basis, there is reason to be optimistic about MetLife's prospects even if interest rates stay low.

If you look at the spread between MetLife's operating ROE and the 10-year Treasury yield going back to 2000, the year we went public, you can see that the company's recent performance has been comparatively strong (see chart, p. iv). During the past three years, from 2012 to 2014, the spread between MetLife's operating ROE and the 10-year Treasury yield has averaged 960 basis points, close to pre-financial crisis levels.

In addition to a solid performance relative to the risk free rate, the quality of the company's operating ROE has improved largely due to lower leverage and de-risking in the U.S. business. MetLife also has a better business mix as a result of our 2010 acquisition of Alico and our strategy of focusing on the sale of less capital-intensive protection-oriented products. This favorable shift in the company's product mix should continue to improve our operating ROE relative to the risk-free rate and reduce our cost of equity capital over time.

Operating ROE¹ Spread over 10-Year Treasury Yield²

Returns relative to risk-free rate are near pre-crisis levels

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

1 Excludes accumulated other comprehensive income other than foreign currency translation adjustments.

2 10-year Treasury yield is average in each period. Historical reported results for the years 2000 through 2007 have not been modified for current period events such as the adoption of new accounting pronouncements and subsequent events, including acquisitions and dispositions, discontinued operations and divested business.

Regulatory Matters

As is well known by now, MetLife has filed a legal challenge to its designation as a Systemically Important Financial Institution by the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC).

Table of Contents

CHAIRMAN S LETTER

We believe we have a strong legal case to present to the court and look forward to its eventual decision.

When we filed the challenge in January, I said we had hoped to avoid litigation in light of the substantial and compelling evidence we presented to FSOC demonstrating that MetLife is not systemically important. The Dodd-Frank Act is clear that size alone does not make a company systemic. We believe we have a strong legal case to present to the court and look forward to its eventual decision.

As a former regulator, I want to emphasize that MetLife has always supported appropriate regulation of the life insurance industry and has operated under a stringent state regulatory system for decades. However, adding a new federal standard for just the largest life insurers while retaining a different standard for everyone else will harm competition and drive up the cost of financial protection without making the financial system safer.

We believe the government should preserve a level playing field in the life insurance industry. If additional regulation is necessary, the government has a superior tool at its disposal – an approach that focuses on potentially systemic activities regardless of the size of the firm. FSOC has already embraced this activities-based approach for the asset management industry.

Litigation takes time to resolve, and in the meantime, the Federal Reserve is now one of MetLife's regulators. We are cooperating fully with representatives from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as they carry out their supervisory duties. At the same time, we continue to discuss with regulators and lawmakers in Washington the need for capital rules that reflect the business of insurance. With the enactment of the Insurance Capital Standards Clarification Act in December of 2014, the Federal Reserve now has the flexibility it needs to appropriately tailor capital rules for life insurers.

Conclusion

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

MetLife is committed to creating long-term value for shareholders. Since 2011, we have made progress on this commitment by growing operating earnings per share at close to a double digit rate and improving operating ROE from 10 percent to 12 percent. Also, we are beginning to see better free cash flow performance, as the ratio of free cash flow to operating earnings improved to 44 percent in 2014. Finally, the improvement in earnings, operating ROE and cash flow has occurred while we have continued to reduce the level of risk in the business.

On behalf of MetLife's Board of Directors, management, associates and advisors, I want to say thank you for the trust you have placed in us to run your company. We will continue to strive every day to earn it.

Sincerely,

Steven A. Kandarian

Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer

MetLife, Inc.

March 12, 2015

[MetLife 2014 Annual Report](#) v

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements</u>	1
<u>Selected Financial Data</u>	2
<u>Business</u>	3
<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	5
<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	85
<u>Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	91
<u>Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting</u>	91
<u>Report of the Company's Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	91
<u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	93
<u>Board of Directors</u>	242
<u>Executive Officers</u>	242
<u>Contact Information</u>	243
<u>Corporate Information</u>	243

Table of Contents

As used in this Annual Report, MetLife, the Company, we, our and us refer to MetLife, Inc., a Delaware corporation incorporated in 1999, its subsidiaries and affiliates.

Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report, including Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, may contain or incorporate by reference information that includes or is based upon forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements give expectations or forecasts of future events. These statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. They use words such as anticipate, estimate, expect, project, intend, and other words and terms of similar meaning, or are tied to future periods, in connection with a discussion of future operating or financial performance. In particular, these include statements relating to future actions, prospective services or products, future performance or results of current and anticipated services or products, sales efforts, expenses, the outcome of contingencies such as legal proceedings, trends in operations and financial results.

Any or all forward-looking statements may turn out to be wrong. They can be affected by inaccurate assumptions or by known or unknown risks and uncertainties. Many such factors will be important in determining the actual future results of MetLife, Inc., its subsidiaries and affiliates. These statements are based on current expectations and the current economic environment. They involve a number of risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict. These statements are not guarantees of future performance. Actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. Risks, uncertainties, and other factors that might cause such differences include the risks, uncertainties and other factors identified in MetLife, Inc.'s filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. These factors include: (1) difficult conditions in the global capital markets; (2) increased volatility and disruption of the capital and credit markets, which may affect our ability to meet liquidity needs and access capital, including through our credit facilities, generate fee income and market-related revenue and finance statutory reserve requirements and may require us to pledge collateral or make payments related to declines in value of specified assets, including assets supporting risks ceded to certain of our captive reinsurers or hedging arrangements associated with those risks; (3) exposure to financial and capital market risks, including as a result of the disruption in Europe and possible withdrawal of one or more countries from the Euro zone; (4) impact of comprehensive financial services regulation reform on us, as a non-bank systemically important financial institution, or otherwise; (5) numerous rulemaking initiatives required or permitted by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act which may impact how we conduct our business, including those compelling the liquidation of certain financial institutions; (6) regulatory, legislative or tax changes relating to our insurance, international, or other operations that may affect the cost of, or demand for, our products or services, or increase the cost or administrative burdens of providing benefits to employees; (7) adverse results or other consequences from litigation, arbitration or regulatory investigations; (8) potential liquidity and other risks resulting from our participation in a securities lending program and other transactions; (9) investment losses and defaults, and changes to investment valuations; (10) changes in assumptions related to investment valuations, deferred policy acquisition costs, deferred sales inducements, value of business acquired or goodwill; (11) impairments of goodwill and realized losses or market value impairments to illiquid assets; (12) defaults on our mortgage loans; (13) the defaults or deteriorating credit of other financial institutions that could adversely affect us; (14) economic, political, legal, currency and other risks relating to our international operations, including with respect to fluctuations of exchange rates; (15) downgrades in our claims paying ability, financial strength or credit ratings; (16) a deterioration in the experience of the closed block established in connection with the reorganization of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; (17) availability and effectiveness of reinsurance or indemnification arrangements, as well as any default or failure of counterparties to perform; (18) differences between actual claims experience and underwriting and reserving assumptions; (19) ineffectiveness of risk management policies and procedures; (20) catastrophe losses; (21) increasing cost and limited market capacity for statutory life insurance reserve financings; (22) heightened competition, including with

respect to pricing, entry of new competitors, consolidation of distributors, the development of new products by new and existing competitors, and for personnel; (23) exposure to losses related to variable annuity guarantee benefits, including from significant and sustained downturns or extreme volatility in equity markets, reduced interest rates, unanticipated policyholder behavior, mortality or longevity, and the adjustment for nonperformance risk; (24) our ability to address difficulties, unforeseen liabilities, asset impairments, or rating agency actions arising from business acquisitions, including our acquisition of American Life Insurance Company and Delaware American Life Insurance Company, and integrating and managing the growth of such acquired businesses, or arising from dispositions of businesses or legal entity reorganizations; (25) regulatory and other restrictions affecting MetLife, Inc.'s ability to pay dividends and repurchase common stock; (26) MetLife, Inc.'s primary reliance, as a holding company, on dividends from its subsidiaries to meet debt payment obligations and the applicable regulatory restrictions on the ability of the subsidiaries to pay such dividends; (27) the possibility that MetLife, Inc.'s Board of Directors may influence the outcome of stockholder votes through the voting provisions of the MetLife Policyholder Trust; (28) changes in accounting standards, practices and/or policies; (29) increased expenses relating to pension and postretirement benefit plans, as well as health care and other employee benefits; (30) inability to protect our intellectual property rights or claims of infringement of the intellectual property rights of others; (31) inability to attract and retain sales representatives; (32) provisions of laws and our incorporation documents may delay, deter or prevent takeovers and corporate combinations involving MetLife; (33) the effects of business disruption or economic contraction due to disasters such as terrorist attacks, cyberattacks, other hostilities, or natural catastrophes, including any related impact on the value of our investment portfolio, our disaster recovery systems, cyber- or other information security systems and management continuity planning; (34) the effectiveness of our programs and practices in avoiding giving our associates incentives to take excessive risks; and (35) other risks and uncertainties described from time to time in MetLife, Inc.'s filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

MetLife, Inc. does not undertake any obligation to publicly correct or update any forward-looking statement if MetLife, Inc. later becomes aware that such statement is not likely to be achieved. Please consult any further disclosures MetLife, Inc. makes on related subjects in reports to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

MetLife, Inc.

1

Table of Contents**Selected Financial Data**

The following selected financial data has been derived from the Company's audited consolidated financial statements. The statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, and the balance sheet data at December 31, 2014 and 2013 have been derived from the Company's audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere herein. The statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the balance sheet data at December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 have been derived from the Company's audited consolidated financial statements not included herein. The selected financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere herein.

	2014	Years Ended December 31,			2010
		2013	2012	2011	
	(In millions, except per share data)				
Statement of Operations Data (1)					
Revenues					
Premiums	\$ 39,067	\$ 37,674	\$ 37,975	\$ 36,361	\$ 27,071
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees	9,946	9,451	8,556	7,806	6,028
Net investment income	21,153	22,232	21,984	19,585	17,493
Other revenues	2,030	1,920	1,906	2,532	2,328
Net investment gains (losses)	(197)	161	(352)	(867)	(408)
Net derivative gains (losses)	1,317	(3,239)	(1,919)	4,824	(265)
Total revenues	73,316	68,199	68,150	70,241	52,247
Expenses					
Policyholder benefits and claims	39,102	38,107	37,987	35,471	29,187
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	6,943	8,179	7,729	5,603	4,919
Policyholder dividends	1,376	1,259	1,369	1,446	1,485
Goodwill impairment			1,868		
Other expenses	17,091	16,602	17,755	18,537	12,927
Total expenses	64,512	64,147	66,708	61,057	48,518
Income (loss) from continuing operations before provision for income tax	8,804	4,052	1,442	9,184	3,729
Provision for income tax expense (benefit)	2,465	661	128	2,793	1,110
Income (loss) from continuing operations, net of income tax	6,339	3,391	1,314	6,391	2,619
	(3)	2	48	24	44

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income tax

Net income (loss)	6,336	3,393	1,362	6,415	2,663
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	27	25	38	(8)	(4)
Net income (loss) attributable to MetLife, Inc.	6,309	3,368	1,324	6,423	2,667
Less: Preferred stock dividends	122	122	122	122	122
Preferred stock redemption premium				146	
Net income (loss) available to MetLife, Inc. s common shareholders	\$ 6,187	\$ 3,246	\$ 1,202	\$ 6,155	\$ 2,545

EPS Data (1), (2)

Income (loss) from continuing operations, net of income tax, available to MetLife, Inc. s common shareholders per common share:

Basic	\$ 5.48	\$ 2.94	\$ 1.08	\$ 5.79	\$ 2.83
Diluted	\$ 5.42	\$ 2.91	\$ 1.08	\$ 5.74	\$ 2.81

Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income tax, per common share:

Basic	\$	\$	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.05
Diluted	\$	\$	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.05

Net income (loss) available to MetLife, Inc. s common shareholders per common share:

Basic	\$ 5.48	\$ 2.94	\$ 1.12	\$ 5.81	\$ 2.88
Diluted	\$ 5.42	\$ 2.91	\$ 1.12	\$ 5.76	\$ 2.86
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 1.33	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.74

Table of Contents

	2014	2013	December 31, 2012 (In millions)	2011	2010
Balance Sheet Data (1)					
Separate account assets	\$ 316,994	\$ 317,201	\$ 235,393	\$ 203,023	\$ 183,138
Total assets	\$ 902,337	\$ 885,296	\$ 836,781	\$ 796,226	\$ 728,249
Policyholder liabilities and other policy-related balances (3)	\$ 417,141	\$ 418,487	\$ 438,191	\$ 421,267	\$ 399,135
Short-term debt	\$ 100	\$ 175	\$ 100	\$ 686	\$ 306
Long-term debt	\$ 16,286	\$ 18,653	\$ 19,062	\$ 23,692	\$ 27,586
Collateral financing arrangements	\$ 4,196	\$ 4,196	\$ 4,196	\$ 4,647	\$ 5,297
Junior subordinated debt securities	\$ 3,193	\$ 3,193	\$ 3,192	\$ 3,192	\$ 3,191
Separate account liabilities	\$ 316,994	\$ 317,201	\$ 235,393	\$ 203,023	\$ 183,138
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 10,649	\$ 5,104	\$ 11,397	\$ 6,083	\$ 1,145
Total MetLife, Inc. s stockholders equity	\$ 72,053	\$ 61,553	\$ 64,453	\$ 57,519	\$ 46,853
Noncontrolling interests	\$ 507	\$ 543	\$ 384	\$ 370	\$ 365

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Other Data (1), (4)					
Return on MetLife, Inc. s common stockholders equity	9.4%	5.4%	2.0%	12.2%	6.9%
Return on MetLife, Inc. s common stockholders equity, excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	10.9%	6.2%	2.4%	13.2%	7.0%

- (1) On November 1, 2010, MetLife, Inc. acquired American Life Insurance Company (American Life) and Delaware American Life Insurance Company (DelAm) (collectively, ALICO). Results of such acquisition are reflected in the selected financial data since the acquisition date.
- (2) For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2010, all shares related to the assumed issuance of shares in settlement of the applicable purchase contracts have been excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per common share, as these assumed shares are anti-dilutive.
- (3) Policyholder liabilities and other policy-related balances include future policy benefits, policyholder account balances (PABs), other policy-related balances, policyholder dividends payable and the policyholder dividend obligation.

- (4) Return on MetLife, Inc.'s common stockholders' equity is defined as net income (loss) available to MetLife, Inc.'s common shareholders divided by MetLife, Inc.'s average common stockholders' equity.

Business

MetLife has grown to become a global provider of life insurance, annuities, employee benefits and asset management. Through our subsidiaries and affiliates, we hold leading market positions in the United States, Japan, Latin America, Asia, Europe and the Middle East. Over the past several years, we have grown our core businesses, as well as successfully executed on our growth strategy. This has included completing a number of transactions that have resulted in the acquisition and, in some cases, divestiture of certain businesses while also further strengthening our balance sheet to position MetLife for continued growth.

MetLife is organized into six segments, reflecting three broad geographic regions: Retail; Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits; Corporate Benefit Funding; and Latin America (collectively, the Americas); Asia; and Europe, the Middle East and Africa (EMEA). In addition, the Company reports certain of its results of operations in Corporate & Other, which includes MetLife Home Loans LLC (MLHL), the surviving, non-bank entity of the merger of MetLife Bank, National Association (MetLife Bank) with and into MLHL, and other business activities. Management continues to evaluate the Company's segment performance and allocated resources and may adjust related measurements in the future to better reflect segment profitability. See Business Segments and Corporate & Other in MetLife's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 (the 2014 Form 10-K), Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Executive Summary Consolidated Company Outlook and Note 2 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on the Company's segments and Corporate & Other.

In November 2014, MetLife Insurance Company of Connecticut (MICC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of MetLife, Inc., re-domesticated from Connecticut to Delaware, changed its name to MetLife Insurance Company USA and merged with its subsidiary, MetLife Investors USA Insurance Company (MLI-USA), and its affiliate, MetLife Investors Insurance Company (MLIIC), each a U.S. insurance company that issued variable annuity products in addition to other products, and Exeter Reassurance Company, Ltd. (Exeter), a former offshore, reinsurance subsidiary of MetLife, Inc. and affiliate of MICC that mainly reinsured guarantees associated with variable annuity products (the Mergers). The surviving entity of the Mergers was MetLife Insurance Company USA (MetLife USA). See Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Executive Summary Other Key Information Significant Events for further information on the Mergers.

MetLife, Inc.

3

Table of Contents

In the first quarter of 2014, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to sell its wholly-owned subsidiary, MetLife Assurance Limited (MAL). The sale of MAL was completed in May 2014. As a result, the operations of MAL have been classified as divested business for all periods presented. See Note 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In the fourth quarter of 2013, MetLife, Inc. completed its acquisition of Administradora de Fondos de Pensiones Provida S.A. (ProVida), the largest private pension fund administrator in Chile based on assets under management and number of pension fund contributors. The acquisition of ProVida supports the Company's growth strategy in emerging markets and further strengthens the Company's overall position in Chile. See Note 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Certain international subsidiaries have a fiscal year cutoff of November 30th. Accordingly, the Company's consolidated financial statements reflect the assets and liabilities of such subsidiaries as of November 30, 2014 and 2013 and the operating results of such subsidiaries for the years ended November 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012. The Company is in the process of converting to calendar year reporting for these subsidiaries. We expect to substantially complete these conversions by 2016. The impact of the conversions on our financial statements to date has been de minimis and, therefore, has been reported in net income in the quarter of conversion.

In the U.S., we provide a variety of insurance and financial services products, including life, dental, disability, property & casualty, guaranteed interest, stable value and annuities, through both proprietary and independent retail distribution channels, as well as at the workplace.

Outside the U.S., we provide life, medical, dental, credit and other accident & health insurance, as well as annuities, endowment and retirement & savings products to both individuals and groups. We believe these businesses will continue to grow more quickly than our U.S. businesses.

In the Americas, excluding Latin America, we market our products and services through various distribution channels. Our retail life, disability and annuities products targeted to individuals are sold via sales forces, comprised of MetLife employees, as well as third-party organizations. Our group and corporate benefit funding products are sold via sales forces primarily comprised of MetLife employees. Personal lines property & casualty insurance products are directly marketed to employees at their employer's worksite. Personal lines property & casualty insurance products are also marketed and sold to individuals by independent agents, property & casualty specialists through a direct marketing channel, and via sales forces comprised of MetLife employees. MetLife sales employees work with all distribution channels to better reach and service customers, brokers, consultants and other intermediaries.

In Asia, Latin America, and EMEA, we market our products and services through a multi-distribution strategy which varies by geographic region and stage of market development. The various distribution channels include: career agency, bancassurance, direct marketing, brokerage, other third-party distribution, and e-commerce. In developing countries, the career agency channel covers the needs of the emerging middle class with primarily traditional products (e.g., whole life, term, endowment and accident & health). In more developed and mature markets, career agents, while continuing to serve their existing customers to keep pace with their developing financial needs, also target upper middle class and mass affluent customer bases with a more sophisticated product set including more investment-sensitive products, such as universal life insurance, unit-linked life insurance, mutual funds and single premium deposit insurance. In the bancassurance channel, we have leveraged partnerships and developed extensive and far reaching capabilities in all regions. Our direct marketing operations, the largest of which is in Japan, deploy both broadcast marketing approaches (e.g. direct response TV, web-based lead generation) and traditional direct marketing techniques such as inbound and outbound telemarketing.

Revenues derived from any customer did not exceed 10% of consolidated premiums, universal life and investment-type product policy fees and other revenues for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012. Financial information, including revenues, expenses, operating earnings, and total assets by segment, as well as premiums, universal life and investment-type product policy fees and other revenues by major product groups, is provided in Note 2 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Operating revenues and operating earnings are performance measures that are not based on accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). See Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Non-GAAP and Other Financial Disclosures for definitions of such measures.

In the U.S., our life insurance companies are regulated primarily at the state level, with some products and services also subject to federal regulation. In addition, MetLife, Inc. and its U.S. insurance subsidiaries are subject to regulation under the insurance holding company laws of various U.S. jurisdictions. As a non-bank systemically important financial institution (non-bank SIFI), MetLife, Inc. is also subject to regulation by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the Federal Reserve Board) and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (collectively, with the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Reserve). Furthermore, some of MetLife s operations, products and services are subject to consumer protection laws, securities, broker-dealer and investment adviser regulations, environmental and unclaimed property laws and regulations, and to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. See Business Regulation U.S. Regulation in the 2014 Form 10-K.

Our international insurance operations are principally regulated by insurance regulatory authorities in the jurisdictions in which they are located or operate. In addition, our investment and pension companies outside of the U.S. are subject to oversight by the relevant securities, pension and other authorities of the countries in which the companies operate. Our non-U.S. insurance businesses are also subject to current and developing solvency regimes which impose various capital and other requirements. As a global systemically important insurer (G-SII), MetLife, Inc. may also become subject to additional capital requirements. See Business Regulation International Regulation in the 2014 Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Index to Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

	Page
<u>Forward-Looking Statements and Other Financial Information</u>	6
<u>Executive Summary</u>	6
<u>Industry Trends</u>	9
<u>Summary of Critical Accounting Estimates</u>	13
<u>Economic Capital</u>	19
<u>Acquisitions and Dispositions</u>	20
<u>Results of Operations</u>	21
<u>Effects of Inflation</u>	40
<u>Investments</u>	40
<u>Derivatives</u>	56
<u>Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements</u>	58
<u>Insolvency Assessments</u>	59
<u>Policyholder Liabilities</u>	59
<u>Liquidity and Capital Resources</u>	66
<u>Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements</u>	82
<u>Future Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements</u>	83
<u>Non-GAAP and Other Financial Disclosures</u>	83
<u>Subsequent Events</u>	84

MetLife, Inc. **5**

Table of Contents

Forward-Looking Statements and Other Financial Information

For purposes of this discussion, MetLife, the Company, we, our and us refer to MetLife, Inc., a Delaware corporation incorporated in 1999, its subsidiaries and affiliates. Following this summary is a discussion addressing the consolidated results of operations and financial condition of the Company for the periods indicated. This discussion should be read in conjunction with Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements, Selected Financial Data, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk and the Company's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere herein, and Risk Factors included in the 2014 Form 10-K.

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations may contain or incorporate by reference information that includes or is based upon forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements give expectations or forecasts of future events. These statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. They use words such as anticipate, estimate, expect, project, intend, plan, believe and other words and terms having that meaning, or are tied to future periods, in connection with a discussion of future operating or financial performance. In particular, these include statements relating to future actions, prospective services or products, future performance or results of current and anticipated services or products, sales efforts, expenses, the outcome of contingencies such as legal proceedings, trends in operations and financial results. Any or all forward-looking statements may turn out to be wrong. Actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. See Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations includes references to our performance measures, operating earnings and operating earnings available to common shareholders, that are not based on GAAP. Operating earnings is the measure of segment profit or loss we use to evaluate segment performance and allocate resources. Consistent with GAAP guidance for segment reporting, operating earnings is our measure of segment performance. Operating earnings is also a measure by which senior management's and many other employees' performance is evaluated for the purposes of determining their compensation under applicable compensation plans. See Non-GAAP and Other Financial Disclosures for definitions of these and other measures.

Executive Summary

Overview

MetLife is a global provider of life insurance, annuities, employee benefits and asset management. MetLife is organized into six segments, reflecting three broad geographic regions: Retail; Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits; Corporate Benefit Funding; and Latin America (collectively, the Americas); Asia; and EMEA. In addition, the Company reports certain of its results of operations in Corporate & Other, which includes MLHL and other business activities. See Business Segments and Corporate & Other in the 2014 Form 10-K, Consolidated Company Outlook and Note 2 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on the Company's segments and Corporate & Other.

During 2014, we experienced solid sales growth across all of our regions with strong sales of group life, dental and disability products, as well as new product offerings. As a result of our continued focus on pricing discipline and risk management, sales of our variable annuity products declined. During 2014, we benefited from higher investment income, driven by growth in our investment portfolio, as well as higher fee income, primarily the result of improved equity market performance. Lower investment yields were driven by the sustained low interest rate environment; however, we did benefit from a decrease in interest credited expenses. Derivative gains in 2014 were driven by changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
Income (loss) from continuing operations, net of income tax	\$ 6,339	\$ 3,391	\$ 1,314
Less: Net investment gains (losses)	(197)	161	(352)
Less: Net derivative gains (losses)	1,317	(3,239)	(1,919)
Less: Goodwill impairment			(1,868)
Less: Other adjustments to continuing operations (1)	(1,376)	(1,597)	(2,492)
Less: Provision for income tax (expense) benefit	(87)	1,683	2,174
Operating earnings	6,682	6,383	5,771
Less: Preferred stock dividends	122	122	122
Operating earnings available to common shareholders	\$ 6,560	\$ 6,261	\$ 5,649

(1) See definitions of operating revenues and operating expenses under **Non-GAAP and Other Financial Disclosures** for the components of such adjustments.

Year Ended December 31, 2014 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2013

During the year ended December 31, 2014, income (loss) from continuing operations, net of income tax, increased \$2.9 billion over 2013. The increase was predominantly due to a favorable change in net derivative gains (losses) of \$4.6 billion (\$3.0 billion, net of income tax) driven by changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. This was offset by an unfavorable change in net investment gains (losses) of

Table of Contents

\$358 million (\$233 million, net of income tax) primarily driven by a loss on the disposition of MAL. Income (loss) from continuing operations, before provision for income tax also reflects a \$262 million (\$174 million, net of income tax) favorable change as a result of our annual assumption reviews related to reserves and deferred policy acquisition costs (DAC).

Operating earnings available to common shareholders increased \$299 million over 2013. This increase reflects higher net investment income from portfolio growth, higher asset-based fee revenues and a decrease in interest credited expense, partially offset by unfavorable mortality, morbidity and claims experience, as well as the impact of decreasing investment yields on net investment income. A tax reform bill was enacted in Chile on September 29, 2014 which includes, among other things, a gradual increase in the corporate tax rate. Our Chilean businesses, including ProVida, incurred a one-time tax charge of \$41 million as a result of this legislation. Excluding the impact of this tax reform, the fourth quarter 2013 acquisition of ProVida increased operating earnings available to common shareholders by \$166 million, net of income tax. Our 2014 results also include:

\$104 million, net of income tax, of favorable reserve adjustments related to disability premium waivers in our retail life business;

a \$32 million one-time tax benefit related to the filing of the Company's U.S. federal tax return;

a \$117 million, net of income tax, increase in our litigation reserve related to asbestos;

a \$58 million non-tax deductible charge related to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), which, effective January 1, 2014, mandated that an annual fee be imposed on health insurers;

a charge of \$57 million, net of income tax, related to delayed settlement interest on unclaimed funds held by state governments in our retail life business; and

charges totaling \$57 million, net of income tax, related to a settlement with the New York State Department of Financial Services (the Department of Financial Services) and the District Attorney, New York County, regarding their respective inquiries into whether American Life and DelAm conducted business in New York without a license and whether representatives acting on behalf of the companies solicited, sold or negotiated insurance products in New York without a license.

Our 2013 results include:

a \$101 million, net of income tax, increase in our litigation reserve related to asbestos; and

a \$57 million, net of income tax, reserve strengthening in Australia.

Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2012

During the year ended December 31, 2013, income (loss) from continuing operations, net of income tax, increased \$2.1 billion over 2012. The change was predominantly due to a non-cash charge in 2012 of \$1.9 billion (\$1.6 billion, net of income tax) for goodwill impairment associated with our U.S. Retail annuities business. In addition, operating earnings available to common shareholders increased by \$612 million and net investment gains (losses) increased by \$513 million (\$333 million, net of income tax) primarily due to an increase in net gains on sales of fixed maturity securities in 2013 coupled with a decrease in impairments of fixed maturity securities. These increases were partially offset by an unfavorable change in net derivatives gains (losses) of \$1.3 billion (\$858 million, net of income tax) driven by changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. Also included in income (loss) from continuing operations, net of income tax, were the results of divested businesses, which improved \$448 million (\$290 million, net of income tax) over 2012.

The increase in operating earnings available to common shareholders was primarily driven by higher asset-based fee revenues due to growth in our average separate account assets and an increase in net investment income due to growth in our investment portfolio. The sustained low interest rate environment negatively impacted investment yields; however, it also resulted in lower crediting rates. These favorable results were partially offset by an increase in expenses. During the fourth quarter of 2013, we increased our litigation reserve related to asbestos by \$101 million, net of income tax. During 2013, we also increased our other litigation reserves by \$46 million, net of income tax. The fourth quarter 2013 acquisition of ProVida in Chile increased operating earnings available to common shareholders by \$48 million, net of income tax. In addition, results for 2012 included a \$52 million, net of income tax, charge representing a multi-state examination payment related to unclaimed property and our use of the U.S. Social Security Administration's Death Master File to identify potential life insurance claims, as well as the acceleration of benefit payments to policyholders under the settlements of such claims.

Consolidated Company Outlook

As part of an enterprise-wide strategic initiative, we announced that, by 2016, we expected to increase our operating return on common stockholders' equity (operating ROE), excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI), to the 12% to 14% range, driven by higher operating earnings. This target assumes that regulatory capital rules appropriately reflect the life insurance business model and that we have clarity on the rules in a reasonable time frame, allowing for meaningful share repurchases prior to 2016. However, due to substantially lower share repurchases, regulatory uncertainty regarding the designation of MetLife, Inc. as a non-bank SIFI, lower investment margins (primarily in the U.S.) as a result of the sustained low interest rate environment and the impact on our foreign operations of the strengthening of the U.S. dollar, we expect to be at the lower end of the 12% to 14% range.

Since we announced this strategic initiative, we have continued to expand our business outside of the U.S., thereby continuing to increase our exposure to foreign currency fluctuations. In order to enhance the understanding of our performance in light of such expansion, we have developed an additional method of calculating operating ROE that includes the impact of foreign currency translation adjustments (FCTA) in both components of the ratio (operating earnings and equity). The original method of calculating operating ROE excludes all components of AOCI, including FCTA; the new method refines the calculation by excluding AOCI other than FCTA. FCTA can have a positive or negative impact on operating ROE depending on the strength of the U.S. dollar compared to other currencies. Reflecting FCTA in both components of the ratio eliminates volatility in the ratio due to foreign currency fluctuations.

Table of Contents

We expect to achieve our operating ROE target by primarily focusing on the following:

Growth in premiums, fees and other revenues driven by:

Accelerated growth in Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits;

Increased fee revenue reflecting the benefit of higher equity markets on our separate account balances;
and

Increases in our businesses outside of the U.S., notably accident & health, from continuing organic growth throughout our various geographic regions and leveraging of our multichannel distribution network.

Expanding our presence in emerging markets, including potential merger and acquisition activity. We expect that by 2016, 20% or more of our operating earnings will come from emerging markets, with the acquisition of ProVida contributing to this increase. However, we expect that the strengthening of the U.S. dollar and the increased earnings from the favorable U.S. equity markets could negatively impact this ratio.

Disciplined underwriting. We see no significant changes to the underlying trends that drive underwriting results; however, unanticipated catastrophes could result in a high volume of claims.

Expense management in the light of the low interest rate environment, and continued expense control throughout the Company.

Continued disciplined approach to investing and asset/liability management (ALM), through our enterprise risk and ALM governance process.

Part of this strategic initiative has been to leverage our scale to improve the value we provide to customers and shareholders and achieve \$1 billion in annual efficiencies, up to \$400 million of which will be reinvested in technology, platforms and functionality to improve our current operations and develop new capabilities. We also continue to balance our product mix between protection products and more capital-intensive products in order to maintain predictable operating earnings and cash flows. To this end, we introduced new variable annuity products and/or enhancements in late 2014 and early 2015. We believe that 2014 will prove to be an inflection point for annuity sales and anticipate profitable growth in 2015 and beyond.

Finally, effective January 1, 2015, we implemented certain segment reporting changes related to the measurement of segment operating earnings. The changes will be applied retrospectively beginning with the first quarter of 2015 and will not impact total consolidated operating earnings or net income. These changes include the following:

Revise our capital allocation methodology. We expect this to have an impact on net investment income at the segment level, as well as Corporate & Other;

Move certain tax benefits from Corporate & Other to the business segments. The impact will be almost entirely in the Retail segment;

Move our consumer direct business from Corporate & Other to the Latin America segment, which is where we report our sponsor direct business; and

Change our expense allocation. This will primarily impact Corporate & Other and the EMEA segment.

Other Key Information

Basis of Presentation

Certain international subsidiaries have a fiscal year cutoff of November 30th. Accordingly, the Company's consolidated financial statements reflect the assets and liabilities of such subsidiaries as of November 30, 2014 and 2013 and the operating results of such subsidiaries for the years ended November 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012. The Company is in the process of converting to calendar year reporting for these subsidiaries. We expect to substantially complete these conversions by 2016. The impact of the conversions on our financial statements to date has been de minimis and, therefore, has been reported in net income in the quarter of conversion.

Segment Information

In the first quarter of 2014, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to sell its wholly-owned subsidiary, MAL. The sale of MAL was completed in May 2014. As a result, the operations of MAL have been classified as divested business for all periods presented. See Note 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Consequently, the results for Corporate Benefit Funding decreased by \$12 million, net of \$8 million of income tax, and \$21 million, net of \$13 million of income tax, for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Also, the results for Corporate & Other decreased by \$14 million, net of \$7 million of income tax, and \$16 million, net of \$8 million of income tax, for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Significant Events

In November 2014, MICC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of MetLife, Inc., re-domesticated from Connecticut to Delaware, changed its name to MetLife Insurance Company USA and merged with its subsidiary, MLI-USA, and its affiliate, MLIIC, each a U.S. insurance company that issued variable annuity products in addition to other products, and Exeter, a former offshore, reinsurance subsidiary of MetLife, Inc. and affiliate of MICC that mainly reinsured guarantees associated with variable annuity products. The surviving entity of the Mergers was MetLife USA. The Mergers have provided increased transparency relative to our capital allocation and variable annuity risk management. In addition, the Company expects that the Mergers (i) may mitigate to some degree the impact of any restrictions on the use of captive reinsurers that could be adopted by insurance regulators by reducing our exposure to and use of captive reinsurers; and (ii) will reduce the reliance on MetLife, Inc. to fund derivatives collateral requirements. See Note 8 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on the Mergers,

Table of Contents

and see Business Regulation U.S. Regulation Insurance Regulation Insurance Regulatory Examinations and Other Activities in the 2014 Form 10-K and Liquidity and Capital Resources The Company Capital Affiliated Captive Reinsurance Transactions included elsewhere herein for information on our use of captive reinsurers.

In the fourth quarter of 2013, MetLife, Inc. completed its acquisition of ProVida, the largest private pension fund administrator in Chile based on assets under management and number of pension fund contributors. The acquisition of ProVida supports the Company's growth strategy in emerging markets and further strengthens the Company's overall position in Chile. See Note 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In 2012, Superstorm Sandy made landfall in the northeastern United States causing extensive property damage. MetLife's property & casualty business gross losses from Superstorm Sandy were approximately \$150 million, before income tax. As of December 31, 2012, we recognized total net losses related to the catastrophe of \$90 million, net of income tax and reinsurance recoverables and including reinstatement premiums, which impacted the Retail and Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits segments. The Retail and Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits segments recorded net losses related to the catastrophe of \$49 million and \$41 million, each net of income tax reinsurance recoverables and reinstatement premiums, respectively. We did not incur any losses related to Superstorm Sandy in 2014 or 2013.

Industry Trends

We continue to be impacted by the unstable global financial and economic environment that has been affecting the industry.

Financial and Economic Environment

Our business and results of operations are materially affected by conditions in the global capital markets and the economy generally. Stressed conditions, volatility and disruptions in global capital markets, particular markets, or financial asset classes can have an adverse effect on us, in part because we have a large investment portfolio and our insurance liabilities are sensitive to changing market factors. Global market factors, including interest rates, credit spreads, equity prices, real estate markets, foreign currency exchange rates, consumer spending, business investment, government spending, the volatility and strength of the capital markets, deflation and inflation, all affect the business and economic environment and, ultimately, the amount and profitability of our business. Disruptions in one market or asset class can also spread to other markets or asset classes. Upheavals in the financial markets can also affect our business through their effects on general levels of economic activity, employment and customer behavior. While our diversified business mix and geographically diverse business operations partially mitigate these risks, correlation across regions, countries and global market factors may reduce the benefits of diversification. Financial markets have also been affected periodically by concerns over U.S. fiscal policy, although these concerns have abated since late 2013. However, unless long-term steps are taken to raise the debt ceiling and reduce the federal deficit, rating agencies have warned of the possibility of future downgrades of U.S. Treasury securities. These issues could, on their own, or combined with the possible slowing of the global economy generally, have severe repercussions to the U.S. and global credit and financial markets, further exacerbate concerns over sovereign debt of other countries and disrupt economic activity in the U.S. and elsewhere.

Concerns about the economic conditions, capital markets and the solvency of certain European Union (EU) member states, including Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Greece and Spain (Europe's perimeter region), and of financial institutions that have significant direct or indirect exposure to debt issued by these countries, have been a cause of elevated levels of market volatility. More recently, economic conditions in Europe's perimeter region seem to be stabilizing or improving, as evidenced by the stabilization of credit ratings, particularly in Spain, Portugal and Ireland. However, the

election of a new government in Greece in January 2015 has renewed fears about the possibility of an exit of Greece from the Euro zone. Such an event would have uncertain impacts on interest rates and risk markets. Greater European Central Bank (ECB) support, stronger liquidity facilities and gradually improving macroeconomic conditions may mitigate the consequences of such exit on the rest of Europe. See Investments Current Environment for information regarding our exposure to obligations of European governments and private obligors.

The financial markets have also been affected by concerns that other EU member states could experience similar financial troubles or that some countries could default on their obligations, have to restructure their outstanding debt, or that financial institutions with significant holdings of sovereign or private debt issued by borrowers in Europe s perimeter region could experience financial stress, any of which could have significant adverse effects on the European and global economies and on financial markets, generally. In September 2012, the ECB announced a new bond buying program, Outright Monetary Transactions (OMT), intended to stabilize the European financial crisis. This program involves the potential purchase by the ECB of sovereign bonds with maturities of one to three years. The OMT has not been activated to date, but the possibility of its use by the ECB helped to lower sovereign yields in Europe s perimeter region. However, in October 2014, the Court of Justice of the European Union (ECJ) heard arguments relating to a lawsuit challenging the legality of the OMT. On January 14, 2015, the Advocate General of the ECJ issued his opinion that the OMT is not necessarily outside of the mandate of the ECB; this opinion, however, is not binding on the ECJ. While the ECJ s decision is not expected until later in 2015, the outcome could affect the ECB s ability and willingness to purchase sovereign bonds and strain economic stability in Europe.

In the second half of 2014, the ECB cut interest rates further, imposing a negative rate on bank deposits, and announcing additional accommodative monetary policy measures in an effort to lessen the risk of deflation in the Euro zone. These measures included incentivizing banks to extend loans and, in November 2014, buying private sector asset-backed securities and covered bonds. At its meeting on January 22, 2015, the ECB expanded its current asset purchase program to 60 billion per month in bond purchases commencing in March 2015 through September 2016. These initiatives are intended to counter the threat of deflation, lower borrowing costs in the Euro zone, encourage corporations to issue more asset-backed securities and place pressure on the euro/U.S. dollar exchange rate. Economic growth in the Euro zone continues to be weak, with concerns over low inflation becoming more pronounced as countries in Europe s perimeter region in particular continue to pursue policies to reduce their relative cost of production and reduce macroeconomic imbalances. In addition, concerns about the political and economic stability of countries in regions outside the EU, including Ukraine, Russia, Argentina and the Middle East, have contributed to global market volatility. See Risk Factors Economic Environment and Capital Markets-Related Risks We Are Exposed to Significant Financial and Capital Markets Risks Which May Adversely Affect Our Results of Operations, Financial Condition and Liquidity, and May Cause Our Net Investment Income to Vary from Period to Period, and Risk Factors Economic Environment and Capital Markets-Related Risks If Difficult Conditions in

Table of Contents

the Global Capital Markets and the Economy Generally Persist, They May Materially Adversely Affect Our Business and Results of Operations in the 2014 Form 10-K. See also Investments Current Environment Selected Country and Sector Investments for information regarding our investments in Ukraine, Russia, and Argentina.

We face substantial exposure to the Japanese economy given our operations there. Despite some recovery in gross domestic product (GDP) growth and rising inflation in the first half of 2014, momentum has slowed. Meanwhile, structural weaknesses and debt sustainability have yet to be addressed effectively, which leaves the economy vulnerable to further disruption. Going forward, Japan's structural and demographic challenges may continue to limit its potential growth unless reforms that boost productivity are put into place. Japan's high public sector debt levels are mitigated by low refinancing risks and its nominal yields on government debt have remained at a lower level than that of any other developed country. However, frequent changes in government have prevented policy makers from implementing fiscal reform measures to put public finances on a sustainable path. In January 2013, the government and the Bank of Japan pledged to strengthen policy coordination to end deflation and to achieve sustainable economic growth. This was followed by the announcement of a supplementary budget stimulus program totaling 2% of GDP and the adoption of a 2% inflation target by the Bank of Japan. In early April 2013, the Bank of Japan announced a new round of monetary easing measures including increased government bond purchases at longer maturities. In October 2013, the government agreed to raise the consumption tax from 5% to 8% effective April 1, 2014. This contributed to a decrease in the growth rate of the economy to a recessionary level, causing the government to delay a planned increase in the consumption tax to 10% until 2017. On October 31, 2014, the Bank of Japan announced a program to purchase larger quantities of government bonds. Such purchases are intended to keep borrowing costs low and the yen weak thereby supporting economic growth. Despite continued weakness in the yen, inflation is not expected to rise materially given still weak GDP growth. Japan's public debt trajectory could continue to rise until a strategy to consolidate public finances and growth-enhancing reforms are implemented. On December 30, 2014, the government of Japan proposed a tax reform plan that, if enacted, would lower the Japanese tax rate by approximately 2% effective April 1, 2015. If the tax reform plan is enacted in its current form, we expect to reflect the effects of the rate reduction, currently estimated as \$170 to \$180 million, in our financial results in the period of enactment, most likely the second quarter of 2015. In addition, we expect this tax law change will favorably affect our estimated annual effective tax rate for 2015 by approximately 0.2% as compared to 2014.

Impact of a Sustained Low Interest Rate Environment

As a global insurance company, we are affected by the monetary policy of central banks around the world, as well as the monetary policy of the Federal Reserve Board in the United States. While the Federal Reserve Board has taken a number of actions in recent years to spur economic activity by keeping interest rates low, the Federal Reserve Board may reverse this policy and begin raising rates sometime over the next two years, at a pace which may have an impact on the pricing levels of risk-bearing investments, and may adversely impact the level of product sales.

On October 29, 2014, the Federal Reserve Board's Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC), citing sufficient underlying strength in the economy to support progress toward maximum employment and the substantial improvement in the outlook for labor market conditions since the inception of its asset purchase program, decided to conclude the program. Most recently, on January 28, 2015, the FOMC reaffirmed that it anticipates keeping the target range for the federal funds rate at 0 to 0.25%, subject to labor market conditions and inflation indicators and expectations. The possibility of the Federal Reserve Board increasing the federal funds rate in the future may affect interest rates and risk markets in the U.S. and other developed and emerging economies. However, the timing of any increases of the federal funds rate by the Federal Reserve Board is uncertain and subject to change depending on the Federal Reserve Board's assessment of economic growth, inflation and other risks.

Despite the end of the Federal Reserve Board's quantitative easing program and the potential for future raises in interest rates in the U.S., central banks in other parts of the world, including the ECB and the Bank of Japan, have pursued accommodative monetary policies. See Financial and Economic Environment. However, we cannot predict with certainty the effect of these programs and policies on interest rates or the impact on the pricing levels of risk-bearing investments at this time. See Investments Current Environment.

In periods of declining interest rates, we may have to invest insurance cash flows and reinvest the cash flows we received as interest or return of principal on our investments in lower yielding instruments. Moreover, borrowers may prepay or redeem the fixed income securities, commercial, agricultural or residential mortgage loans and mortgage-backed securities in our investment portfolio with greater frequency in order to borrow at lower market rates. Therefore, some of our products expose us to the risk that a reduction in interest rates will reduce the difference between the amounts that we are required to credit on contracts in our general account and the rate of return we are able to earn on investments intended to support obligations under these contracts. This difference between interest earned and interest credited, or margin, is a key metric for the management of, and reporting for, many of our businesses.

Our expectations regarding future margins are an important component impacting the amortization of certain intangible assets such as DAC and value of business acquired (VOBA). Significantly lower margins may cause us to accelerate the amortization, thereby reducing net income in the affected reporting period. Additionally, lower margins may also impact the recoverability of intangible assets such as goodwill, require the establishment of additional liabilities or trigger loss recognition events on certain policyholder liabilities. We review this long-term margin assumption, along with other assumptions, as part of our annual assumption review.

Mitigating Actions

The Company continues to be proactive in its investment and interest crediting rate strategies, as well as its product design and product mix. To mitigate the risk of unfavorable consequences from the low interest rate environment in the U.S., the Company applies disciplined ALM strategies, including the use of derivatives, primarily interest rate swaps, floors and swaptions. A significant portion of these derivatives were entered into prior to the onset of the current low U.S. interest rate environment. In some cases, the Company has entered into offsetting positions as part of its overall ALM strategy and to reduce volatility in net income. Lowering interest crediting rates on some products, or adjusting the dividend scale on traditional products, can help offset decreases in investment margins on some products. Our ability to lower interest crediting rates could be limited by competition, requirements to obtain regulatory approval, or contractual guarantees of minimum rates and may not match the timing or magnitude of changes in asset yields. As a result, our margins could decrease or potentially become negative. We are able to limit or close certain products to new sales in order to manage exposures. Business actions, such as shifting the sales focus to less interest rate sensitive products, can also mitigate this risk. In addition, the Company is well diversified across product, distribution, and

Table of Contents

geography. Certain of our non-U.S. businesses, reported within our Latin America and EMEA segments, which accounted for approximately 16% of our operating earnings in 2014, are not significantly interest rate or market sensitive; in particular, they do not have any direct sensitivity to U.S. interest rates. The Company's primary exposure within these segments is insurance risk. We expect our non-U.S. businesses to grow faster than our U.S. businesses and, over time, to become a larger percentage of our total business. As a result of the foregoing, the Company expects to be able to substantially mitigate the negative impact of a sustained low interest rate environment in the U.S. on the Company's profitability. Based on a near to intermediate term analysis of a sustained lower interest rate environment in the U.S., the Company anticipates operating earnings will continue to increase, although at a slower growth rate.

Interest Rate Stress Scenario

The following summarizes the impact of a hypothetical interest rate stress scenario on our operating earnings and the mark-to-market of our derivative positions that do not qualify as accounting hedges assuming a continued low interest rate environment in the U.S.

The hypothetical interest rate stress scenario is based on a constant set of U.S. interest rates and credit spreads in the U.S., as compared to our business plan interest rates and credit spreads, which are based on consensus interest rate view and credit spreads as of December 2014. For example, our business plan assumes a 10-year U.S. treasury rate of 2.17% at December 31, 2014 to rise during 2015 to 2.80% by December 31, 2015 and rise to 3.52% by December 31, 2016. The hypothetical interest rate stress scenario assumes the 10-year treasury rate to be 2.00% at December 31, 2014 and remain constant at that level until December 31, 2016. We make similar assumptions for interest rates at other maturities, and hold this interest rate curve constant through December 31, 2016. In addition, in the interest rate stress scenario, we assume credit spreads remain constant from December 2014 through the end of 2016, as compared to our business plan which assumes rising credit spreads through 2015 and thereafter remaining constant through the end of 2016. Further, we also include the impact of low interest rates on our pension and postretirement plan expenses. We allocate this impact across our segments and it is included in the segment discussion below. The discount rate used to value these plans is tied to high quality corporate bond yields. Accordingly, an extended low interest rate environment will result in increased pension and other postretirement benefit liabilities and expenses. Higher total return on the fixed income portfolio of pension and other postretirement benefit plan assets will partially offset this increase in pension and other postretirement plan liabilities.

Based on the above assumptions, we estimate an unfavorable impact on our consolidated operating earnings from the hypothetical U.S. interest rate stress scenario of approximately \$5 million in each of 2015 and 2016.

In addition to its impact on operating earnings, we estimated the effect of the hypothetical U.S. interest rate stress scenario on the mark-to-market of our derivative positions that do not qualify as accounting hedges. We applied the hypothetical U.S. interest rate stress scenario to these derivatives and compared the impact to that from interest rates in our business plan. We hold a significant position in long duration receive-fixed interest rate swaps to hedge reinvestment risk. These swaps are most sensitive to the 30-year and 10-year swap rates and we recognize gains as rates drop and recognize losses as rates rise. This estimated impact on the derivative mark-to-market does not include that of our VA program derivatives as the impact of low interest rates in the freestanding derivatives would be largely offset by the mark-to-market in net derivative gains (losses) for the related embedded derivative. See Results of Operations Consolidated Results for discussions on our net derivative gains and losses.

Based on these additional assumptions, we estimate the impact of the hypothetical U.S. interest rate stress scenario on the mark-to-market of our derivative positions that do not qualify as accounting hedges to be an increase in net income of \$425 million and \$300 million in 2015 and 2016, respectively.

Segments and Corporate & Other

The following discussion summarizes the impact of the above hypothetical U.S. interest rate stress scenario on the operating earnings of our segments, as well as Corporate & Other. See also Policyholder Liabilities Policyholder Account Balances for information regarding the account values subject to minimum guaranteed crediting rates.

Retail

Life & Other Our interest rate sensitive products include traditional life, universal life, and retained asset accounts. Because the majority of our traditional life insurance business is participating, we can largely offset lower investment returns on assets backing our traditional life products through adjustments to the applicable dividend scale. In our universal life products, we manage interest rate risk through a combination of product design features and ALM strategies, including the use of hedges such as interest rate swaps and floors. While we have the ability to lower crediting rates on certain in-force universal life policies to mitigate margin compression, such actions would be partially offset by increases in our liabilities related to policies with secondary guarantees. Our retained asset accounts have minimum interest crediting rate guarantees which range from 0.5% to 4.0%, all of which are currently at their respective minimum interest crediting rates. While we expect to experience margin compression as we re-invest at lower rates, the interest rate derivatives held in this portfolio will partially mitigate this risk.

Annuities The impact on operating earnings from margin compression is concentrated in our deferred annuities where there are minimum interest rate guarantees. Under low U.S. interest rate scenarios, we assume that a larger percentage of customers will maintain their funds with us to take advantage of the attractive minimum guaranteed crediting rates and we expect to experience margin compression as we reinvest cash flows at lower interest rates. Partially offsetting this margin compression, we assume we will lower crediting rates on contractual reset dates for the portion of business that is not currently at minimum crediting rates. Additionally, we have various derivative positions, primarily interest rate floors, to partially mitigate this risk.

Reinvestment risk is defined for this purpose as the amount of reinvestment in 2015 and 2016 that would impact operating earnings due to reinvesting cash flows in the hypothetical U.S. interest rate stress scenario. For the deferred annuities business, \$2.8 billion and \$2.6 billion in 2015 and 2016, respectively, of the asset base will be subject to reinvestment risk on an average asset base of \$35.3 billion and \$36.0 billion in 2015 and 2016, respectively.

Table of Contents

We estimate an unfavorable operating earnings impact on our Retail segment from the hypothetical U.S. interest rate stress scenario discussed above of \$5 million and \$15 million in 2015 and 2016, respectively.

Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits

Group In general, most of our group life insurance products in this segment are renewable term insurance and, therefore, have significant repricing flexibility. Interest rate risk arises mainly from minimum interest rate guarantees on retained asset accounts. These accounts have minimum interest crediting rate guarantees which range from 0.5% to 3.0%. All of these account balances are currently at their respective minimum interest crediting rates and we would expect to experience margin compression as we reinvest at lower interest rates. We have used interest rate floors to partially mitigate the risks of a sustained U.S. low interest rate environment. We also have exposure to interest rate risk in this business arising from our group disability policy claim reserves. For these products, lower reinvestment rates cannot be offset by a reduction in liability crediting rates for established claim reserves. Group disability policies are generally renewable term policies. Rates may be adjusted on in-force policies at renewal based on the retrospective experience rating and current interest rate assumptions. We review the discount rate assumptions and other assumptions associated with our long-term disability claim reserves no less frequently than annually. Our most recent review at the end of 2014 resulted in no change to the applicable discount rates.

Voluntary & Worksite We have exposure to interest rate risk in this business arising mainly from our long-term care (LTC) policy reserves. For these products, lower reinvestment rates cannot be offset by a reduction in liability crediting rates for established claim reserves. LTC policies are guaranteed renewable, and rates may be adjusted on a class basis with regulatory approval to reflect emerging experience. Our LTC block is closed to new business. The Company makes use of derivative instruments to more closely match asset and liability duration and immunize the portfolio against changes in interest rates. Reinvestment risk is defined for this purpose as the amount of reinvestment in 2015 and 2016 that would impact operating earnings due to reinvesting cash flows in the hypothetical U.S. interest rate stress scenario. For the LTC portfolio, \$1.9 billion of the asset base in both 2015 and 2016 will be subject to reinvestment risk on an average asset base of \$9.8 billion and \$10.5 billion in 2015 and 2016, respectively.

We estimate a favorable operating earnings impact on our Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits segment from the hypothetical U.S. interest rate stress scenario discussed above of \$5 million and \$25 million in 2015 and 2016, respectively.

Corporate Benefit Funding

This segment contains both short and long duration products consisting of capital market products, pension closeouts, structured settlements, and other benefit funding products. The majority of short duration products are managed on a floating rate basis, which mitigates the impact of the low interest rate environment in the U.S. The long duration products have very predictable cash flows and we have matched these cash flows through our ALM strategies. We also use interest rate swaps to help protect income in this segment against a low interest rate environment in the U.S. Based on the cash flow estimates, only a small component is subject to reinvestment risk. Reinvestment risk is defined for this purpose as the amount of reinvestment in 2015 and 2016 that would impact operating earnings due to reinvesting cash flows in the hypothetical interest rate stress scenario. For the long duration business, none of the asset base in 2015 will be subject to reinvestment risk on an average asset base of \$58.6 billion. In 2016, \$1 billion of the asset base will be subject to reinvestment risk on an average asset base of \$60.6 billion.

We estimate a favorable operating earnings impact on our Corporate Benefit Funding segment from the hypothetical U.S. interest rate stress scenario discussed above of \$25 million and \$80 million in 2015 and 2016, respectively.

Asia

Our Asia segment has a portion of its investments in U.S. dollar denominated assets. The following describes the impact on our Asia segment's operating earnings under the hypothetical U.S. interest rate stress scenario.

Life & Other Our Japan business offers traditional life insurance and accident & health products. To the extent the Japan life insurance portfolio is U.S. interest rate sensitive and we are unable to lower crediting rates to the customer, operating earnings will decline. We manage interest rate risk on our life products through a combination of product design features and ALM strategies.

Annuities We sell annuities in Asia which are predominantly single premium products with crediting rates set at the time of issue. This allows us to tightly manage product ALM, cash flows and net spreads, thus maintaining profitability.

We estimate an unfavorable operating earnings impact on our Asia segment from the hypothetical U.S. interest rate stress scenario discussed above of \$10 million and \$25 million in 2015 and 2016, respectively.

Corporate & Other

Corporate & Other contains the surplus portfolios for the enterprise, the portfolios used to fund the capital needs of the Company and various reinsurance agreements. The surplus portfolios are subject to reinvestment risk; however, lower net investment income is significantly offset by lower interest expense on both fixed and variable rate debt. Under a lower interest rate environment, fixed rate debt is assumed to be either paid off when it matures or refinanced at a lower interest rate resulting in lower overall interest expense. Variable rate debt is indexed to the three-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), which results in lower interest expense incurred.

We estimate an unfavorable operating earnings impact on Corporate & Other from the hypothetical U.S. interest rate stress scenario discussed above of \$20 million and \$70 million in 2015 and 2016, respectively.

Table of Contents***Competitive Pressures***

The life insurance industry remains highly competitive. The product development and product life cycles have shortened in many product segments, leading to more intense competition with respect to product features. Larger companies have the ability to invest in brand equity, product development, technology and risk management, which are among the fundamentals for sustained profitable growth in the life insurance industry. In addition, several of the industry's products can be quite homogeneous and subject to intense price competition. Sufficient scale, financial strength and financial flexibility are becoming prerequisites for sustainable growth in the life insurance industry. Larger market participants tend to have the capacity to invest in additional distribution capability and the information technology needed to offer the superior customer service demanded by an increasingly sophisticated industry client base. We believe that the continued volatility of the financial markets, its impact on the capital position of many competitors, and subsequent actions by regulators and rating agencies have altered the competitive environment. In particular, we believe that these factors have highlighted financial strength as the most significant differentiator from the perspective of some customers and certain distributors. We believe the Company is well positioned to compete in this environment.

Regulatory Developments

The U.S. life insurance industry is regulated primarily at the state level, with some products and services also subject to federal regulation. As life insurers introduce new and often more complex products, regulators refine capital requirements and introduce new reserving standards for the life insurance industry. Regulations recently adopted or currently under review can potentially impact the statutory reserve and capital requirements of the industry. In addition, regulators have undertaken market and sales practices reviews of several markets or products, including equity-indexed annuities, variable annuities and group products, as well as reviews of the utilization of affiliated captive reinsurers and offshore entities to reinsure insurance risks.

The regulation of the global financial services industry has received renewed scrutiny as a result of the disruptions in the financial markets. Significant regulatory reforms have been recently adopted and additional reforms proposed, and these or other reforms could be implemented. See *Business Regulation, Risk Factors Regulatory and Legal Risks Our Insurance and Brokerage Businesses Are Highly Regulated, and Changes in Regulation and in Supervisory and Enforcement Policies May Reduce Our Profitability and Limit Our Growth, Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business Our Statutory Life Insurance Reserve Financings May Be Subject to Cost Increases and New Financings May Be Subject to Limited Market Capacity, and Risk Factors Regulatory and Legal Risks Changes in U.S. Federal and State Securities Laws and Regulations, and State Insurance Regulations Regarding Suitability of Annuity Product Sales, May Affect Our Operations and Our Profitability* in the 2014 Form 10-K. For example, the Dodd-Frank Reform and Consumer Protection Act (*Dodd-Frank*), which was signed by President Obama in July 2010, effected the most far-reaching overhaul of financial regulation in the U.S. in decades. The full impact of Dodd-Frank on us will depend on the numerous rulemaking initiatives required or permitted by Dodd-Frank which are in various stages of implementation, many of which are not likely to be completed for some time.

Mortgage and Foreclosure-Related Exposures

MetLife no longer engages in the origination, sale and servicing of forward and reverse residential mortgage loans. See Note 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding the Company's exit from MetLife Bank businesses and Note 21 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding our mortgage and foreclosure-related exposures.

Notwithstanding MetLife Bank's exit from the origination and servicing businesses, MLHL remains obligated to repurchase loans or compensate for losses upon demand due to alleged defects by MetLife Bank or its predecessor servicers in past servicing of the loans and material representations made in connection with MetLife Bank's sale of the loans. Reserves for representation and warranty repurchases and indemnifications were \$85 million and \$104 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Reserves for estimated future losses due to alleged deficiencies on loans originated and sold, as well as servicing of the loans including servicing acquired, are estimated based on unresolved claims and projected losses under investor servicing contracts where MetLife Bank's past actions or inactions are likely to result in missing certain stipulated investor timelines. Reserves for servicing defects were \$38 million and \$46 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Management is satisfied that adequate provision has been made in the Company's consolidated financial statements for those representation and warranty obligations that are currently probable and reasonably estimable.

Summary of Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to adopt accounting policies and make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements. For a discussion of our significant accounting policies, see Note 1 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The most critical estimates include those used in determining:

- (i) liabilities for future policy benefits and the accounting for reinsurance;
- (ii) capitalization and amortization of DAC and the establishment and amortization of VOBA;
- (iii) estimated fair values of investments in the absence of quoted market values;
- (iv) investment impairments;
- (v) estimated fair values of freestanding derivatives and the recognition and estimated fair value of embedded derivatives requiring bifurcation;
- (vi) measurement of goodwill and related impairment;
- (vii) measurement of employee benefit plan liabilities;
- (viii) measurement of income taxes and the valuation of deferred tax assets; and
- (ix) liabilities for litigation and regulatory matters.

Table of Contents

In addition, the application of acquisition accounting requires the use of estimation techniques in determining the estimated fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed the most significant of which relate to aforementioned critical accounting estimates. In applying our accounting policies, we make subjective and complex judgments that frequently require estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain. Many of these policies, estimates and related judgments are common in the insurance and financial services industries; others are specific to our business and operations. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Liability for Future Policy Benefits

Generally, future policy benefits are payable over an extended period of time and related liabilities are calculated as the present value of future expected benefits to be paid, reduced by the present value of future expected premiums. Such liabilities are established based on methods and underlying assumptions in accordance with GAAP and applicable actuarial standards. Principal assumptions used in the establishment of liabilities for future policy benefits are mortality, morbidity, policy lapse, renewal, retirement, disability incidence, disability terminations, investment returns, inflation, expenses and other contingent events as appropriate to the respective product type and geographical area. These assumptions are established at the time the policy is issued and are intended to estimate the experience for the period the policy benefits are payable. Utilizing these assumptions, liabilities are established on a block of business basis. If experience is less favorable than assumed, additional liabilities may be established, resulting in a charge to policyholder benefits and claims.

Future policy benefit liabilities for disabled lives are estimated using the present value of benefits method and experience assumptions as to claim terminations, expenses and interest.

Liabilities for unpaid claims are estimated based upon our historical experience and other actuarial assumptions that consider the effects of current developments, anticipated trends and risk management programs, reduced for anticipated salvage and subrogation.

Future policy benefit liabilities for minimum death and income benefit guarantees relating to certain annuity contracts are based on estimates of the expected value of benefits in excess of the projected account balance, recognizing the excess ratably over the accumulation period based on total expected assessments. Liabilities for universal and variable life policies with secondary guarantees (ULSG) and paid-up guarantees are determined by estimating the expected value of death benefits payable when the account balance is projected to be zero and recognizing those benefits ratably over the accumulation period based on total expected assessments. The assumptions used in estimating the secondary and paid-up guarantee liabilities are consistent with those used for amortizing DAC, and are thus subject to the same variability and risk. The assumptions of investment performance and volatility for variable products are consistent with historical experience of the appropriate underlying equity index, such as the S&P 500 Index.

We regularly review our estimates of liabilities for future policy benefits and compare them with our actual experience. Differences between actual experience and the assumptions used in pricing these policies and guarantees, as well as in the establishment of the related liabilities, result in variances in profit and could result in losses.

See Note 4 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on our liability for future policy benefits.

Reinsurance

Accounting for reinsurance requires extensive use of assumptions and estimates, particularly related to the future performance of the underlying business and the potential impact of counterparty credit risks. We periodically review

actual and anticipated experience compared to the aforementioned assumptions used to establish assets and liabilities relating to ceded and assumed reinsurance and evaluate the financial strength of counterparties to our reinsurance agreements using criteria similar to that evaluated in our security impairment process. See Investment Impairments. Additionally, for each of our reinsurance agreements, we determine whether the agreement provides indemnification against loss or liability relating to insurance risk, in accordance with applicable accounting standards. We review all contractual features, including those that may limit the amount of insurance risk to which the reinsurer is subject or features that delay the timely reimbursement of claims. If we determine that a reinsurance agreement does not expose the reinsurer to a reasonable possibility of a significant loss from insurance risk, we record the agreement using the deposit method of accounting.

See Note 6 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on our reinsurance programs.

Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs and Value of Business Acquired

We incur significant costs in connection with acquiring new and renewal insurance business. Costs that relate directly to the successful acquisition or renewal of insurance contracts are deferred as DAC. In addition to commissions, certain direct-response advertising expenses and other direct costs, deferrable costs include the portion of an employee's total compensation and benefits related to time spent selling, underwriting or processing the issuance of new and renewal insurance business only with respect to actual policies acquired or renewed. We utilize various techniques to estimate the portion of an employee's time spent on qualifying acquisition activities that result in actual sales, including surveys, interviews, representative time studies and other methods. These estimates include assumptions that are reviewed and updated on a periodic basis or more frequently to reflect significant changes in processes or distribution methods.

VOBA represents the excess of book value over the estimated fair value of acquired insurance, annuity, and investment-type contracts in force at the acquisition date. For certain acquired blocks of business, the estimated fair value of the in-force contract obligations exceeded the book value of assumed in-force insurance policy liabilities, resulting in negative VOBA, which is presented separately from VOBA as an additional insurance liability included in other policy-related balances. The estimated fair value of the acquired liabilities is based on projections, by each block of business, of future policy and contract charges, premiums, mortality and morbidity, separate account performance, surrenders, operating expenses, investment returns, nonperformance risk adjustment and other factors. Actual experience on the purchased business may vary from these projections. The recovery of DAC and VOBA is dependent upon the future profitability of the related business.

Separate account rates of return on variable universal life contracts and variable deferred annuity contracts affect in-force account balances on such contracts each reporting period, which can result in significant fluctuations in amortization of DAC and VOBA. Our practice to determine the

Table of Contents

impact of gross profits resulting from returns on separate accounts assumes that long-term appreciation in equity markets is not changed by short-term market fluctuations, but is only changed when sustained interim deviations are expected. We monitor these events and only change the assumption when our long-term expectation changes. The effect of an increase (decrease) by 100 basis points in the assumed future rate of return is reasonably likely to result in a decrease (increase) in the DAC and VOBA amortization of approximately \$198 million, with an offset to our unearned revenue liability of approximately \$22 million for this factor. We use a mean reversion approach to separate account returns where the mean reversion period is five years with a long-term separate account return after the five-year reversion period is over. The current long-term rate of return assumption for the variable universal life contracts and variable deferred annuity contracts is 7.25%.

We also periodically review other long-term assumptions underlying the projections of estimated gross margins and profits. These assumptions primarily relate to investment returns, policyholder dividend scales, interest crediting rates, mortality, persistency, and expenses to administer business. Assumptions used in the calculation of estimated gross margins and profits which may have significantly changed are updated annually. If the update of assumptions causes expected future gross margins and profits to increase, DAC and VOBA amortization will decrease, resulting in a current period increase to earnings. The opposite result occurs when the assumption update causes expected future gross margins and profits to decrease.

Our most significant assumption updates resulting in a change to expected future gross margins and profits and the amortization of DAC and VOBA are due to revisions to expected future investment returns, expenses, in-force or persistency assumptions and policyholder dividends on participating traditional life contracts, variable and universal life contracts and annuity contracts. We expect these assumptions to be the ones most reasonably likely to cause significant changes in the future. Changes in these assumptions can be offsetting and we are unable to predict their movement or offsetting impact over time.

At December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, DAC and VOBA for the Company was \$24.4 billion, \$26.7 billion and \$24.8 billion, respectively. Amortization of DAC and VOBA associated with the variable and universal life and the annuity contracts was significantly impacted by movements in equity markets. The following illustrates the effect on DAC and VOBA of changing each of the respective assumptions, as well as updating estimated gross margins or profits with actual gross margins or profits during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012. Increases (decreases) in DAC and VOBA balances, as presented below, resulted in a corresponding decrease (increase) in amortization.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
Investment return	\$ (45)	\$ (66)	\$ (161)
Separate account balances	43	157	39
Net investment gain (loss)	(42)	195	(44)
Guaranteed minimum income benefits	(63)	337	23
Expense	24	36	10
In-force/Persistency	94	72	368
Policyholder dividends and other	(74)	8	(4)

Total	\$ (63)	\$ 739	\$ 231
-------	---------	--------	--------

The following represent significant items contributing to the changes to DAC and VOBA amortization in 2014:

The increase in equity markets during the year increased separate account balances, which led to higher actual and expected future gross profits on variable universal life contracts and variable deferred annuity contracts resulting in a decrease of \$43 million in DAC and VOBA amortization.

Changes in net investment gains (losses) resulted in the following changes in DAC and VOBA amortization.

Actual gross profits decreased as a result of an increase in liabilities associated with guarantee obligations on variable annuities, resulting in a decrease of DAC and VOBA amortization of \$118 million, excluding the impact from our nonperformance risk and risk margins, which are described below. This decrease in actual gross profits was more than offset by freestanding derivative gains associated with the hedging of such guarantee obligations, which resulted in an increase in DAC and VOBA amortization of \$219 million.

The widening of the Company's nonperformance risk adjustment decreased the valuation of guaranteed liabilities, increased actual gross profits and increased DAC and VOBA amortization by \$44 million. This was more than offset by the higher risk margins, which increased the guarantee liability valuations, decreased actual gross profits and decreased DAC and VOBA amortization by \$53 million.

The remainder of the impact of net investment gains (losses), which decreased DAC and VOBA amortization by \$50 million, was primarily attributable to 2014 investment activities.

The change in current and future projected guaranteed minimum income benefits (GMIBs) liability resulted in an increase to DAC amortization of \$63 million.

Better than expected persistency and changes in assumptions regarding persistency caused an increase in actual and expected future gross profits resulting in a net decrease in DAC and VOBA amortization of \$94 million.

Table of Contents

The following represent significant items contributing to the changes to DAC and VOBA amortization in 2013:

The increase in equity markets during the year increased separate account balances, which led to higher actual and expected future gross profits on variable universal life contracts and variable deferred annuity contracts resulting in a decrease of \$157 million in DAC and VOBA amortization.

Changes in net investment gains (losses) resulted in the following changes in DAC and VOBA amortization:

Actual gross profits increased as a result of a decrease in liabilities associated with guarantee obligations on variable annuities, resulting in an increase of DAC and VOBA amortization of \$1.1 billion, excluding the impact from our nonperformance risk and risk margins, which are described below. This increase in actual gross profits was more than offset by freestanding derivative losses associated with the hedging of such guarantee obligations, which resulted in a decrease in DAC and VOBA amortization of \$1.2 billion.

The tightening of our nonperformance risk adjustment increased the valuation of guarantee liabilities, decreased actual gross profits and decreased DAC and VOBA amortization by \$94 million. This was partially offset by lower risk margins, which decreased the guarantee liability valuations, increased actual gross profits and increased DAC and VOBA amortization by \$60 million.

The remainder of the impact of net investment gains (losses), which decreased DAC and VOBA amortization by \$72 million, was primarily attributable to 2013 investment activities.

The hedging and reinsurance losses associated with the insurance liabilities of the GMIBs decreased actual gross profits and decreased DAC and VOBA amortization by \$349 million.

The following represent significant items contributing to the changes to DAC and VOBA amortization in 2012:

The increase in actual, as well as changes in projected, investment returns resulted in an increase in actual and a reduction in expected future gross profits on variable universal life contracts and variable deferred annuity contracts resulting in an increase of \$161 million in DAC and VOBA amortization.

Better than expected persistency and changes in assumptions regarding persistency, especially in the U.S. deferred variable annuity contracts, resulted in an increase in actual and expected future gross profits resulting in a decrease of \$368 million in DAC and VOBA amortization.

Our DAC and VOBA balance is also impacted by unrealized investment gains (losses) and the amount of amortization which would have been recognized if such gains and losses had been realized. The increase in unrealized investment gains (losses) decreased the DAC and VOBA balance by \$702 million in 2014, while the change in unrealized investment gains increased the DAC and VOBA balance by \$1.3 billion and decreased the DAC and VOBA balance by \$713 million in 2013 and 2012, respectively. See Notes 5 and 8 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial

Statements for information regarding the DAC and VOBA offset to unrealized investment losses.

Estimated Fair Value of Investments

In determining the estimated fair value of our investments, fair values are based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical investments in active markets that are readily and regularly obtainable. When such quoted prices are not available, fair values are based on quoted prices in markets that are not active, quoted prices for similar but not identical investments, or other observable inputs. If these inputs are not available, or observable inputs are not determinable, unobservable inputs and/or adjustments to observable inputs requiring management judgment are used to determine the estimated fair value of investments.

The methodologies, assumptions and inputs utilized are described in Note 10 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Financial markets are susceptible to severe events evidenced by rapid depreciation in asset values accompanied by a reduction in asset liquidity. Our ability to sell investments, or the price ultimately realized for investments, depends upon the demand and liquidity in the market and increases the use of judgment in determining the estimated fair value of certain investments.

Investment Impairments

One of the significant estimates related to available-for-sale (AFS) securities is our impairment evaluation. The assessment of whether an other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) occurred is based on our case-by-case evaluation of the underlying reasons for the decline in estimated fair value on a security-by-security basis. Our review of each fixed maturity and equity security for OTTI includes an analysis of gross unrealized losses by three categories of severity and/or age of gross unrealized loss. An extended and severe unrealized loss position on a fixed maturity security may not have any impact on the ability of the issuer to service all scheduled interest and principal payments. Accordingly, such an unrealized loss position may not impact our evaluation of recoverability of all contractual cash flows or the ability to recover an amount at least equal to its amortized cost based on the present value of the expected future cash flows to be collected. In contrast, for certain equity securities, greater weight and consideration are given to a decline in estimated fair value and the likelihood such estimated fair value decline will recover.

Additionally, we consider a wide range of factors about the security issuer and use our best judgment in evaluating the cause of the decline in the estimated fair value of the security and in assessing the prospects for near-term recovery. Inherent in our evaluation of the security are assumptions and estimates about the operations of the issuer and its future earnings potential. Factors we consider in the OTTI evaluation process are described in Note 8 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The determination of the amount of allowances and impairments on the remaining invested asset classes is highly subjective and is based upon our periodic evaluation and assessment of known and inherent risks associated with the respective asset class. Such evaluations and assessments are revised as conditions change and new information becomes available.

Table of Contents

See Notes 1 and 8 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information relating to our determination of the amount of allowances and impairments.

Derivatives

The determination of estimated fair value of freestanding derivatives, when quoted market values are not available, is based on market standard valuation methodologies and inputs that management believes are consistent with what other market participants would use when pricing the instruments. Derivative valuations can be affected by changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, financial indices, credit spreads, default risk, nonperformance risk, volatility, liquidity and changes in estimates and assumptions used in the pricing models. See Note 10 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional details on significant inputs into the over-the-counter (OTC) derivative pricing models and credit risk adjustment.

We issue variable annuity products with guaranteed minimum benefits, some of which are embedded derivatives measured at estimated fair value separately from the host variable annuity product, with changes in estimated fair value reported in net derivative gains (losses). The estimated fair values of these embedded derivatives are determined based on the present value of projected future benefits minus the present value of projected future fees. The projections of future benefits and future fees require capital market and actuarial assumptions, including expectations concerning policyholder behavior. A risk neutral valuation methodology is used under which the cash flows from the guarantees are projected under multiple capital market scenarios using observable risk-free rates. The valuation of these embedded derivatives also includes an adjustment for our nonperformance risk and risk margins for non-capital market inputs. The nonperformance risk adjustment, which is captured as a spread over the risk-free rate in determining the discount rate to discount the cash flows of the liability, is determined by taking into consideration publicly available information relating to spreads in the secondary market for MetLife, Inc.'s debt, including related credit default swaps. These observable spreads are then adjusted, as necessary, to reflect the priority of these liabilities and the claims paying ability of the issuing insurance subsidiaries compared to MetLife, Inc. Risk margins are established to capture the non-capital market risks of the instrument which represent the additional compensation a market participant would require to assume the risks related to the uncertainties in certain actuarial assumptions. The establishment of risk margins requires the use of significant management judgment, including assumptions of the amount and cost of capital needed to cover the guarantees.

The table below illustrates the impact that a range of reasonably likely variances in credit spreads would have on our consolidated balance sheet, excluding the effect of income tax, related to the embedded derivative valuation on certain variable annuity products measured at estimated fair value. However, these estimated effects do not take into account potential changes in other variables, such as equity price levels and market volatility, which can also contribute significantly to changes in carrying values. Therefore, the table does not necessarily reflect the ultimate impact on the consolidated financial statement under the credit spread variance scenarios presented below.

In determining the ranges, we have considered current market conditions, as well as the market level of spreads that can reasonably be anticipated over the near term. The ranges do not reflect extreme market conditions experienced during the financial crisis as we do not consider those to be reasonably likely events in the near future.

**Changes in Balance Sheet Carrying
Value At
December 31, 2014**

	Policyholder Account Balances	DAC and VOBA
	(In millions)	
100% increase in our credit spread	\$ (413)	\$ (593)
As reported	\$ (146)	\$ (557)
50% decrease in our credit spread (1)	\$	\$ (537)

(1) Results in less than a \$1 million impact to policyholder account balances.

The accounting for derivatives is complex and interpretations of accounting standards continue to evolve in practice. If it is determined that hedge accounting designations were not appropriately applied, reported net income could be materially affected. Assessments of hedge effectiveness and measurements of ineffectiveness of hedging relationships are also subject to interpretations and estimations and different interpretations or estimates may have a material effect on the amount reported in net income.

Variable annuities with guaranteed minimum benefits may be more costly than expected in volatile or declining equity markets. Market conditions including, but not limited to, changes in interest rates, equity indices, market volatility and foreign currency exchange rates, changes in our nonperformance risk, variations in actuarial assumptions regarding policyholder behavior, mortality and risk margins related to non-capital market inputs, may result in significant fluctuations in the estimated fair value of the guarantees that could materially affect net income. If interpretations change, there is a risk that features previously not bifurcated may require bifurcation and reporting at estimated fair value in the consolidated financial statements and respective changes in estimated fair value could materially affect net income.

Additionally, we ceded the risk associated with certain of the variable annuities with guaranteed minimum benefits described in the preceding paragraphs. The value of the embedded derivatives on the ceded risk is determined using a methodology consistent with that described previously for the guarantees directly written by us with the exception of the input for nonperformance risk that reflects the credit of the reinsurer. Because certain of the direct guarantees do not meet the definition of an embedded derivative and, thus are not accounted for at fair value, significant fluctuations in net income may occur since the change in fair value of the embedded derivative on the ceded risk is being recorded in net income without a corresponding and offsetting change in fair value of the direct guarantee.

See Note 9 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on our derivatives and hedging programs.

Table of Contents

Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually or more frequently if events or circumstances, such as adverse changes in the business climate, indicate that there may be justification for conducting an interim test.

For purposes of goodwill impairment testing, if the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value, the implied fair value of the reporting unit goodwill is compared to the carrying value of that goodwill to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any. In such instances, the implied fair value of the goodwill is determined in the same manner as the amount of goodwill that would be determined in a business acquisition. The Company tests goodwill for impairment by either performing a qualitative assessment or a two-step quantitative test. The qualitative assessment is an assessment of historical information and relevant events and circumstances to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, including goodwill. The Company may elect not to perform the qualitative assessment for some or all of its reporting units and instead perform a two-step quantitative impairment test. In performing the two-step quantitative impairment test, the Company may use a market multiple valuation approach and a discounted cash flow valuation approach. For reporting units which are particularly sensitive to market assumptions, the Company may use additional valuation methodologies to estimate the reporting units' fair values. The key inputs, judgments and assumptions necessary in determining estimated fair value of the reporting units include projected operating earnings, current book value, the level of economic capital required to support the mix of business, long-term growth rates, comparative market multiples, the account value of in-force business, projections of new and renewal business, as well as margins on such business, the level of interest rates, credit spreads, equity market levels, and the discount rate that we believe is appropriate for the respective reporting unit.

Effective January 1, 2015, the Company implemented certain segment reporting changes, which were approved by the chief operating decision maker in the fourth quarter of 2014. As a result, goodwill was re-tested for impairment during the fourth quarter of 2014 using estimated revised carrying amounts of the reporting units. The Company concluded that the fair values of all reporting units were in excess of their carrying value and, therefore, goodwill was not impaired. See Note 2 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

During the 2014 and 2013 annual goodwill impairment tests, we concluded that the fair values of all reporting units were in excess of their carrying values and, therefore, goodwill was not impaired.

In 2012, we performed the annual goodwill impairment test on our Retail Annuities reporting unit using both the market multiple and discounted cash flow valuation approaches. Results for both approaches indicated that the fair value of the Retail Annuities reporting unit was below its carrying value. As a result, an actuarial appraisal, which estimates the net worth of the reporting unit, the value of existing business and the value of new business, was performed. This appraisal resulted in a fair value of the Retail Annuities reporting unit that was less than the carrying value, indicating a potential for goodwill impairment. The actuarial appraisal reflected the expected market impact to a buyer of changes in the regulatory environment, continued low interest rates for an extended period of time, and other market and economic factors. We performed Step 2 of the goodwill impairment process, which compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill with its carrying value. This analysis indicated that the recorded goodwill associated with this reporting unit was not recoverable. Therefore, we recorded a non-cash charge of \$1.9 billion (\$1.6 billion, net of income tax) for the impairment of the entire goodwill balance that is reported in goodwill impairment in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2012.

We apply significant judgment when determining the estimated fair value of our reporting units and when assessing the relationship of market capitalization to the aggregate estimated fair value of our reporting units. The valuation

methodologies utilized are subject to key judgments and assumptions that are sensitive to change. Estimates of fair value are inherently uncertain and represent only management's reasonable expectation regarding future developments. These estimates and the judgments and assumptions upon which the estimates are based will, in all likelihood, differ in some respects from actual future results. Declines in the estimated fair value of our reporting units could result in goodwill impairments in future periods which could materially adversely affect our results of operations or financial position.

See Note 11 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on our goodwill.

Employee Benefit Plans

Certain subsidiaries of MetLife, Inc. sponsor and/or administer various plans that provide defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefits covering eligible employees and sales representatives. The calculation of the obligations and expenses associated with these plans requires an extensive use of assumptions such as the discount rate, expected rate of return on plan assets, rate of future compensation increases and healthcare cost trend rates, as well as assumptions regarding participant demographics such as rate and age of retirements, withdrawal rates and mortality. In consultation with external actuarial firms, we determine these assumptions based upon a variety of factors such as historical experience of the plan and its assets, currently available market and industry data, and expected benefit payout streams.

We determine the expected rate of return on plan assets based upon an approach that considers inflation, real return, term premium, credit spreads, equity risk premium and capital appreciation, as well as expenses, expected asset manager performance, asset weights and the effect of rebalancing. Given the amount of plan assets as of December 31, 2013, the beginning of the measurement year, if we had assumed an expected rate of return for both our pension and other postretirement benefit plans that was 100 basis points higher or 100 basis points lower than the rates we assumed, the change in our net periodic benefit costs would have been a decrease of \$92 million and an increase of \$92 million, respectively, in 2014. This considers only changes in our assumed long-term rate of return given the level and mix of invested assets at the beginning of the year, without consideration of possible changes in any of the other assumptions described above that could ultimately accompany any changes in our assumed long-term rate of return.

We determine the discount rates used to value the pension and postretirement obligations, based upon rates commensurate with current yields on high quality corporate bonds. Given our pension and postretirement obligations as of December 31, 2013, the beginning of the measurement year, if we had assumed a discount rate for both our pension and postretirement benefit plans that was 100 basis points higher or 100 basis points lower than the rates we assumed, the change in our net periodic benefit costs would have been a decrease of \$130 million and an increase of \$144 million, respectively, in 2014. This considers only changes in our assumed discount rates without consideration of possible

Table of Contents

changes in any of the other assumptions described above that could ultimately accompany any changes in our assumed discount rate. The assumptions used may differ materially from actual results due to, among other factors, changing market and economic conditions and changes in participant demographics. These differences may have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements and liquidity.

See Note 18 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion of assumptions used in measuring liabilities relating to our employee benefit plans.

Income Taxes

We provide for federal, state and foreign income taxes currently payable, as well as those deferred due to temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Our accounting for income taxes represents our best estimate of various events and transactions. These tax laws are complex and are subject to differing interpretations by the taxpayer and the relevant governmental taxing authorities. In establishing a provision for income tax expense, we must make judgments and interpretations about the application of these inherently complex tax laws. We must also make estimates about when in the future certain items will affect taxable income in the various tax jurisdictions, both domestic and foreign.

The realization of deferred tax assets depends upon the existence of sufficient taxable income within the carryback or carryforward periods under the tax law in the applicable tax jurisdiction. Valuation allowances are established when management determines, based on available information, that it is more likely than not that deferred income tax assets will not be realized. Significant judgment is required in determining whether valuation allowances should be established, as well as the amount of such allowances. When making such determination, the Company considers many factors, including:

- (i) the nature, frequency, and amount of cumulative financial reporting income and losses in recent years;
- (ii) the jurisdiction in which the deferred tax asset was generated;
- (iii) the length of time that carryforwards can be utilized in the various taxing jurisdiction;
- (iv) future taxable income exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryforwards;
- (v) future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences;
- (vi) taxable income in prior carryback years; and
- (vii) tax planning strategies.

Disputes over interpretations of the tax laws may be subject to review and adjudication by the court systems of the various tax jurisdictions or may be settled with the taxing authority upon audit. We determine whether it is more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination by the appropriate taxing authorities before any part of the benefit is recorded in the financial statements. We may be required to change our provision for income taxes when estimates used in determining valuation allowances on deferred tax assets significantly change, or when receipt of new information indicates the need for adjustment in valuation allowances. Additionally, future events, such as changes in tax laws, tax regulations, or interpretations of such laws or regulations, could have an impact on the provision for income tax and the effective tax rate. Any such changes could significantly affect the amounts reported in the financial statements in the year these changes occur.

See Note 19 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on our income taxes.

Litigation Contingencies

We are a party to a number of legal actions and are involved in a number of regulatory investigations. Given the inherent unpredictability of these matters, it is difficult to estimate the impact on our financial position. Liabilities are established when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities related to certain lawsuits, including our asbestos-related liability, are especially difficult to estimate due to the limitation of available data and uncertainty regarding numerous variables that can affect liability estimates. The data and variables that impact the assumptions used to estimate our asbestos-related liability include the number of future claims, the cost to resolve claims, the disease mix and severity of disease in pending and future claims, the impact of the number of new claims filed in a particular jurisdiction and variations in the law in the jurisdictions in which claims are filed, the possible impact of tort reform efforts, the willingness of courts to allow plaintiffs to pursue claims against us when exposure to asbestos took place after the dangers of asbestos exposure were well known, and the impact of any possible future adverse verdicts and their amounts. On a quarterly and annual basis, we review relevant information with respect to liabilities for litigation, regulatory investigations and litigation-related contingencies to be reflected in our consolidated financial statements. It is possible that an adverse outcome in certain of our litigation and regulatory investigations, including asbestos-related cases, or the use of different assumptions in the determination of amounts recorded could have a material effect upon our consolidated net income or cash flows in particular quarterly or annual periods.

See Note 21 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding our assessment of litigation contingencies.

Economic Capital

Economic capital is an internally developed risk capital model, the purpose of which is to measure the risk in the business and to provide a basis upon which capital is deployed. The economic capital model accounts for the unique and specific nature of the risks inherent in our business.

Our economic capital model aligns segment allocated equity with emerging standards and consistent risk principles. The model applies statistics-based risk evaluation principles to the material risks to which the Company is exposed. These consistent risk principles include

Table of Contents

calibrating required economic capital shock factors to a specific confidence level and time horizon and applying an industry standard method for the inclusion of diversification benefits among risk types. Economic capital-based risk estimation is an evolving science and industry best practices have emerged and continue to evolve. Areas of evolving industry best practices include stochastic liability valuation techniques, alternative methodologies for the calculation of diversification benefits, and the quantification of appropriate shock levels.

For our domestic segments, net investment income is credited or charged based on the level of allocated equity; however, changes in allocated equity do not impact our consolidated net investment income, operating earnings or income (loss) from continuing operations, net of income tax.

Net investment income is based upon the actual results of each segment's specifically identifiable investment portfolios adjusted for allocated equity. Other costs are allocated to each of the segments based upon: (i) a review of the nature of such costs; (ii) time studies analyzing the amount of employee compensation costs incurred by each segment; and (iii) cost estimates included in the Company's product pricing.

MetLife management is responsible for the ongoing production and enhancement of the economic capital model and reviews its approach periodically to ensure that it remains consistent with emerging industry practice standards. See Executive Summary Consolidated Company Outlook for information regarding the change in our capital allocation methodology.

Acquisitions and Dispositions

In July 2014, all regulatory approvals necessary to establish the previously announced life insurance joint venture in Vietnam among MetLife, Inc. (through MetLife Limited), Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Investment & Development of Vietnam and Bank for Investment & Development of Vietnam Insurance Joint Stock Corporation were received. Operations of the joint venture (BIDV MetLife Life Insurance Limited Liability Company) commenced in the fourth quarter of 2014.

In April 2014, MetLife, Inc. and Malaysia's AMMB Holdings Bhd (AMMB) successfully completed the formation of their previously announced strategic partnership, in which each now holds approximately 50% of both AmMetLife Insurance Berhad and AmMetTakaful Berhad, each of which became parties to exclusive 20-year distribution agreements with AMMB bank affiliates.

See Note 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding the Company's acquisitions and dispositions.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations****Consolidated Results**

Sales experience was mixed across our businesses for the year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to 2013. With the slow and steady economic recovery in the U.S., our group term life, dental and disability businesses generated premium growth through stronger sales and improved persistency, with the dental business also benefiting from the positive impact of pricing actions on existing business. The introduction of new products also drove growth in our voluntary benefits business. The sustained low interest rate environment has contributed to the underfunding of pension plans; as a result, we experienced a decrease in sales of pension closeouts. Competitive pricing and a relative increase in participation drove an increase in structured settlement sales. Sales of domestic variable annuities declined as we continued to focus on pricing discipline and risk management. Sales in the majority of our other businesses abroad improved. In our Retail segment, higher fixed and indexed annuity sales were partially offset by lower sales of life products, mainly driven by the discontinuance of our lifetime secondary guarantees on universal life products.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
Revenues			
Premiums	\$ 39,067	\$ 37,674	\$ 37,975
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees	9,946	9,451	8,556
Net investment income	21,153	22,232	21,984
Other revenues	2,030	1,920	1,906
Net investment gains (losses)	(197)	161	(352)
Net derivative gains (losses)	1,317	(3,239)	(1,919)
Total revenues	73,316	68,199	68,150
Expenses			
Policyholder benefits and claims and policyholder dividends	40,478	39,366	39,356
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	6,943	8,179	7,729
Goodwill impairment			1,868
Capitalization of DAC	(4,183)	(4,786)	(5,289)
Amortization of DAC and VOBA	4,132	3,550	4,199
Amortization of negative VOBA	(442)	(579)	(622)
Interest expense on debt	1,216	1,282	1,356
Other expenses	16,368	17,135	18,111
Total expenses	64,512	64,147	66,708
	8,804	4,052	1,442

Income (loss) from continuing operations before provision for income tax			
Provision for income tax expense (benefit)	2,465	661	128
Income (loss) from continuing operations, net of income tax	6,339	3,391	1,314
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income tax	(3)	2	48
Net income (loss)	6,336	3,393	1,362
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	27	25	38
Net income (loss) attributable to MetLife, Inc.	6,309	3,368	1,324
Less: Preferred stock dividends	122	122	122
Net income (loss) available to MetLife, Inc.'s common shareholders	\$ 6,187	\$ 3,246	\$ 1,202

Year Ended December 31, 2014 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2013

During the year ended December 31, 2014, income (loss) from continuing operations, before provision for income tax, increased \$4.8 billion (\$2.9 billion, net of income tax) from 2013 primarily driven by a favorable change in net derivative gains (losses), partially offset by an unfavorable change in net investment gains (losses). Income (loss) from continuing operations, before provision for income tax also reflects a \$262 million (\$174 million, net of income tax) favorable change as a result of our annual assumption reviews related to reserves and DAC.

We manage our investment portfolio using disciplined ALM principles, focusing on cash flow and duration to support our current and future liabilities. Our intent is to match the timing and amount of liability cash outflows with invested assets that have cash inflows of comparable timing and amount, while optimizing risk-adjusted net investment income and risk-adjusted total return. Our investment portfolio is heavily weighted

Table of Contents

toward fixed income investments, with over 80% of our portfolio invested in fixed maturity securities and mortgage loans. These securities and loans have varying maturities and other characteristics which cause them to be generally well suited for matching the cash flow and duration of insurance liabilities. We also use derivatives as an integral part of our management of the investment portfolio to hedge certain risks, including changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, credit spreads and equity market levels.

We purchase investments to support our insurance liabilities and not to generate net investment gains and losses. However, net investment gains and losses are incurred and can change significantly from period to period due to changes in external influences, including changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, credit spreads and equity markets; counterparty specific factors such as financial performance, credit rating and collateral valuation; and internal factors such as portfolio rebalancing. Changes in these factors from period to period can significantly impact the levels of both impairments and realized gains and losses on investments sold.

We use freestanding interest rate, equity, credit and currency derivatives to hedge certain invested assets and insurance liabilities. Certain of these hedges are designated and qualify as accounting hedges, which reduce volatility in earnings. For those hedges not designated as accounting hedges, changes in market factors lead to the recognition of fair value changes in net derivative gains (losses) generally without an offsetting gain or loss recognized in earnings for the item being hedged which creates volatility in earnings.

Certain variable annuity products with guaranteed minimum benefits contain embedded derivatives that are measured at estimated fair value separately from the host variable annuity contract, with changes in estimated fair value recorded in net derivative gains (losses). We use freestanding derivatives to hedge the market risks inherent in these variable annuity guarantees. The valuation of these embedded derivatives includes a nonperformance risk adjustment, which is unhedged and can be a significant driver of net derivative gains (losses) and volatility in earnings, but does not have an economic impact on us.

The variable annuity embedded derivatives and associated freestanding derivative hedges are collectively referred to as VA program derivatives in the following table. All other derivatives that are economic hedges of certain invested assets and insurance liabilities are referred to as non-VA program derivatives in the following table. The table below presents the impact on net derivative gains (losses) from non-VA program derivatives and VA program derivatives:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
	(In millions)	
Non-VA program derivatives		
Interest rate	\$ 927	\$ (1,609)
Foreign currency exchange rate	(25)	(1,225)
Credit	89	187
Equity	(62)	(61)
Non-VA embedded derivatives	(99)	123
Total non-VA program derivatives	830	(2,585)

VA program derivatives

Market risks in embedded derivatives	31	6,101
Nonperformance risk on embedded derivatives	13	(952)
Other risks in embedded derivatives	(266)	(169)
Total embedded derivatives	(222)	4,980
Freestanding derivatives hedging embedded derivatives	709	(5,634)
Total VA program derivatives	487	(654)
Net derivative gains (losses)	\$ 1,317	\$ (3,239)

The favorable change in net derivative gains (losses) on non-VA program derivatives was \$3.4 billion (\$2.2 billion, net of income tax). This was primarily due to long-term interest rates decreasing in 2014 and increasing in 2013, favorably impacting receive-fixed interest rate swaps and interest rate swaptions. These freestanding derivatives were primarily hedging long duration liability portfolios. The strengthening of the U.S. dollar relative to other key currencies, as well as the Japanese yen weakening less against the U.S. dollar in 2014 versus 2013, favorably impacted foreign currency swaps and forwards that primarily hedge foreign denominated fixed maturity securities. Because certain of these hedging strategies are not designated or do not qualify as accounting hedges, the changes in the estimated fair value of these freestanding derivatives are recognized in net derivative gains (losses) without an offsetting gain or loss recognized in earnings for the item being hedged.

The favorable change in net derivative gains (losses) on VA program derivatives was \$1.1 billion (\$742 million, net of income tax). This was due to a favorable change of \$965 million (\$627 million, net of income tax) related to the change in the nonperformance risk adjustment on embedded derivatives and a favorable change of \$273 million (\$178 million, net of income tax) on market risks in embedded derivatives, net of the impact of freestanding derivatives hedging those risks, partially offset by an unfavorable change of \$97 million (\$63 million, net of income tax) on other risks in embedded derivatives. Other risks relate primarily to the impact of policyholder behavior and other non-market risks that generally cannot be hedged.

Table of Contents

The aforementioned \$965 million (\$627 million, net of income tax) favorable change in the nonperformance risk adjustment was due to a favorable change of \$629 million, before income tax, as a result of changes in capital market inputs, such as long-term interest rates and key equity index levels, on the variable annuity guarantees, as well as a favorable change of \$336 million, before income tax, related to changes in our own credit spread.

When equity index levels decrease in isolation, the variable annuity guarantees become more valuable to policyholders, which results in an increase in the undiscounted embedded derivative liability. Discounting this unfavorable change by the risk adjusted rate yields a smaller loss than by discounting at the risk free rate, thus creating a gain from including an adjustment for nonperformance risk.

When the risk free interest rate decreases in isolation, discounting the embedded derivative liability produces a higher valuation of the liability than if the risk free interest rate had remained constant. Discounting this unfavorable change by the risk adjusted rate yields a smaller loss than by discounting at the risk free interest rate, thus creating a gain from including an adjustment for nonperformance risk.

When our own credit spread increases in isolation, discounting the embedded derivative liability produces a lower valuation of the liability than if our own credit spread had remained constant. As a result, a gain is created from including an adjustment for nonperformance risk. For each of these primary market drivers, the opposite effect occurs when they move in the opposite direction.

The foregoing \$273 million (\$178 million, net of income tax) favorable change was comprised of a \$6.3 billion (\$4.1 billion, net of income tax) favorable change in freestanding derivatives hedging market risks in embedded derivatives, which was largely offset by a \$6.1 billion (\$3.9 billion, net of income tax) unfavorable change in market risks in embedded derivatives.

The primary changes in market factors are summarized as follows:

Long-term interest rates decreased in 2014 and increased in 2013, contributing to a favorable change in our freestanding derivatives and an unfavorable change in our embedded derivatives. For example, the 30-year U.S. swap rate decreased by 31% in 2014 and increased by 40% in 2013.

Key equity index levels increased less in 2014 than in 2013, contributing to a favorable change in our freestanding derivatives and an unfavorable change in our embedded derivatives. For example, the S&P 500 increased by 11% in 2014 and increased by 30% in 2013.

Changes in foreign currency exchange rates contributed to a favorable change in our freestanding derivatives and an unfavorable change in our embedded derivatives. For example, the U.S. dollar strengthened against the Japanese yen by 14% in 2014 as compared with 22% in 2013.

The foregoing \$97 million (\$63 million, net of income tax) unfavorable change in other risks in embedded derivatives was primarily due to an increase in the risk margin adjustment caused by higher policyholder behavior risks, along with updates to the actuarial assumptions, partially offset by favorable changes in all other risk factors.

The unfavorable change in net investment gains (losses) of \$358 million (\$233 million, net of income tax) primarily reflects a 2014 loss on the disposition of MAL, partially offset by 2014 gains on sales of real estate and real estate

joint ventures.

Our 2014 results include a \$161 million (\$105 million, net of income tax) benefit associated with our annual assumption review related to reserves and DAC, of which \$137 million (\$89 million, net of income tax) was recognized in net derivative gains (losses). Of the \$161 million benefit, \$82 million (\$53 million, net of income tax) was related to DAC and \$79 million (\$52 million, net of income tax) was associated with reserves.

The \$137 million gain recognized in net derivative gains (losses) associated with our annual assumption review was included within the other risks in embedded derivatives caption in the table above.

As a result of our annual assumption review, changes were made to economic, policyholder behavior, mortality and other assumptions. The most significant impacts were in the Retail Life and Annuity blocks of businesses and are summarized as follows:

Changes in economic assumptions resulted in a decrease in reserves, offset by unfavorable DAC, resulting in a net benefit of \$229 million (\$149 million, net of income tax).

Changes to policyholder behavior and mortality assumptions resulted in reserve increases, offset by favorable DAC, resulting in a net loss of \$175 million (\$114 million, net of income tax).

The remaining updates resulted in a decrease in reserves, coupled with favorable DAC, resulting in a benefit of \$107 million (\$70 million, net of income tax). The most notable update was related to our projection of closed block results.

Our 2013 results include a \$101 million (\$69 million, net of income tax) charge associated with our annual assumption review related to reserves and DAC, of which \$138 million (\$90 million, net of income tax) was recognized in net derivative gains (losses). Of the \$101 million charge, \$228 million (\$150 million, net of income tax) was related to reserves, offset by \$127 million (\$81 million, net of income tax) associated with DAC. The \$138 million loss recorded in net derivative gains (losses) associated with our annual assumption review was included within the other risks in embedded derivatives caption in the table above.

Income (loss) from continuing operations, before provision for income tax, related to the divested businesses, excluding net investment gains (losses) and net derivative gains (losses), improved \$156 million to a loss of \$13 million in 2014 from a loss of \$169 million in 2013. Included in this improvement was a decrease in total revenues of \$142 million, before income tax, and a decrease in total expenses of \$298 million, before income tax. The divested businesses include certain MetLife Bank businesses and MAL.

Income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$2.5 billion, or 28% of income (loss) from continuing operations before provision for income tax, compared with \$661 million, or 16% of income (loss) from continuing operations before provision for income tax, for

Table of Contents

the year ended December 31, 2013. The Company's 2014 and 2013 effective tax rates differed from the U.S. statutory rate of 35% primarily due to non-taxable investment income, tax credits for low income housing, and foreign earnings taxed at lower rates than the U.S. statutory rate. The Company's 2013 effective tax rate also reflected tax benefits in Japan related to the 2012 branch restructuring and the estimated reversal of temporary differences. Our 2014 results include a \$38 million tax charge related to a portion of the aforementioned settlement of a licensing matter, and the PPACA fee, both of which were not deductible for income tax purposes, as well as a \$54 million tax charge related to tax reform in Chile and a \$45 million tax charge related to the repatriation of earnings from Japan. These charges were partially offset by a \$32 million one-time tax benefit related to the filing of the Company's U.S. federal tax return. In addition, in 2013, the Company received an income tax refund from the Japanese tax authority and recorded a \$119 million reduction to income tax expense.

As more fully described in Non-GAAP and Other Financial Disclosures, we use operating earnings, which does not equate to income (loss) from continuing operations, net of income tax, as determined in accordance with GAAP, to analyze our performance, evaluate segment performance, and allocate resources. We believe that the presentation of operating earnings and operating earnings available to common shareholders, as we measure it for management purposes, enhances the understanding of our performance by highlighting the results of operations and the underlying profitability drivers of the business. Operating earnings and operating earnings available to common shareholders should not be viewed as substitutes for income (loss) from continuing operations, net of income tax, and net income (loss) available to MetLife, Inc.'s common shareholders, respectively. Operating earnings available to common shareholders increased \$299 million, net of income tax, to \$6.6 billion, net of income tax, for the year ended December 31, 2014 from \$6.3 billion, net of income tax, for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2012

During the year ended December 31, 2013, income (loss) from continuing operations, before provision for income tax, increased \$2.6 billion (\$2.1 billion, net of income tax) from 2012 primarily driven by a 2012 goodwill impairment charge combined with favorable changes in net investment gains (losses) and operating earnings, partially offset by an unfavorable change in net derivative gains (losses). Also included in income (loss) from continuing operations, before provision for income tax, are the improved results of the divested businesses.

The variable annuity embedded derivatives and associated freestanding derivative hedges are collectively referred to as VA program derivatives in the following table. All other derivatives that are economic hedges of certain invested assets and insurance liabilities are referred to as non-VA program derivatives in the following table. The table below presents the impact on net derivative gains (losses) from non-VA program derivatives and VA program derivatives:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In millions)	
Non-VA program derivatives		
Interest rate	\$ (1,609)	\$ 271
Foreign currency exchange rate	(1,225)	(426)
Credit	187	(105)
Equity	(61)	1

Non-VA embedded derivatives	123	(61)
Total non-VA program derivatives	(2,585)	(320)
VA program derivatives		
Market risks in embedded derivatives	6,101	4,303
Nonperformance risk on embedded derivatives	(952)	(1,659)
Other risks in embedded derivatives	(169)	(1,344)
Total embedded derivatives	4,980	1,300
Freestanding derivatives hedging embedded derivatives	(5,634)	(2,899)
Total VA program derivatives	(654)	(1,599)
Net derivative gains (losses)	\$ (3,239)	\$ (1,919)

The unfavorable change in net derivative gains (losses) on non-VA program derivatives was \$2.3 billion (\$1.5 billion, net of income tax). This was primarily due to long-term interest rates increasing more in 2013 than in 2012, unfavorably impacting receive-fixed interest rate swaps, net long interest rate floors and receiver swaptions. These freestanding derivatives were primarily hedging long duration liability portfolios. The weakening of the Japanese yen relative to other key currencies unfavorably impacted foreign currency forwards and futures that primarily hedge certain bonds. Because certain of these hedging strategies are not designated or do not qualify as accounting hedges, the changes in the estimated fair value of these freestanding derivatives are recognized in net derivative gains (losses) without an offsetting gain or loss recognized in earnings for the item being hedged.

The favorable change in net derivative gains (losses) on VA program derivatives was \$945 million (\$614 million, net of income tax). This was due to a favorable change of \$1.2 billion (\$763 million, net of income tax) on other risks in embedded derivatives, a favorable change of \$707 million (\$460 million, net of income tax) related to the change in the nonperformance risk adjustment on embedded derivatives and an

Table of Contents

unfavorable change of \$937 million (\$609 million, net of income tax) on market risks in embedded derivatives, net of the impact of freestanding derivatives hedging those risks. Other risks relate primarily to the impact of policyholder behavior and other non-market risks that generally cannot be hedged.

The nonperformance risk adjustment loss of \$952 million (\$619 million, net of income tax) in 2013 was comprised of a loss of \$337 million due to a decrease in our own credit spread, as well as a loss of \$615 million due to the impact of changes in capital market inputs, such as long-term interest rates and key equity index levels, on the variable annuity guarantees. We calculate the nonperformance risk adjustment as the change in the embedded derivative discounted at the risk adjusted rate (which includes our own credit spread to the extent that the embedded derivative is in-the-money) less the change in the embedded derivative discounted at the risk-free rate.

The foregoing \$1.2 billion (\$763 million, net of income tax) favorable change in other risks in embedded derivatives was primarily due to the cross effect of capital markets changes and refinements in the attribution analysis and valuation model, including periodic updates to actuarial assumptions and updates to better reflect product features, which accounted for \$961 million of this favorable change. Other items contributing to this change included:

A decrease in the risk margin adjustment caused by lower policyholder behavior risks, which resulted in a favorable year over year change in the valuation of the embedded derivatives.

The mismatch of fund performance between actual and modeled funds and periodic updates to the mapping of policyholder funds into groups of representative indices, which resulted in a favorable year over year change in the valuation of the embedded derivatives.

A combination of other factors, such as in-force changes, resulted in an unfavorable year over year change in the valuation of the embedded derivatives.

The foregoing \$937 million (\$609 million, net of income tax) unfavorable change is comprised of a \$2.7 billion (\$1.8 billion, net of income tax) unfavorable change in freestanding derivatives that hedge market risks in embedded derivatives, which was partially offset by a \$1.8 billion (\$1.2 billion, net of income tax) favorable change in market risks in embedded derivatives.

The primary changes in market factors are summarized as follows:

Long-term interest rates increased more in 2013 than in 2012, contributing to an unfavorable change in our freestanding derivatives and a favorable change in our embedded derivatives.

Key equity index levels increased more in 2013 than in 2012 contributing to an unfavorable change in our freestanding derivatives and a favorable change in our embedded derivatives.

Key equity volatility measures decreased less in 2013 than in 2012, contributing to a favorable change in our freestanding derivatives and an unfavorable change in our embedded derivatives.

Changes in foreign currency exchange rates contributed to an unfavorable change in our freestanding derivatives and a favorable change in our embedded derivatives.

The favorable change in net investment gains (losses) primarily reflects an increase in net gains on sales of fixed maturity securities in 2013 coupled with a decrease in fixed maturity securities impairments from lower intent-to-sell impairments and improving economic fundamentals.

During our 2013 goodwill impairment testing, we determined that goodwill was not impaired. In 2012, we recorded a \$1.9 billion (\$1.6 billion, net of income tax) non-cash charge for goodwill impairment associated with our U.S. Retail annuities business.

Our 2013 results include a \$101 million (\$69 million, net of income tax) charge associated with the global review of assumptions related to reserves and DAC, of which \$138 million (\$90 million, net of income tax) was recognized in net derivative gains (losses). Of the \$101 million charge, \$228 million (\$150 million, net of income tax) was related to reserves, offset by \$127 million (\$81 million, net of income tax) associated with DAC.

The foregoing \$138 million loss recorded in net derivative gains (losses) associated with the global review of assumptions was included within the other risks in embedded derivatives caption in the table above.

As a result of the global review of assumptions, changes were made to policyholder behavior and mortality assumptions, as well as to economic assumptions. The most significant impacts were in Retail Annuities.

Changes to policyholder behavior and mortality assumptions resulted in reserve increases, offset by favorable DAC, for a net loss of \$154 million (\$103 million, net of income tax).

Changes in economic assumptions resulted in a decrease in reserves, offset by unfavorable DAC, for a net benefit of \$53 million (\$34 million, net of income tax).

Income (loss) from continuing operations, before provision for income tax, related to divested businesses, excluding net investment gains (losses) and net derivative gains (losses), increased \$448 million to a loss of \$169 million in 2013 from a loss of \$617 million in 2012. Included in this improvement was a decrease in total revenues of \$970 million, before income tax, and a decrease in total expenses of \$1.4 billion, before income tax.

Income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$661 million, or 16% of income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax, compared with \$128 million, or 9% of income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax, for 2012. Foreign earnings include one-time tax benefits of \$119 million related to the receipt of a Japan tax refund, \$69 million related to the estimated reversal of Japan temporary differences, and \$65 million related to the change in repatriation assumptions for foreign earnings of certain European operations. In addition, as previously mentioned, the year ended December 31, 2012 included a \$1.9 billion (\$1.6 billion, net of income tax) non-cash charge for goodwill impairment. The tax benefit associated with this charge was limited to \$247 million on the associated tax goodwill.

Operating earnings available to common shareholders increased \$612 million, net of income tax, to \$6.3 billion, net of income tax, for the year ended December 31, 2013 from \$5.6 billion, net of income tax, in 2012.

Table of Contents**Reconciliation of income (loss) from continuing operations, net of income tax, to operating earnings available to common shareholders****Year Ended December 31, 2014**

	Retail	Group, Voluntary & Corporate Worksite Benefits	Corporate Benefit Funding	Latin America	Asia	EMEA	Corporate & Other	Total
	(In millions)							
Income (loss) from continuing operations, net of income tax	\$ 2,574	\$ 1,073	\$ 1,371	\$ 457	\$ 1,181	\$ 407	\$ (724)	\$ 6,339
Less: Net investment gains (losses)	(7)	(39)	(432)	30	512	(17)	(244)	(197)
Less: Net derivative gains (losses)	564	525	352	(60)	(532)	114	354	1,317
Less: Goodwill impairment								
Less: Other adjustments to continuing operations (1)	(671)	(167)	(112)	(243)	(122)	36	(97)	(1,376)
Less: Provision for income tax (expense) benefit	42	(111)	52	48	35	(88)	(65)	(87)
Operating earnings	\$ 2,646	\$ 865	\$ 1,511	\$ 682	\$ 1,288	\$ 362	(672)	6,682
Less: Preferred stock dividends							122	122
Operating earnings available to common shareholders							\$ (794)	\$ 6,560

Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Retail	Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits	Corporate Benefit Funding	Latin America	Asia	EMEA	Corporate & Other	Total
	(In millions)							
	\$ 1,498	\$ 397	\$ 1,192	\$ 666	\$ 582	\$ 349	\$ (1,293)	\$ 3,391

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

Income (loss) from continuing operations, net of income tax								
Less: Net investment gains (losses)	70	(21)	(8)	20	343	(16)	(227)	161
Less: Net derivative gains (losses)	(724)	(676)	(235)	(24)	(1,057)	(6)	(517)	(3,239)
Less: Goodwill impairment								
Less: Other adjustments to continuing operations (1)	(926)	(172)	87	167	(435)	75	(393)	(1,597)
Less: Provision for income tax (expense) benefit	554	304	53	(71)	487	(33)	389	1,683
Operating earnings	\$ 2,524	\$ 962	\$ 1,295	\$ 574	\$ 1,244	\$ 329	(545)	6,383
Less: Preferred stock dividends							122	122
Operating earnings available to common shareholders							\$ (667)	\$ 6,261

Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Retail	Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits	Corporate Benefit Funding	Latin America	Asia	EMEA	Corporate & Other	Total
	(In millions)							
Income (loss) from continuing operations, net of income tax	\$ (44)	\$ 824	\$ 1,220	\$ 479	\$ 976	\$ 293	\$ (2,434)	\$ 1,314
Less: Net investment gains (losses)	212	(7)	107	(2)	(342)	31	(351)	(352)
Less: Net derivative gains (losses)	162	(63)	(157)	38	(170)	61	(1,790)	(1,919)
Less: Goodwill impairment	(1,692)						(176)	(1,868)
Less: Other adjustments to continuing operations (1)	(1,260)	(141)	77	(193)	(32)	(22)	(921)	(2,492)
Less: Provision for income tax (expense) benefit	532	75	(10)	53	483	(48)	1,089	2,174
Operating earnings	\$ 2,002	\$ 960	\$ 1,203	\$ 583	\$ 1,037	\$ 271	(285)	5,771

Less: Preferred stock dividends	122	122
---------------------------------	-----	-----

Operating earnings available to common shareholders	\$ (407)	\$ 5,649
---	----------	----------

(1) See definitions of operating revenues and operating expenses under Disclosures for the components of such adjustments. Non-GAAP and Other Financial

26

MetLife, Inc.

Table of Contents**Reconciliation of GAAP revenues to operating revenues and GAAP expenses to operating expenses****Year Ended December 31, 2014**

	Retail	Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits	Corporate Benefit Funding	Latin America	Asia	EMEA	Corporate & Other	Total
	(In millions)							
Total revenues	\$ 21,843	\$ 19,278	\$ 9,016	\$ 5,598	\$ 12,583	\$ 4,307	\$ 691	\$ 73,316
Less: Net investment gains (losses)	(7)	(39)	(432)	30	512	(17)	(244)	(197)
Less: Net derivative gains (losses)	564	525	352	(60)	(532)	114	354	1,317
Less: Adjustments related to net investment gains (losses) and net derivative gains (losses)	(1)				11	10		20
Less: Other adjustments to revenues (1)	(79)	(167)	17	41	371	857	56	1,096
Total operating revenues	\$ 21,366	\$ 18,959	\$ 9,079	\$ 5,587	\$ 12,221	\$ 3,343	\$ 525	\$ 71,080
Total expenses	\$ 17,929	\$ 17,630	\$ 6,885	\$ 5,033	\$ 10,862	\$ 3,744	\$ 2,429	\$ 64,512
Less: Adjustments related to net investment gains (losses) and net derivative gains (losses)	26				(3)	12		35
Less: Goodwill impairment								
Less: Other adjustments to expenses (1)	565		129	284	507	819	153	2,457
Total operating expenses	\$ 17,338	\$ 17,630	\$ 6,756	\$ 4,749	\$ 10,358	\$ 2,913	\$ 2,276	\$ 62,020

Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Retail	Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits	Corporate Benefit Funding	Latin America	Asia	EMEA	Corporate & Other	Total
	(In millions)							
Total revenues	\$ 19,574	\$ 17,343	\$ 8,967	\$ 5,165	\$ 13,204	\$ 3,937	\$ 9	\$ 68,199

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

Less: Net investment gains (losses)	70	(21)	(8)	20	343	(16)	(227)	161
Less: Net derivative gains (losses)	(724)	(676)	(235)	(24)	(1,057)	(6)	(517)	(3,239)
Less: Adjustments related to net investment gains (losses) and net derivative gains (losses)	(9)				2	14		7
Less: Other adjustments to revenues (1)	(119)	(172)	297	85	1,386	667	110	2,254
Total operating revenues	\$ 20,356	\$ 18,212	\$ 8,913	\$ 5,084	\$ 12,530	\$ 3,278	\$ 643	\$ 69,016
Total expenses	\$ 17,316	\$ 16,762	\$ 7,132	\$ 4,285	\$ 12,552	\$ 3,477	\$ 2,623	\$ 64,147
Less: Adjustments related to net investment gains (losses) and net derivative gains (losses)	(197)				(15)	16		(196)
Less: Goodwill impairment								
Less: Other adjustments to expenses (1)	995		210	(82)	1,838	590	503	4,054
Total operating expenses	\$ 16,518	\$ 16,762	\$ 6,922	\$ 4,367	\$ 10,729	\$ 2,871	\$ 2,120	\$ 60,289

Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Retail	Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits	Corporate Benefit Funding	Latin America	Asia	EMEA	Corporate & Other	Total
	(In millions)							
Total revenues	\$ 19,939	\$ 17,436	\$ 9,460	\$ 4,845	\$ 12,793	\$ 4,279	\$ (602)	\$ 68,150
Less: Net investment gains (losses)	212	(7)	107	(2)	(342)	31	(351)	(352)
Less: Net derivative gains (losses)	162	(63)	(157)	38	(170)	61	(1,790)	(1,919)
Less: Adjustments related to net investment gains (losses) and net derivative gains (losses)						15		15
Less: Other adjustments to revenues (1)	(77)	(140)	803	232	549	813	616	2,796
Total operating revenues	\$ 19,642	\$ 17,646	\$ 8,707	\$ 4,577	\$ 12,756	\$ 3,359	\$ 923	\$ 67,610
Total expenses	\$ 19,483	\$ 16,206	\$ 7,584	\$ 4,289	\$ 11,746	\$ 3,792	\$ 3,608	\$ 66,708
Less: Adjustments related to net investment gains	19				4	18		41

(losses) and net derivative gains (losses)								
Less: Goodwill impairment	1,692						176	1,868
Less: Other adjustments to expenses (1)	1,164	1	726	425	577	832	1,537	5,262
Total operating expenses	\$ 16,608	\$ 16,205	\$ 6,858	\$ 3,864	\$ 11,165	\$ 2,942	\$ 1,895	\$ 59,537

(1) See definitions of operating revenues and operating expenses under Non-GAAP and Other Financial Disclosures for the components of such adjustments.

MetLife, Inc.

27

Table of Contents**Consolidated Results Operating**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
(In millions)			
Operating revenues			
Premiums	\$ 39,022	\$ 37,583	\$ 37,355
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees	9,541	9,085	8,212
Net investment income	20,484	20,394	20,287
Other revenues	2,033	1,954	1,756
Total operating revenues	71,080	69,016	67,610
Operating expenses			
Policyholder benefits and claims and policyholder dividends	39,478	37,746	37,105
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	5,661	6,015	6,242
Capitalization of DAC	(4,182)	(4,786)	(5,284)
Amortization of DAC and VOBA	4,027	4,083	4,177
Amortization of negative VOBA	(396)	(524)	(555)
Interest expense on debt	1,178	1,159	1,190
Other expenses	16,254	16,596	16,662
Total operating expenses	62,020	60,289	59,537
Provision for income tax expense (benefit)	2,378	2,344	2,302
Operating earnings	6,682	6,383	5,771
Less: Preferred stock dividends	122	122	122
Operating earnings available to common shareholders	\$ 6,560	\$ 6,261	\$ 5,649

Year Ended December 31, 2014 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts discussed below are net of income tax.

The primary drivers of the increase in operating earnings were higher net investment income from portfolio growth, higher asset-based fee income and a decrease in interest credited expense, partially offset by unfavorable mortality, morbidity and claims experience and the impact of decreasing investment yields on net investment income. Excluding the impact of the aforementioned tax reform charge in Chile, the fourth quarter 2013 acquisition of ProVida increased operating earnings by \$166 million. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates had a \$127 million negative impact on results compared to 2013.

We benefited from strong sales and business growth across many of our products as evidenced by higher asset-based fee income from growth in our businesses abroad. However, we continue to focus on pricing discipline and risk management which resulted in a decrease in sales of our variable annuity products. This decline in sales, in combination with surrenders and withdrawals, resulted in negative net flows, which caused lower average separate account assets and, consequently, lower asset-based fee income in our Retail segment. Excluding the impact of the divested businesses and the acquisition of ProVida, growth in our investment portfolios in the majority of our segments generated higher net investment income. Our property & casualty businesses benefited from an increase in average premium per policy. These positive results were partially offset by an associated increase in DAC amortization. The changes in business growth discussed above resulted in a \$409 million increase in operating earnings.

Market factors, including the sustained low interest rate environment, continued to impact our investment yields, as well as our crediting rates. Excluding the results of the divested businesses, the acquisition of ProVida and the impact of inflation-indexed investments in the Latin America segment, investment yields decreased. Certain of our inflation-indexed products are backed by inflation-indexed investments. Changes in inflation cause fluctuations in net investment income with a corresponding fluctuation in policyholder benefits, resulting in a minimal impact to operating earnings. Investment yields were negatively impacted by the adverse impact of the sustained low interest rate environment on fixed maturity securities and mortgage loans yields, lower returns on our hedge funds, as well as increased holdings of lower yielding Japanese government securities in the Japan fixed annuity business. These decreases were partially offset by higher returns on interest rate derivatives, real estate joint ventures and private equity investments. Yields were also favorably impacted by increased sales of foreign currency-denominated fixed annuities in Japan, resulting in an increase in higher yielding foreign currency-denominated fixed maturity securities. The sustained low interest rate environment also resulted in lower interest credited expense as we set interest credited rates lower on both new business and certain in-force business with rate resets that are contractually tied to external indices or contain discretionary rate reset provisions. Our average separate account balances grew with the equity markets driving higher fee income in our annuity business. However, this was partially offset by higher DAC amortization due to the significant prior period equity market increase, as well as higher asset-based commissions and costs associated with our variable annuity guaranteed minimum death benefits (GMDBs). The changes in market factors discussed above resulted in a \$147 million decrease in operating earnings.

Table of Contents

Less favorable mortality and morbidity was driven by our Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits segment. In addition, in our property & casualty businesses, catastrophe-related losses increased due to severe storm activity in 2014. Non-catastrophe related claim costs also increased as a result of severe winter weather in 2014. Claims experience in our Latin America segment was also unfavorable. The combined impact of mortality, morbidity and claims experience decreased operating earnings by \$146 million.

On an annual basis, we review and update our long-term assumptions used in our calculations of certain insurance-related liabilities and DAC. These annual updates, which occurred in both years, resulted in a \$12 million decrease in operating earnings in 2014 as compared to 2013. In addition to our annual updates, refinements to DAC and certain insurance-related liabilities that were recorded in both years increased operating earnings by \$75 million. Such refinements include favorable reserve adjustments in 2014 related to disability premium waivers and a 2014 charge related to delayed settlement interest on unclaimed funds held by state governments, both in our life business within our Retail segment, as well as a write-down of DAC and VOBA in 2013 related to pension reform in Poland within our EMEA segment. Also, our 2013 results include a reserve strengthening in Australia within our Asia segment of \$57 million, net of reinsurance.

A \$112 million decrease in expenses was primarily driven by lower employee-related costs. In addition, our 2014 results include charges totaling \$57 million related to the aforementioned settlement of a licensing matter with the Department of Financial Services and the District Attorney, New York County. The PPACA fee reduced operating earnings by \$58 million in 2014. We increased our litigation reserves related to asbestos more in 2014 than in 2013 resulting in a \$16 million decline in operating earnings.

The Company's 2014 and 2013 effective tax rates differed from the U.S. statutory rate of 35% primarily due to non-taxable investment income, tax credits for low income housing, and foreign earnings taxed at lower rates than the U.S. statutory rate. In 2014, the Company realized a \$32 million tax benefit related to the filing of the Company's U.S. federal tax return, as well as additional tax benefits of \$36 million related to the separate account dividends received deduction and \$58 million primarily related to foreign earnings taxed at rates lower than the U.S. and other tax preference items. However, this was partially offset by a \$38 million tax charge related to a portion of the aforementioned settlement of a licensing matter and the PPACA fee, both of which were not deductible for income tax purposes.

Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts discussed below are net of income tax.

During the fourth quarter of 2013, we increased our litigation reserve related to asbestos by \$101 million. During 2013, we also increased our other litigation reserves by \$46 million. The fourth quarter 2013 acquisition of ProVida in Chile increased operating earnings by \$48 million. In addition, the year ended December 31, 2012 included a \$52 million charge representing a multi-state examination payment related to unclaimed property and our use of the U.S. Social Security Administration's Death Master File to identify potential life insurance claims, as well as the acceleration of benefit payments to policyholders under the settlements of such claims. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates had a \$58 million negative impact on results compared to 2012.

In 2013, we made additional changes to variable annuity guarantee features which, in combination with product changes made in 2012, resulted in a significant decrease in variable annuity sales in our Retail segment. The demand for foreign currency-denominated fixed annuity products in Japan also declined as a result of a weakening yen and a sharp increase in equity markets, which decreased sales. However, as a result of significant positive net flows in our Retail segment since 2012, we experienced growth in our average separate account assets. This, combined with an

increase in surrenders in Japan driven by market conditions, generated higher policy fee income of \$382 million. Deposits and funding agreement issuances in 2013 in our Corporate Benefit Funding segment, combined with positive net flows from our universal life business resulted in growth in our investment portfolio which generated higher net investment income of \$394 million. This increase in net investment income was partially offset by a \$138 million corresponding increase in interest credited on certain liabilities, most notably in the Corporate Benefit Funding segment. A decrease in commissions, which was primarily driven by the decline in annuity sales, was partially offset by a decrease in related DAC capitalization, which combined, resulted in a \$103 million increase in operating earnings. An increase in average premium per policy, coupled with an increase in exposures in our property & casualty businesses resulted in a \$106 million increase in operating earnings. Overall business growth was the primary driver of higher DAC amortization of \$302 million in 2013. In our international segments, higher premiums were more than offset by higher policyholder benefits and operating expenses, resulting in a \$123 million decrease in operating earnings.

Market factors, including the sustained low interest rate environment, continued to impact our investment yields, as well as our crediting rates. Excluding the results of the divested businesses and the impact of inflation-indexed investments in the Latin America segment, investment yields declined. Certain of our inflation-indexed products are backed by inflation-indexed investments. Changes in inflation cause fluctuations in net investment income with a corresponding fluctuation in policyholder benefits, resulting in a minimal impact to operating earnings. Yield changes were primarily driven by the impact of the low interest rate environment on fixed maturity securities and mortgage loans and from lower returns on real estate joint ventures. These declines were partially offset by higher income on interest rate derivatives, improved returns on other limited partnership interests and the favorable impact of the continued repositioning of the Japan portfolio to higher yielding investments. A significant portion of these derivatives was entered into prior to the onset of the current low interest rate environment to mitigate the risk of low interest rates in the U.S. The low interest rate environment also resulted in lower interest credited expense as we set interest credited rates lower on both new business and certain in-force business with rate resets that are contractually tied to external indices or contain discretionary rate reset provisions. Our average separate account balance grew with the equity markets driving higher fee income in our annuity business. This continued positive equity market performance also resulted in lower DAC amortization. The changes in market factors discussed above resulted in a \$256 million increase in operating earnings.

We experienced less favorable mortality in our Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits and Retail segments. In our Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits segment, mixed claims experience with a net unfavorable result was driven by an increase in claims incidence. In our property & casualty businesses, catastrophe-related losses decreased as compared to 2012, primarily due to Superstorm Sandy in 2012; however, this was partially offset by an increase in non-catastrophe claim costs, which were primarily the result of higher frequencies. The combined impact of mortality and claims experience decreased operating earnings by \$101 million.

Table of Contents

Our annual assumption updates resulted in a \$20 million increase in operating earnings primarily driven by the Asia segment. In addition to our annual updates, other adjustments and DAC refinements were recorded in both 2013 and 2012 and resulted in a \$21 million decrease in operating earnings. Also, as a result of a review of our own recent claims experience, and in consideration of the worsening trend for the industry in Australia, we strengthened our group total and permanent disability claim reserves in Australia, which reduced operating earnings by \$57 million.

In addition, an increase in operating expenses, primarily employee-related costs, was partially offset by a decline in expenses, most notably in our Retail segment, primarily driven by savings from the Company's enterprise-wide strategic initiative and resulted in an \$82 million decrease in operating earnings.

In 2013, the Company realized additional tax benefits of \$187 million compared to 2012, primarily from the higher utilization of tax preferenced investments and the Company's decision to permanently reinvest certain foreign earnings.

Segment Results and Corporate & Other**Retail**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
Operating revenues			
Premiums	\$ 7,280	\$ 6,528	\$ 6,532
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees	5,074	4,912	4,561
Net investment income	7,953	7,898	7,670
Other revenues	1,059	1,018	879
Total operating revenues	21,366	20,356	19,642
Operating expenses			
Policyholder benefits and claims and policyholder dividends	9,851	9,028	9,010
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	2,245	2,331	2,375
Capitalization of DAC	(969)	(1,309)	(1,753)
Amortization of DAC and VOBA	1,515	1,384	1,607
Interest expense on debt	1		
Other expenses	4,695	5,084	5,369
Total operating expenses	17,338	16,518	16,608
Provision for income tax expense (benefit)	1,382	1,314	1,032
Operating earnings	\$ 2,646	\$ 2,524	\$ 2,002

Year Ended December 31, 2014 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts discussed below are net of income tax.

Changes to our guarantee features since 2012, along with continued management of sales in 2014 by focusing on pricing discipline and risk management, drove a \$4.5 billion, or 41%, decrease in variable annuity sales. Life sales were also lower, mainly driven by the discontinuance of our lifetime secondary guarantees on universal life products. These declines were partially offset by an increase in fixed and indexed annuity sales. We expect our sales of annuities to increase in the future. To this end, we introduced new variable annuity products and/or enhancements in late 2014 and early 2015. A significant portion of our operating earnings is driven by separate account balances. Most directly, these balances determine asset-based fee income but they also impact DAC amortization and asset-based commissions. Separate account balances are driven by sales, movements in the market, surrenders, withdrawals, benefit payments, transfers and policy charges. Separate account balances increased over 2013 as a result of continued strong market performance, partially offset by negative net flows as surrenders and withdrawals exceeded sales.

A \$124 million increase in operating earnings was attributable to business growth. Our life businesses had positive net flows, despite a decline in universal life sales, which resulted in higher net investment income. This favorable impact was partially offset by increases in DAC amortization and interest credited expenses, as well as lower fees, as 2013 benefited from the first year fees received on the now discontinued lifetime secondary guarantees on our universal life products. In our deferred annuities business, the impact of negative net flows contributed to a decrease in asset-based fee income, partially offset by a reduction in interest credited expenses in the general account. Additionally, costs associated with our variable annuity GMDBs were lower. In our property & casualty business, an increase in average premium per policy in both our auto and homeowners businesses contributed to the increase in operating earnings. In addition, we earned more income on a larger invested asset base, which resulted from a higher amount of allocated equity as compared to 2013.

Table of Contents

A \$48 million decrease in operating earnings was attributable to market factors, including equity markets and interest rates. Strong equity market performance led to higher asset-based commissions, which were, in part, driven by separate account balances, higher DAC amortization and costs associated with our GMDBs. The more favorable separate account returns in 2013 drove lower DAC amortization in 2013 as compared to 2014 where equity returns were much less favorable. These negative impacts were partially offset by higher asset-based fee income in 2014 due to increased average separate account balances. This positive equity market performance also drove higher net investment income from private equity investments. The sustained low interest rate environment resulted in a decline in net investment income on our fixed maturity securities and mortgage loans as proceeds from maturing investments were reinvested at lower yields. This negative interest rate impact was partially offset by lower interest credited expense as we reduced interest credited rates on contracts with discretionary rate reset provisions, and lower DAC amortization in our life business. Lower returns in our hedge funds also decreased operating earnings and were partially offset by higher income from real estate joint ventures and increased prepayment fees.

Less favorable mortality experience in our variable and universal life business, primarily driven by three large, unreinsured claims, partially offset by favorable experience in the traditional life and immediate annuities businesses, resulted in a \$40 million decrease in operating earnings. In our property & casualty business, non-catastrophe claim costs increased by \$8 million as a result of higher frequencies in our auto business offset by lower frequencies in our homeowners business. Catastrophe-related losses increased \$5 million as compared to 2013. In addition, favorable morbidity experience in our individual disability income business resulted in a \$6 million increase in operating earnings.

On an annual basis, we review and update our long-term assumptions used in our calculations of certain insurance-related liabilities and DAC. These annual updates, which occurred in both years, resulted in a net operating earnings decrease of \$11 million and were primarily related to unfavorable DAC unlockings in the variable annuity business, partially offset by favorable DAC unlockings in our traditional and universal life businesses. Refinements to DAC and certain insurance-related liabilities that were recorded in both periods resulted in a \$7 million increase in operating earnings, which included \$104 million of favorable reserve adjustments in 2014 related to disability premium waivers and a 2014 charge of \$57 million related to delayed settlement interest on unclaimed funds held by state governments, both in our life business. Operating earnings increased due to a decline in expenses of \$109 million, mainly the result of lower employee-related costs and the 2013 increase in litigation reserves.

Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts (with the exception of sales data) discussed below are net of income tax.

A \$245 million increase in operating earnings was largely attributable to business growth. This growth was generated, in part, in the life and annuity businesses, despite sales declines in those businesses. Our life businesses had positive net flows, mainly in the universal life business, which is reflected in higher net investment income, partially offset by an increase in DAC amortization. On the annuities side, average separate account assets grew, driven by strong sales in 2012, resulting in an increase in asset-based fees. In our property & casualty business, an increase in average premium per policy in both our auto and homeowners businesses contributed to the increase in operating earnings. In addition, we earned more income on a larger invested asset base, which resulted from a higher amount of allocated equity in the business as compared to 2012.

The rising equity markets increased our average separate account balances driving an increase in asset-based fee income. This continued positive equity market performance also drove higher net investment income from other limited partnership interests and resulted in lower DAC amortization. These positive impacts were partially offset by higher asset-based commissions, which are also, in part, determined by separate account balances and higher costs

associated with our variable annuity GMDBs. The sustained low interest rate environment resulted in a decline in net investment income on our fixed maturity securities and mortgage loans as proceeds from maturing investments are reinvested at lower yields. Additionally, we had a lower interest crediting rate on allocated equity in 2013, which resulted in lower net investment income. These negative interest rate impacts were partially offset by higher income earned on interest rate derivatives and lower interest credited expense as we reduced interest credited rates on contracts with discretionary rate reset provisions. Lower returns on real estate joint ventures also decreased operating earnings. The net impact of these items resulted in a \$174 million increase in operating earnings. Also, the impact of the sustained low interest rate environment contributed to less favorable experience resulting in a reduction to our dividend scale, mainly within the closed block, which was announced in the fourth quarter of 2012. This dividend action favorably impacted operating earnings by \$61 million. With respect to the results of the closed block, the impact of this dividend action was more than offset by other unfavorable earnings drivers that also affected the closed block and have been incorporated in these discussions.

Less favorable mortality experience in the variable and universal life, and income annuities businesses, partially offset by increases in the traditional life business, resulted in a \$20 million decrease in operating earnings. This decrease was more than offset by the \$26 million charge in 2012 for the expected acceleration of benefit payments to policyholders under a multi-state examination related to unclaimed property. In addition, unfavorable morbidity experience in our individual income disability business resulted in a \$6 million decrease in operating earnings. Our property & casualty business non-catastrophe claim costs increased \$33 million in 2013, mainly the result of higher frequencies in both our auto and homeowners businesses, as well as higher severities in our homeowners business, partially offset by lower severities in our auto business. Catastrophe-related losses decreased \$28 million as compared to 2012, primarily due to Superstorm Sandy in 2012.

The combined impact of the 2013 and 2012 annual assumption updates resulted in a net operating earnings decrease of \$55 million. This unfavorable impact was primarily related to 2012 DAC unlockings in the variable annuity business, partially offset by less unfavorable life business unlockings in 2013. In addition to our annual updates, certain insurance-related liabilities and DAC refinements recorded in both 2013 and 2012 resulted in a \$76 million increase in operating earnings.

Also contributing to the increase in operating earnings was a decline in expenses of \$30 million, primarily driven by \$100 million of savings from the Company's enterprise-wide strategic initiative, partially offset by an increase of \$61 million related to increases in litigation reserves and postretirement benefit obligations.

Table of Contents**Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
Operating revenues			
Premiums	\$ 15,979	\$ 15,250	\$ 14,794
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees	716	688	662
Net investment income	1,844	1,856	1,768
Other revenues	420	418	422
Total operating revenues	18,959	18,212	17,646
Operating expenses			
Policyholder benefits and claims and policyholder dividends	14,897	14,227	13,691
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	156	155	167
Capitalization of DAC	(143)	(141)	(138)
Amortization of DAC and VOBA	149	140	133
Interest expense on debt	1	1	1
Other expenses	2,570	2,380	2,351
Total operating expenses	17,630	16,762	16,205
Provision for income tax expense (benefit)	464	488	481
Operating earnings	\$ 865	\$ 962	\$ 960

Year Ended December 31, 2014 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts discussed below are net of income tax.

The macroeconomic environment is demonstrating steady growth and instilling further confidence in the U.S. economy. The improvement in the U.S. economy and overall employment remain slow and steady. In 2014, premiums increased across the segment. Our term life, dental and disability businesses generated premium growth through stronger sales and improved persistency, with the dental business also benefiting from pricing actions on existing business. In addition, premiums in our term life business increased due to the impact of experience adjustments on our participating contracts; however, changes in premiums for these contracts were almost entirely offset by the related changes in policyholder benefits. The introduction of new products also drove growth in the voluntary benefits business. Although we have discontinued selling our LTC product, we continue to collect premiums and administer the existing block of business, contributing to asset growth in the segment.

Our life business experienced less favorable mortality in 2014, mainly due to an increase in claims severity in the term life business and increased claims incidence in the group universal life business, which resulted in a \$48 million decrease in operating earnings. Unfavorable claims experience in our disability business, driven by higher approvals, was partially offset by higher net closures. In addition, increased utilization of services across the channels of our dental business was partially offset by the impact of lapses on certain insurance liabilities, higher net closures in our LTC business and favorable claims incidence in our accidental death and dismemberment (AD&D) business. Our overall net unfavorable claims experience resulted in a \$14 million decrease in operating earnings. The impact of favorable refinements to certain insurance and other liabilities in 2014 resulted in an increase in operating earnings of \$27 million. In our property & casualty business, catastrophe-related losses increased by \$21 million as compared to 2013, mainly due to severe storm activity in 2014. In addition, severe winter weather in 2014 increased non-catastrophe claim costs by \$18 million, which was the result of higher frequencies in both our auto and homeowners businesses, as well as higher severities in our homeowners business, partially offset by lower severities in our auto business. These unfavorable results were partially offset by additional favorable development of prior year non-catastrophe losses, which improved operating earnings by \$15 million.

The impact of changes in market factors, including lower yields on our fixed maturity securities and mortgage loans, and decreased income on alternative investments, partially offset by higher returns on our real estate joint ventures and private equity investments, resulted in lower investment yields. Unlike in the Retail and Corporate Benefit Funding segments, in the Group Voluntary & Worksite Benefits segment, a change in investment yield does not necessarily drive a corresponding change in the rates credited on certain insurance liabilities. The decrease in investment yields, slightly offset by lower crediting rates in 2014, reduced operating earnings by \$35 million.

The increase in average premium per policy in both our auto and homeowners businesses improved operating earnings by \$42 million. Growth in premiums and deposits in 2014, partially offset by a reduction in other liabilities, PABs and allocated equity, resulted in an increase in our average invested assets, increasing operating earnings by \$30 million. Consistent with the growth in average invested assets from premiums and deposits, primarily in our LTC business, interest credited on long-duration contracts and PABs increased by \$24 million. The PPACA fee increased other expenses by \$58 million in 2014; however, the impact of the assessment was significantly offset by a related increase in premiums in the dental business. The remaining increase in other operating expenses, including higher marketing and sales support costs in our property & casualty business, was partially offset by the remaining increase in premiums, fees and other revenues.

Table of Contents**Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2012**

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts discussed below are net of income tax.

An increase in average premium per policy in both our auto and homeowners businesses improved operating earnings by \$44 million. In addition, an increase in exposures resulted in an \$11 million increase in operating earnings. The positive impact from higher premiums on this increase in exposures exceeded the negative impact from the related claims. Exposures are defined generally as each automobile for the auto line of business and each residence for the homeowners line of business. An increase in allocated equity and growth in premiums and deposits in 2013, partially offset by a reduction in other liabilities, resulted in an increase in our average invested assets, increasing operating earnings by \$34 million. Consistent with the growth in average invested assets from 2013 premiums and deposits, primarily in our LTC business, interest credited on long-duration contracts and policyholder account balances increased by \$19 million. In the fourth quarter of 2012, we recorded a \$50 million impairment charge on an intangible asset related to a previously acquired dental business. The favorable impact of this 2012 charge was almost entirely offset by higher operating expenses in 2013, primarily from postretirement benefit costs across the segment and an increase in marketing, advertising and sales-related expenses in our property & casualty business.

The impact of market factors, including increased income on interest rate derivatives, improved returns on real estate joint ventures and higher prepayment fees received, partially offset by lower returns on our fixed maturity securities, resulted in improved investment yields. The increase in investment yields, as well as lower crediting rates in 2013, the result of the maturity of certain long-duration contracts and PABs at higher rates, contributed \$33 million to operating earnings.

Our life businesses experienced less favorable mortality in 2013, mainly due to unfavorable claims experience in the group term life and group universal life businesses, which resulted in a \$46 million decrease in operating earnings. The impact of favorable reserve refinements in 2012 resulted in a decrease in operating earnings of \$23 million. An increase in claims incidence in our disability, LTC and AD&D businesses, partially offset by favorable claims experience in our dental business, resulted in a \$42 million decrease in operating earnings. In our property & casualty business, lower catastrophe-related losses improved operating earnings by \$43 million, primarily due to the impact of Superstorm Sandy in 2012. This increase in operating earnings was partially offset by higher non-catastrophe claim costs of \$18 million, the result of higher frequencies, partially offset by lower severities, in both our auto and homeowners businesses. Less favorable development of prior year non-catastrophe losses also reduced operating results by \$13 million.

Corporate Benefit Funding

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
Operating revenues			
Premiums	\$ 2,768	\$ 2,767	\$ 2,681
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees	226	247	225
Net investment income	5,799	5,621	5,542
Other revenues	286	278	259

Total operating revenues	9,079	8,913	8,707
Operating expenses			
Policyholder benefits and claims and policyholder dividends	5,106	5,180	5,039
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	1,140	1,233	1,358
Capitalization of DAC	(31)	(27)	(29)
Amortization of DAC and VOBA	19	23	22
Interest expense on debt	9	9	8
Other expenses	513	504	460
Total operating expenses	6,756	6,922	6,858
Provision for income tax expense (benefit)	812	696	646
Operating earnings	\$ 1,511	\$ 1,295	\$ 1,203

Year Ended December 31, 2014 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts discussed below are net of income tax.

The sustained low interest rate environment has contributed to the underfunding of pension plans, which limits our customers' ability to engage in full pension plan closeout terminations. However, we expect that customers may choose to close out portions of pension plans over time, at costs reflecting current interest rates and availability of capital. Lower pension plan closeouts in 2014 resulted in a decrease in premiums. However, competitive pricing and a relative increase in participation drove an increase in structured settlement sales in 2014. Changes in premiums for these businesses were almost entirely offset by the related changes in policyholder benefits.

Table of Contents

The sustained low interest rate environment impacted our interest credited rates, as well as our investment yields. Many of our funding agreements and guaranteed interest contract liabilities have interest credited rates that are contractually tied to external indices and, as a result, we set lower interest credited rates on new business, as well as on existing business with terms that can fluctuate. The sustained low interest rate environment drove lower investment yields on mortgage loans and fixed maturity securities. In addition, hedge fund income declined. These unfavorable changes were partially offset by the impact of changes in market factors that drove higher income on interest rate derivatives and improved returns on real estate joint ventures. The impact of lower interest credited expense offset by lower investment returns resulted in an increase in operating earnings of \$34 million.

The impact of 2014 deposits and funding agreement issuances, as well as increases in allocated equity and other liabilities, resulted in higher invested assets, which drove an increase in net investment income that was partially offset by the related increase in interest credited expense and resulted in a \$122 million increase in operating earnings. In addition, strong investment performance and large case sales for our separate account products drove higher average account balances which resulted in an increase in separate account fees of \$8 million.

Favorable mortality in 2014, primarily in our structured settlements business, resulted in a \$24 million increase in operating earnings. The net impact of insurance liability refinements that were recorded in both years increased operating earnings by \$28 million.

Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts discussed below are net of income tax.

The impact of 2013 deposits and funding agreement issuances contributed to an increase in invested assets, resulting in an increase of \$164 million in operating earnings. Growth in deposits and funding agreement issuances generally results in a corresponding increase in interest credited on certain insurance liabilities; this decreased operating earnings by \$118 million compared to 2012.

The sustained low interest rate environment continued to impact our investment returns, as well as interest credited on certain insurance liabilities. Lower investment returns on our fixed maturity securities, mortgage loans and real estate joint ventures were partially offset by increased earnings on interest rate derivatives and our securities lending program. Many of our funding agreement and guaranteed interest contract liabilities have interest credited rates that are contractually tied to external indices and, as a result, we set lower interest credited rates on new business, as well as on existing business with terms that can fluctuate. The impact of lower interest credited expense was partially offset by lower investment returns and resulted in a net increase in operating earnings of \$81 million.

Mortality results were mixed across our products and resulted in a slight increase in operating earnings. The net impact of insurance liability refinements in both 2013 and 2012 decreased operating earnings by \$25 million.

Higher costs associated with technology initiatives and pension and postretirement benefit plans, as well as an increase in litigation reserves, were partially offset by lower employee-related expenses realized through operating efficiencies. This increase in operating expenses was slightly offset by higher fees earned on our separate account balances, which grew during 2013 as a result of an increase in average separate account deposits. The net impact of these items was a \$10 million decrease in operating earnings.

Latin America

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
Operating revenues			
Premiums	\$ 2,967	\$ 2,824	\$ 2,578
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees	1,239	991	785
Net investment income	1,347	1,246	1,198
Other revenues	34	23	16
Total operating revenues	5,587	5,084	4,577
Operating expenses			
Policyholder benefits and claims and policyholder dividends	2,743	2,454	2,231
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	394	417	393
Capitalization of DAC	(385)	(424)	(353)
Amortization of DAC and VOBA	321	310	224
Amortization of negative VOBA	(1)	(2)	(5)
Interest expense on debt			(1)
Other expenses	1,677	1,612	1,375
Total operating expenses	4,749	4,367	3,864
Provision for income tax expense (benefit)	156	143	130
Operating earnings	\$ 682	\$ 574	\$ 583

Table of Contents

Year Ended December 31, 2014 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts discussed below are net of income tax.

Operating earnings increased by \$108 million over 2013. The impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates decreased operating earnings by \$57 million compared to 2013.

A tax reform bill was enacted in Chile on September 29, 2014 which includes, among other things, a gradual increase in the corporate tax rate. Our Chilean businesses, including ProVida, incurred a one-time tax charge of \$41 million as a result of this legislation. Excluding the aforementioned tax reform, our operating earnings increased by \$166 million in 2014 due to the fourth quarter 2013 acquisition of ProVida.

Latin America experienced organic growth and increased sales of life products in several countries, as well as in our U.S. sponsored direct business. This was partially offset by decreased pension and accident & health sales in Mexico and Brazil. The resulting increase in premiums was partially offset by related changes in policyholder benefits. Growth in our businesses and the impact of inflation drove an increase in average invested assets, which generated higher net investment income and higher policy fee income, partially offset by a corresponding increase in interest credited on certain insurance liabilities. Increases in marketing costs and commissions resulted in higher operating expenses. Business growth also drove an increase in DAC amortization. The items discussed above were the primary drivers of an \$80 million increase in operating earnings.

The net impact of changes in market factors resulted in a \$21 million decrease in operating earnings. This decrease was primarily driven by higher interest credited expense, the unfavorable impact of inflation, and lower yields from alternative investments and mortgage loans in Chile, partially offset by higher investment yields on fixed income securities in Chile and Brazil.

Tax-related adjustments in both 2014 and 2013 increased operating earnings by \$47 million, excluding the aforementioned tax reform. These tax-related adjustments include 2014 tax benefits related to the devaluation of the peso in Argentina, inflation in Argentina and Chile, and a 2013 tax rate change in Mexico. These increases were partially offset by unfavorable claims experience, primarily due to increased claims severity and frequency in Mexico, Chile and Brazil, which decreased operating earnings by \$32 million. In addition, higher expenses, primarily generated by employee- and information technology-related costs across several countries, decreased operating earnings by \$19 million.

On an annual basis, we review and update our long-term assumptions used in our calculations of certain insurance-related liabilities and DAC, which resulted in a net operating earnings decrease of \$7 million. In addition to our annual updates, other refinements to DAC and other adjustments recorded in both 2014 and 2013 resulted in a \$7 million decrease in operating earnings.

Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts discussed below are net of income tax.

Operating earnings decreased by \$9 million from 2012. The impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates decreased operating earnings by \$10 million compared to 2012. The fourth quarter 2013 acquisition of ProVida increased operating earnings by \$48 million.

Higher premiums from sales growth in several countries were partially offset by the related changes in policyholder benefits. The growth in our businesses drove an increase in average invested assets, which generated higher net investment income and higher policy fee income, partially offset by a corresponding increase in interest credited on certain insurance liabilities. However, the increase in sales also generated a more significant increase in operating expenses, including commissions, which were partially offset by a corresponding increase in DAC capitalization. The items discussed above were the primary drivers of a \$2 million decrease in operating earnings.

The net impact of market factors resulted in a slight decrease in operating earnings as lower investment yields and higher interest credited expense were offset by the favorable impact of inflation. Investment yields decreased primarily due to lower returns on fixed maturity securities in Brazil, Chile and Argentina, partially offset by improved yields on alternative investments, primarily in Chile.

Higher expenses, primarily generated by employee-related costs across several countries, decreased operating earnings by \$30 million. In addition, operating earnings decreased \$18 million due to certain tax-related charges in both 2013 and 2012.

The 2013 annual assumption update resulted in a net operating earnings increase of \$7 million. In addition to our annual updates, other refinements to DAC and other adjustments recorded in both 2013 and 2012 resulted in a \$14 million decrease in operating earnings. In addition, operating earnings increased by \$11 million due to favorable claims experience in Mexico.

MetLife, Inc.

35

Table of Contents**Asia**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
Operating revenues			
Premiums	\$ 7,566	\$ 7,801	\$ 8,344
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees	1,693	1,722	1,491
Net investment income	2,856	2,915	2,895
Other revenues	106	92	26
Total operating revenues	12,221	12,530	12,756
Operating expenses			
Policyholder benefits and claims and policyholder dividends	5,724	5,755	5,819
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	1,544	1,690	1,784
Capitalization of DAC	(1,914)	(2,143)	(2,288)
Amortization of DAC and VOBA	1,397	1,542	1,563
Amortization of negative VOBA	(364)	(427)	(456)
Interest expense on debt			5
Other expenses	3,971	4,312	4,738
Total operating expenses	10,358	10,729	11,165
Provision for income tax expense (benefit)	575	557	554
Operating earnings	\$ 1,288	\$ 1,244	\$ 1,037

Year Ended December 31, 2014 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts discussed below are net of income tax.

Operating earnings increased by \$44 million over 2013. The impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates reduced operating earnings by \$52 million for 2014 as compared with 2013 and resulted in significant variances in the financial statement line items. For example, while premiums, fees and other revenues decreased 3% on a reported basis, they increased 3% on a constant currency basis.

Asia's premiums, fees and other revenues increased over 2013 primarily driven by broad based in-force growth across the region, including in our ordinary life business in Japan and our group insurance business in Australia. Positive net flows in Korea and Japan, combined with growth in our life business in India and Bangladesh, resulted in higher average invested assets and generated an increase in net investment income. Changes in premiums for these businesses were offset by related changes in policyholder benefits. The combined impact of the items discussed above

improved operating earnings by \$83 million.

Investment returns were negatively affected by the adverse impact of the sustained low interest rate environment on mortgage loans and an increase in lower yielding Japanese government securities, combined with lower returns on our other limited partnership interests and decreased prepayment fee income. These declines in yields were partially offset by the favorable impact of increased sales of foreign currency-denominated fixed annuities resulting in an increase in higher yielding foreign currency-denominated fixed maturity securities in Japan. Declines in yields, combined with the impact of foreign currency hedges, resulted in a \$41 million decrease in operating earnings.

Our 2013 results include a strengthening of group and permanent disability claim reserves of \$57 million, net of reinsurance, in Australia. In addition, refinements to DAC and certain insurance-related liabilities that were recorded in both years resulted in a \$14 million increase in operating earnings. Our 2014 results for Korea decreased \$5 million as a result of unfavorable claims experience, primarily in our life business, and regulatory changes.

Our 2014 results include a \$9 million tax benefit related to U.S. taxation of dividends from Japan and a \$4 million tax benefit resulting from a tax rate change in Japan. Our 2013 results include a \$17 million tax benefit in Japan related to the estimated reversal of temporary differences and a one-time tax benefit of \$10 million related to the disposal of our interest in a Korean asset management company at the beginning of 2013.

Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts discussed below are net of income tax.

Operating earnings increased by \$207 million over 2012. The impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates reduced operating earnings by \$55 million for 2013 as compared to 2012 and resulted in significant variances in the financial statement line items.

Asia's premiums and fee income increased over 2012 primarily driven by broad based in-force growth across the region, including growth of ordinary life and accident & health products in Japan, group insurance in Australia, and growth of ordinary life products in Korea

Table of Contents

and India. Higher surrenders of fixed annuity products in Japan, driven by market conditions, also contributed to higher fee income, higher DAC amortization and a decrease in interest credited to policyholders as surrenders exceeded new business volume. Changes in premiums for these businesses were offset by related changes in policyholder benefits. Positive net flows in Japan and Bangladesh resulted in an increase in average invested assets over 2012, generating an increase in net investment income. The combined impact of the items discussed above improved operating earnings by \$113 million.

Investment yields increased from the continued repositioning of the Japan investment portfolio to higher yielding investments, higher prepayment fees and improved results from real estate joint ventures. This was partially offset by lower returns on other limited partnership interests. These improvements in investment yields, combined with the positive impact of foreign currency hedges, increased operating earnings by \$92 million.

The combined impact of the 2013 and 2012 annual assumption updates resulted in a net operating earnings increase of \$56 million. Also in 2013, as a result of a review of our own recent claims experience, and in consideration of the worsening trend for the industry in Australia, we strengthened our group total and permanent disability claim reserves in Australia, which reduced operating earnings by \$57 million, net of reinsurance.

The 2013 results include a \$17 million tax benefit recorded in Japan related to the reversal of temporary differences. The 2013 results also include a \$10 million one-time tax benefit related to the release of certain reserves and the disposal of our interest in a Korea asset management company at the beginning of 2013. In addition, 2012 results include a one-time tax expense of \$16 million, including the adjustment of net operating loss carryforwards in Hong Kong.

EMEA

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
Operating revenues			
Premiums	\$ 2,309	\$ 2,297	\$ 2,370
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees	466	386	333
Net investment income	508	498	535
Other revenues	60	97	121
Total operating revenues	3,343	3,278	3,359
Operating expenses			
Policyholder benefits and claims and policyholder dividends	1,053	1,039	1,196
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	148	147	126
Capitalization of DAC	(680)	(714)	(723)
Amortization of DAC and VOBA	613	683	626
Amortization of negative VOBA	(31)	(95)	(94)

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

Interest expense on debt		1	1
Other expenses	1,810	1,810	1,810
Total operating expenses	2,913	2,871	2,942
Provision for income tax expense (benefit)	68	78	146
Operating earnings	\$ 362	\$ 329	\$ 271

Year Ended December 31, 2014 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts discussed below are net of income tax.

Operating earnings increased by \$33 million over 2013. The impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates reduced operating earnings by \$18 million for 2014 as compared to 2013.

In 2014, we converted to calendar year reporting for certain of our subsidiaries, which resulted in a \$17 million increase to operating earnings. This was partially offset by a refinement in DAC in the United Kingdom (U.K.), which resulted in a \$5 million decrease to operating earnings. Our 2013 results were negatively impacted as a result of a \$30 million tax charge related to the write-off of a U.K. tax loss carryforward and by a \$26 million write-down of DAC and VOBA related to pension reform in Poland. The Company received tax benefits in both years following its decision to permanently reinvest certain foreign earnings outside of the U.S., however, since the 2013 benefit was larger, operating earnings decreased by \$18 million. In addition, our 2013 results benefited by \$8 million due to liability refinements and a change in the local corporate tax rate in Greece.

MetLife, Inc.

37

Table of Contents

On an annual basis, we review and update our long-term assumptions used in our calculations of certain insurance-related liabilities and DAC, which resulted in a net operating earnings increase of \$6 million for 2014 as compared to 2013. The amortization, or release, of negative VOBA associated with the conversion of certain policies generally results in an increase in operating earnings. In 2014, the number of policies converted declined and so, relative to 2013, this reduced operating earnings by \$11 million.

An increase in sales over 2013, primarily in the Middle East and central, eastern and southern Europe, was partially offset by the impact of regulatory changes in the U.K. Net investment income increased, driven by an increase in average invested assets from business growth in Egypt, the Persian Gulf and Russia, in addition to a slight increase in yields from the lengthening of the Ireland and Greece shorter-term portfolios into higher yielding longer duration fixed maturity securities. Our 2014 results also included certain legal and re-branding expenses, while operating earnings benefited as a result of a review of certain tax liabilities. The combined impact of the items discussed above increased operating earnings by \$13 million.

Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts discussed below are net of income tax.

Operating earnings increased by \$58 million over 2012. The impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates increased operating earnings by \$7 million for 2013 as compared to 2012. The third quarter 2012 acquisition of life insurance businesses from the members of the Aviva Plc. group increased operating earnings by \$14 million. This was offset by the disposal of certain blocks of business in the U.K. in the fourth quarter of 2012, which decreased operating earnings by \$42 million.

Operating earnings decreased as a result of a \$30 million tax charge in 2013 related to the write-off of a U.K. tax loss carryforward. Operating earnings were negatively impacted by a \$26 million write-down of DAC and VOBA related to proposed pension reforms in Poland. In addition, 2012 results benefited by \$12 million primarily due to a release of negative VOBA associated with the conversion of certain policies. These items were more than offset by a \$79 million tax benefit following the Company's decision to permanently reinvest certain foreign earnings. In addition, operating earnings benefited from adjustments totaling \$8 million in Greece for liability refinements in our ordinary and deferred annuity businesses, as well as the impact of a change in the local corporate tax rate, both in the first quarter of 2013.

Business growth was driven primarily by Russia, Egypt, Poland and the Persian Gulf, partially offset by management's decision to cease fixed annuity sales in the U.K. Operating expenses increased compared to 2012 including the effect of higher corporate allocations; however, this was offset by expense reduction initiatives primarily in France and Poland. The combined impact of the items discussed above increased operating earnings by \$59 million.

An increase in average invested assets due to growth in Ireland, Russia, Egypt and Poland contributed to an increase in operating earnings of \$9 million. Operating earnings decreased by \$20 million reflecting lower investment yields on certain alternative asset classes, primarily in Greece, floating-rate securities, primarily in Ireland and Poland and the impact of a low rate environment on fixed-rate securities, primarily in Greece and Ukraine.

The 2013 and 2012 annual assumption updates resulted in a net operating earnings increase of \$12 million, primarily related to assumption updates in the Persian Gulf and Greece.

Table of Contents**Corporate & Other**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
Operating revenues			
Premiums	\$ 153	\$ 116	\$ 56
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees	127	139	155
Net investment income	177	360	679
Other revenues	68	28	33
Total operating revenues	525	643	923
Operating expenses			
Policyholder benefits and claims and policyholder dividends	104	63	119
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	34	42	39
Capitalization of DAC	(60)	(28)	
Amortization of DAC and VOBA	13	1	2
Interest expense on debt	1,167	1,148	1,176
Other expenses	1,018	894	559
Total operating expenses	2,276	2,120	1,895
Provision for income tax expense (benefit)	(1,079)	(932)	(687)
Operating earnings	(672)	(545)	(285)
Less: Preferred stock dividends	122	122	122
Operating earnings available to common shareholders	\$ (794)	\$ (667)	\$ (407)

The table below presents operating earnings available to common shareholders by source net of income tax:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
Other business activities	\$ 47	\$ 62	\$ 46
Other net investment income	122	234	444
Interest expense on debt	(759)	(747)	(764)
Preferred stock dividends	(122)	(122)	(122)

Acquisition costs	(5)	(18)	(37)
Corporate initiatives and projects	(183)	(134)	(114)
Incremental tax benefit	466	415	347
Other (including asbestos litigation)	(360)	(357)	(207)
Operating earnings available to common shareholders	\$ (794)	\$ (667)	\$ (407)

Year Ended December 31, 2014 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts discussed below are net of income tax.

Operating earnings available to common shareholders and operating earnings each decreased by \$127 million, primarily due to lower net investment income and higher expenses related to corporate initiatives and projects, partially offset by higher incremental tax benefits.

Operating earnings from other business activities decreased by \$15 million. Lower operating earnings from the assumed reinsurance from our former operating joint venture in Japan, primarily due to lower returns in 2014, were partially offset by higher operating earnings from start-up operations.

Other net investment income decreased by \$112 million. This decrease was driven by an increase in the amount credited to the segments due to growth in the economic capital managed by Corporate & Other on their behalf, the adverse impact of the sustained low interest rate environment on yields from our fixed maturity securities and lower returns on real estate investments. These decreases were partially offset by improved returns on other limited partnership interests and higher mark-to-market income on residential mortgage loans carried at fair value.

Table of Contents

Interest expense on debt increased by \$12 million, mainly due to the issuance of \$1.0 billion of senior notes in April 2014 and the recognition of issuance costs related to the early redemption of senior notes in May 2014.

Acquisition costs decreased by \$13 million due to lower internal resource costs for associates committed to certain acquisition activities.

Expenses related to corporate initiatives and projects increased by \$49 million, primarily due to higher relocation costs, severance and consulting expenses. These expenses include a \$16 million decrease in restructuring charges, the majority of which related to severance.

Corporate & Other benefits from the impact of certain permanent tax differences, including non-taxable investment income and tax credits for investments in low income housing. As a result, our effective tax rate differs from the U.S. statutory rate of 35%. The tax benefit in 2014 included additional tax benefits of \$36 million relating to the separate account dividends received deduction and a \$16 million tax benefit related to the timing of certain tax credits. In addition, we received tax benefits of \$32 million in 2014 and \$10 million in 2013 related to the filing of the Company's U.S. federal tax returns. These benefits were offset by an \$18 million tax charge related to a portion of the aforementioned settlement of a licensing matter that was not deductible for income tax purposes. In addition, we had lower utilization of tax preferred investments and other benefits which decreased our operating earnings by \$5 million from 2013.

Our results for 2014 include charges totaling \$57 million related to the settlement of a licensing matter with the Department of Financial Services and the District Attorney, New York County. In addition, we increased our litigation reserves related to asbestos more in 2014 than in 2013 resulting in a \$16 million decline in operating earnings. This was partially offset by a \$31 million decline in expenses which included decreases in interest on uncertain tax positions and an adjustment on certain reinsurance assets and liabilities. In addition, declines in employee-related costs and lower software amortization totaling \$15 million, improved operating earnings.

Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts discussed below are net of income tax.

Operating earnings from other business activities increased \$16 million. This was due to higher operating earnings from the assumed reinsurance of certain variable annuity products from our former operating joint venture in Japan, partially offset by losses from start-up operations. The increase in operating earnings was primarily due to higher returns in 2013 and reserve assumption updates in 2012.

Other net investment income decreased \$183 million, excluding the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advances and the divested MetLife Bank operations. This decrease was driven by an increase in the amount credited to the segments due to growth in the economic capital managed by Corporate & Other on their behalf and lower returns on our fixed maturity securities, real estate joint ventures and alternative investments, partially offset by higher income on our credit derivatives and real estate investments.

Operating earnings on invested assets that were funded using FHLB advances decreased \$10 million, reflected by decreases in net investment income and interest expense on debt, due to the transfer of \$3.8 billion of FHLB advances and underlying assets from MetLife Bank to Corporate Benefit Funding in April 2012.

Acquisition costs in 2013 include \$19 million of lower internal resource costs for associates committed to certain acquisition activities. Expenses associated with corporate initiatives and projects increased \$20 million, primarily due

to a \$13 million increase in expenses associated with the Company's enterprise-wide strategic initiative, which includes a \$29 million decrease in the portion that represents restructuring charges, the majority of which related to severance. We also incurred \$7 million in additional costs related to regulatory requirements for bank holding companies.

In 2013, we benefited from the impact of certain permanent tax differences, primarily higher utilization of tax preferred investments, which improved operating earnings by \$68 million from 2012.

Our results for 2013 include a \$101 million accrual to increase the litigation reserve related to asbestos and \$24 million of higher costs associated with interest on uncertain tax positions. In addition, in 2012, the Company benefited from the positive resolution of certain legal matters totaling \$16 million and from a release of rental liability of \$15 million. Partially offsetting these decreases in operating earnings was a 2012 charge of \$26 million, representing a multi-state examination payment related to unclaimed property and MetLife's use of the U.S. Social Security Administration's Death Master File.

Effects of Inflation

Management believes that inflation has not had a material effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations, except insofar as inflation may affect interest rates.

An increase in inflation could affect our business in several ways. During inflationary periods, the value of fixed income investments falls which could increase realized and unrealized losses. Inflation also increases expenses for labor and other materials, potentially putting pressure on profitability if such costs cannot be passed through in our product prices. Inflation could also lead to increased costs for losses and loss adjustment expenses in certain of our businesses, which could require us to adjust our pricing to reflect our expectations for future inflation. Prolonged and elevated inflation could adversely affect the financial markets and the economy generally, and dispelling it may require governments to pursue a restrictive fiscal and monetary policy, which could constrain overall economic activity, inhibit revenue growth and reduce the number of attractive investment opportunities.

Investments

Investment Risks

Our primary investment objective is to optimize, net of income tax, risk-adjusted investment income and risk-adjusted total return while ensuring that assets and liabilities are managed on a cash flow and duration basis. The Investments Department, led by the Chief Investment

Table of Contents

Officer, manages investment risks using a risk control framework comprised of policies, procedures and limits, as discussed further below. The Investments Risk Committee, chaired by the Global Risk Management Department (GRM), reviews and monitors investment risk limits and tolerances. We are exposed to the following primary sources of investment risks:

credit risk, relating to the uncertainty associated with the continued ability of a given obligor to make timely payments of principal and interest;

interest rate risk, relating to the market price and cash flow variability associated with changes in market interest rates. Changes in market interest rates will impact the net unrealized gain or loss position of our fixed income investment portfolio and the rates of return we receive on both new funds invested and reinvestment of existing funds;

liquidity risk, relating to the diminished ability to sell certain investments, in times of strained market conditions;

market valuation risk, relating to the variability in the estimated fair value of investments associated with changes in market factors such as credit spreads. A widening of credit spreads will adversely impact the net unrealized gain (loss) position of the fixed income investment portfolio, will increase losses associated with credit-based non-qualifying derivatives where we assume credit exposure, and, if credit spreads widen significantly or for an extended period of time, will likely result in higher OTTI. Credit spread tightening will reduce net investment income associated with purchases of fixed maturity securities and will favorably impact the net unrealized gain (loss) position of the fixed income investment portfolio;

currency risk, relating to the variability in currency exchange rates for foreign denominated investments. This risk relates to potential decreases in estimated fair value and net investment income resulting from changes in currency exchange rates versus the U.S. dollar. In general, the weakening of foreign currencies versus the U.S. dollar will adversely affect the estimated fair value of our foreign denominated investments; and

real estate risk, relating to commercial, agricultural and residential real estate, and stemming from factors, which include, but are not limited to, market conditions, including the demand and supply of leasable commercial space, creditworthiness of tenants and partners, capital markets volatility and the inherent interest rate movement.

We manage investment risk through in-house fundamental credit analysis of the underlying obligors, issuers, transaction structures and real estate properties. We also manage credit risk, market valuation risk and liquidity risk through industry and issuer diversification and asset allocation. Risk limits to promote diversification by asset sector, avoid concentrations in any single issuer and limit overall aggregate credit exposure as measured by our economic capital framework are approved annually by a committee of directors that oversees our investment portfolio. For real estate assets, we manage credit risk and market valuation risk through geographic, property type and product type diversification and asset allocation. We manage interest rate risk as part of our ALM strategies. These strategies include maintaining an investment portfolio with diversified maturities that has a weighted average duration that is

approximately equal to the duration of our estimated liability cash flow profile, and utilizing product design, such as the use of market value adjustment features and surrender charges, to manage interest rate risk. We also manage interest rate risk through proactive monitoring and management of certain non-guaranteed elements of our products, such as the resetting of credited interest and dividend rates for policies that permit such adjustments. In addition to hedging with foreign currency derivatives, we manage currency risk by matching much of our foreign currency liabilities in our foreign subsidiaries with their respective foreign currency assets, thereby reducing our risk to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation. We also use certain derivatives in the management of credit, interest rate, and equity market risks.

We use purchased credit default swaps to mitigate credit risk in our investment portfolio. Generally, we purchase credit protection by entering into credit default swaps referencing the issuers of specific assets we own. In certain cases, basis risk exists between these credit default swaps and the specific assets we own. For example, we may purchase credit protection on a macro basis to reduce exposure to specific industries or other portfolio concentrations. In such instances, the referenced entities and obligations under the credit default swaps may not be identical to the individual obligors or securities in our investment portfolio. In addition, our purchased credit default swaps may have shorter tenors than the underlying investments they are hedging. However, we dynamically hedge this risk through the rebalancing and rollover of its credit default swaps at their most liquid tenors. We believe that our purchased credit default swaps serve as effective economic hedges of our credit exposure.

We generally enter into market standard purchased and written credit default swap contracts. Payout under such contracts is triggered by certain credit events experienced by the referenced entities. For credit default swaps covering North American corporate issuers, credit events typically include bankruptcy and failure to pay on borrowed money. For European corporate issuers, credit events typically also include involuntary restructuring, and may include governmental intervention. With respect to credit default contracts on Western European sovereign debt, credit events typically include failure to pay debt obligations, repudiation, moratorium, or involuntary restructuring. In each case, payout on a credit default swap is triggered only after the Credit Derivatives Determinations Committee of the International Swaps and Derivatives Association deems that a credit event has occurred.

Current Environment

The global economy and markets continue to be affected by stress and volatility, which has adversely affected the financial services sector, in particular, and global capital markets. Recently, concerns about the political and economic stability of countries in regions outside the EU, including Ukraine, Russia, Argentina and the Middle East, have contributed to global market volatility. As a global insurance company, we are also affected by the monetary policy of central banks around the world. Financial markets have also been affected by concerns over the direction of U.S. fiscal policy, although these concerns have abated since late 2013. See [Industry Trends Financial and Economic Environment](#). The Federal Reserve Board has taken a number of policy actions in recent years to spur economic activity, by keeping interest rates low and through its asset purchase programs. See [Industry Trends Impact of a Sustained Low Interest Rate Environment](#). The ECB has also recently adopted an array of stimulus measures, including an expanded asset purchase program and a negative rate on bank deposits, which are intended to lessen the risk of a prolonged period of deflation and support economic recovery in the Euro zone. See [Industry Trends Financial and Economic Environment](#) for further information on such measures, as well as for information regarding actions taken by central banks around the

Table of Contents

world to support the economic recovery, including actions taken by Japan's central government and the Bank of Japan to boost inflation expectations and achieve sustainable economic growth in Japan. The Federal Reserve may take further actions to influence interest rates in the future, which may have an impact on the pricing levels of risk-bearing investments and may adversely impact the level of product sales.

European Region Investments

Excluding Europe's perimeter region and Cyprus which are discussed below, our holdings of sovereign debt, corporate debt and perpetual hybrid securities in certain EU member states and other countries in the region that are not members of the EU (collectively, the "European Region") were concentrated in the U.K., Germany, France, the Netherlands, Poland, Norway and Sweden. The sovereign debt of these countries continues to maintain investment grade credit ratings from all major rating agencies. We maintain general account investments in the European Region to support our insurance operations and related policyholder liabilities in these countries and certain of our non-European Region operations invest in the European Region for diversification. In the European Region, we have proactively mitigated risk in both direct and indirect exposures by investing in a diversified portfolio of high quality investments with a focus on the higher-rated countries. Sovereign debt issued by countries outside of Europe's perimeter region and Cyprus comprised \$8.1 billion, or 99% of our European Region sovereign fixed maturity securities, at estimated fair value, at December 31, 2014. The European Region corporate securities (fixed maturity and perpetual hybrid securities classified as non-redeemable preferred stock) are invested in a diversified portfolio of primarily non-financial services securities, which comprised \$22.3 billion, or 72% of European Region total corporate securities, at estimated fair value, at December 31, 2014. Of these European Region sovereign fixed maturity and corporate securities, 92% were investment grade and, for the 8% that were below investment grade, the majority were non-financial services corporate securities at December 31, 2014. European Region financial services corporate securities, at estimated fair value, were \$8.9 billion, including \$6.4 billion within the banking sector, with 96% invested in investment grade rated corporate securities, at December 31, 2014.

Selected Country and Sector Investments

Concerns about the economic conditions, capital markets and the solvency of certain EU member states, including Europe's perimeter region and Cyprus, and of financial institutions that have significant direct or indirect exposure to debt issued by these countries, have been a cause of elevated levels of market volatility, and has affected the performance of various asset classes in recent years. More recently, economic conditions in Europe's perimeter region seem to be stabilizing or improving, as evidenced by the stabilization of credit ratings, particularly in Spain, Portugal and Ireland. This, combined with greater ECB support and gradually improving macroeconomic conditions at the country level, has reduced the risk of default on the sovereign debt of certain countries in Europe's perimeter region and Cyprus and, with the exception of Greece, the risk of possible withdrawal of one or more countries from the Euro zone. See "Industry Trends" Financial and Economic Environment.

In addition to Europe's perimeter region and Cyprus, other countries, including Ukraine, Russia and Argentina, have experienced market volatility due to economic and/or political concerns. We maintain general account investments in these countries to support our insurance operations and related policyholder liabilities in these countries.

There also has been an increased focus on energy sector investments as a result of declining oil prices. Our net exposure to energy sector fixed maturity securities was \$15.3 billion (inclusive of net written credit default swaps with a notional value of \$285 million), of which 84% were investment grade, with an unrealized gain of \$1.1 billion at December 31, 2014.

We manage direct and indirect investment exposure in both countries and sectors through fundamental credit analysis and we continually monitor and adjust our level of investment exposure in response to current market conditions. We do not expect such general account investments to have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

Table of Contents

The following table presents, by country, a summary of fixed maturity securities in these selected countries. The Company has written credit default swaps where the underlying is an index comprised of companies across various sectors in the European Region. At December 31, 2014, the written credit default swaps exposure to Europe's perimeter region and Cyprus was \$119 million in notional amount and \$1 million in estimated fair value. The information below is presented on a country of risk basis (e.g. the country where the issuer primarily conducts business).

Selected Country Fixed Maturity Securities at December 31, 2014				
	Sovereign	Financial Services	Non-Financial Services	Total (1)
	(In millions)			
Europe's perimeter region:				
Italy	\$ 38	\$ 167	\$ 490	\$ 695
Ireland		10	47	57
Spain	30	261	483	774
Total Europe's perimeter region	68	438	1,020	1,526
Cyprus	40			40
Ukraine	22			22
Russia	292	10	36	338
Argentina	403	6	147	556
Total	\$ 825	\$ 454	\$ 1,203	\$ 2,482
Investment grade %	43%	92%	68%	64%

(1) The par value and amortized cost of the fixed maturity securities were \$2.2 billion and \$2.3 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2014.

Current Environment - Summary

All of these factors have had and could continue to have an adverse effect on the financial results of companies in the financial services industry, including MetLife. Such global economic conditions, as well as the global financial markets, continue to impact our net investment income, net investment gains (losses), net derivative gains (losses), and level of unrealized gains (losses) within the various asset classes in our investment portfolio, as well as our level of investment in lower yielding cash equivalents and short-term investments and government securities. See *Industry Trends*, included elsewhere herein and *Risk Factors - Economic Environment and Capital Markets-Related Risks - We Are Exposed to Significant Financial and Capital Markets Risks Which May Adversely Affect Our Results of Operations, Financial Condition and Liquidity, and May Cause Our Net Investment Income to Vary from Period to Period* in the 2014 Form 10-K.

MetLife, Inc.

43

Table of Contents**Investment Portfolio Results**

The following yield table presents the yield and investment income (loss) for our investment portfolio for the periods indicated. As described in the footnotes below, this table reflects certain differences from the presentation of net investment income presented in the GAAP consolidated statements of operations. This yield table presentation is consistent with how we measure our investment performance for management purposes, and we believe it enhances understanding of our investment portfolio results.

	For the Years Ended December 31,								
	2014			2013			2012		
	Yield% (1)	Amount	Yield% (1)	Amount	Yield% (1)	Amount	Yield% (1)	Amount	
		(In millions)		(In millions)		(In millions)		(In millions)	
Fixed maturity securities (2) (3)	4.81	% \$ 14,946	4.84	% \$ 15,098	4.85	% \$ 15,243			
Mortgage loans (3)	5.15	% 2,928	5.58	% 3,020	5.64	% 3,190			
Real estate and real estate joint ventures	3.67	% 376	3.44	% 347	4.59	% 401			
Policy loans	5.36	% 629	5.26	% 620	5.25	% 626			
Equity securities	4.30	% 133	4.44	% 127	4.60	% 133			
Other limited partnership interests	13.01	% 1,033	13.35	% 955	12.76	% 845			
Cash and short-term investments	1.07	% 161	0.98	% 168	0.69	% 143			
Other invested assets		906		819		595			
Total before investment fees and expenses	5.01	% 21,112	5.03	% 21,154	4.96	% 21,176			
Investment fees and expenses	(0.13)	(556)	(0.13)	(563)	(0.13)	(554)			
Net investment income including Divested Businesses (4), (5)	4.88	% 20,556	4.90	% 20,591	4.83	% 20,622			
Less: net investment income from Divested Businesses (4), (5)		(72)		(197)		(336)			
Net investment income (6)		\$ 20,484		\$ 20,394		\$ 20,286			

- (1) Yields are calculated as investment income as a percent of average quarterly asset carrying values. Investment income excludes recognized gains and losses and reflects GAAP adjustments presented in footnote (6) below. Asset carrying values exclude unrealized gains (losses), collateral received in connection with our securities lending program, freestanding derivative assets, collateral received from derivative counterparties, the effects of consolidating certain variable interest entities (VIEs) under GAAP that are treated as consolidated securitization entities (CSEs), contractholder-directed unit-linked investments and securitized reverse residential mortgage loans. A yield is not presented for other invested assets as it is not considered a meaningful measure of performance for this asset class.
- (2) Investment income (loss) includes amounts for fair value option (FVO) and trading securities of \$103 million, \$65 million and \$88 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.
- (3) Investment income from fixed maturity securities and mortgage loans includes prepayment fees.
- (4) Yield calculations include the net investment income and ending carrying values of the divested businesses. The net investment income adjustment for the divested businesses for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 was \$72 million, \$197 million and \$336 million, respectively. The net investment income adjustment includes scheduled periodic settlement payments on derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting adjustment that are excluded in the scheduled periodic settlement payments on derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting line in the GAAP net investment income reconciliation presented below. The scheduled periodic settlement payments excluded were \$1 million, \$10 million and \$16 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2012, the net investment income adjustment for divested businesses of \$336 million excluded \$177 million of securitized reverse residential mortgage loans that were included in the divested businesses adjustment of \$513 million presented below.
- (5) In the first quarter of 2014, MetLife, Inc. began reporting the operations of MAL as divested business. As a result, certain amounts in the prior periods have been reclassified to conform with the current period segment presentation. See Executive Summary.

Table of Contents

- (6) Net investment income presented in the yield table varies from the most directly comparable GAAP measure due to certain reclassifications and excludes the effects of consolidating certain VIEs under GAAP that are treated as CSEs and contractholder-directed unit-linked investments. Such reclassifications are presented in the table below.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
Net investment income in the above yield table	\$ 20,484	\$ 20,394	\$ 20,286
Real estate discontinued operations	(1)	(9)	(3)
Scheduled periodic settlement payments on derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting	(705)	(643)	(448)
Equity method operating joint ventures	(1)	(2)	
Contractholder-directed unit-linked investments	1,266	2,172	1,473
Divested Businesses	72	197	513
Incremental net investment income from CSEs	38	123	163
Net investment income GAAP consolidated statements of operations	\$ 21,153	\$ 22,232	\$ 21,984

See Results of Operations Consolidated Results Year Ended December 31, 2014 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2013 and Results of Operations Consolidated Results Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2012, for an analysis of the year over year changes in net investment income.

Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities Available-for-Sale

Fixed maturity securities AFS, which consisted principally of publicly-traded and privately-placed fixed maturity securities and redeemable preferred stock, were \$365.4 billion and \$350.2 billion, at estimated fair value, at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, or 71% of total cash and invested assets at both December 31, 2014 and 2013. Publicly-traded fixed maturity securities represented \$315.2 billion and \$302.3 billion, at estimated fair value, at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, or 86% of total fixed maturity securities at both December 31, 2014 and 2013. Privately-placed fixed maturity securities represented \$50.2 billion and \$47.9 billion, at estimated fair value, at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, or 14% of total fixed maturity securities at both December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Equity securities AFS, which consisted principally of publicly-traded and privately-held common and non-redeemable preferred stock, including certain perpetual hybrid securities and mutual fund interests, were \$3.6 billion and \$3.4 billion, at estimated fair value, at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, or 0.7% of total cash and invested assets at both December 31, 2014 and 2013. Publicly-traded equity securities represented \$2.5 billion and \$2.4 billion, at estimated fair value, or 69% and 71% of total equity securities, at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Privately-held equity securities represented \$1.1 billion and \$1.0 billion, at estimated fair value, or 31% and 29% of total equity securities, at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Included within fixed maturity and equity securities were \$1.0 billion and \$1.1 billion of perpetual securities, at estimated fair value, at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Upon acquisition, we classify perpetual securities

that have attributes of both debt and equity as fixed maturity securities if the securities have an interest rate step-up feature which, when combined with other qualitative factors, indicates that the securities have more debt-like characteristics; while those with more equity-like characteristics are classified as equity securities. Many of such securities, commonly referred to as perpetual hybrid securities have been issued by non-U.S. financial institutions that are accorded the highest two capital treatment categories by their respective regulatory bodies (i.e. core capital, or Tier 1 capital and perpetual deferrable securities, or Upper Tier 2 capital).

Included within fixed maturity securities were \$1.3 billion and \$1.5 billion of redeemable preferred stock with a stated maturity, at estimated fair value, at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. These securities, which are commonly referred to as capital securities, primarily have cumulative interest deferral features and are primarily issued by U.S. financial institutions.

Valuation of Securities. We are responsible for the determination of estimated fair value of our investments. We determine the estimated fair value of publicly-traded securities after considering one of three primary sources of information: quoted market prices in active markets, independent pricing services, or independent broker quotations. We determine the estimated fair value of privately-placed securities after considering one of three primary sources of information: market standard internal matrix pricing, market standard internal discounted cash flow techniques, or independent pricing services (after we determine the independent pricing services use of available observable market data). For publicly-traded securities, the number of quotations obtained varies by instrument and depends on the liquidity of the particular instrument. Generally, we obtain prices from multiple pricing services to cover all asset classes and obtain multiple prices for certain securities, but ultimately utilize the price with the highest placement in the fair value hierarchy. Independent pricing services that value these instruments use market standard valuation methodologies based on data about market transactions and inputs from multiple pricing sources that are market observable or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. See Note 10 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the types of market standard valuation methodologies utilized and key assumptions and observable inputs used in applying these standard valuation methodologies. When a price is not available in the active market or through an independent pricing service, management values the security primarily using market standard internal matrix pricing or discounted cash flow techniques, and non-binding quotations from independent brokers who are knowledgeable about these securities. Independent non-binding broker quotations utilize inputs that may be difficult to corroborate with observable market data. As shown in the following section, less than 1% of our fixed maturity securities were valued using non-binding quotations from independent brokers at December 31, 2014.

Table of Contents

Senior management, independent of the trading and investing functions, is responsible for the oversight of control systems and valuation policies, including reviewing and approving new transaction types and markets, for ensuring that observable market prices and market-based parameters are used for valuation, wherever possible, and for determining that valuation adjustments, when applied, are based upon established policies and are applied consistently over time. We review our valuation methodologies on an ongoing basis and revise when necessary based on changing market conditions. We gain assurance on the overall reasonableness and consistent application of input assumptions, valuation methodologies and compliance with accounting standards for fair value determination through our controls designed to ensure that the financial assets and financial liabilities are appropriately valued and represent an exit price. We utilize several controls, including certain monthly controls, which include, but are not limited to, analysis of portfolio returns to corresponding benchmark returns, comparing a sample of executed prices of securities sold to the fair value estimates, comparing fair value estimates to management's knowledge of the current market, reviewing the bid/ask spreads to assess activity, comparing prices from multiple pricing sources, when available, reviewing independent auditor reports regarding the controls over valuation of securities employed by independent pricing services, and ongoing due diligence to confirm that independent pricing services use market-based parameters for valuation. We determine the observability of inputs used in estimated fair values received from independent pricing services or brokers by assessing whether these inputs can be corroborated by observable market data.

We also apply a formal process to challenge any prices received from independent pricing services that are not considered representative of estimated fair value. If we conclude that prices received from independent pricing services are not reflective of market activity or representative of estimated fair value, we will seek independent non-binding broker quotes or use an internally developed valuation to override these prices. Our internally developed valuations of current estimated fair value, which reflect our estimates of liquidity and nonperformance risks, compared with pricing received from the independent pricing services, did not produce material differences for the vast majority of our fixed maturity securities portfolio. This is, in part, because our internal estimates of liquidity and nonperformance risks are generally based on available market evidence and estimates used by other market participants. In the absence of such market-based evidence, management's best estimate is used. As a result, we generally use the price provided by the independent pricing service under our normal pricing protocol.

We have reviewed the significance and observability of inputs used in the valuation methodologies to determine the appropriate fair value hierarchy level for each of our securities. Based on the results of this review and investment class analysis, each instrument is categorized as Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the lowest level significant input to its valuation. See Note 10 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding the valuation techniques and inputs by level within the three level fair value hierarchy by major classes of invested assets.

Fair Value of Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities – AFS

Fixed maturity and equity securities AFS measured at estimated fair value on a recurring basis and their corresponding fair value pricing sources are as follows:

December 31, 2014	
Fixed Maturity Securities	Equity Securities
(In millions)	(In millions)

Level 1:

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	\$ 36,879	10.1%	\$ 1,558	42.9%
Level 2:				
Independent pricing source	269,667	73.8	768	21.2
Internal matrix pricing or discounted cash flow techniques	36,744	10.1	960	26.4
Significant other observable inputs	306,411	83.9	1,728	47.6
Level 3:				
Independent pricing source	5,500	1.5	220	6.1
Internal matrix pricing or discounted cash flow techniques	14,070	3.8	103	2.8
Independent broker quotations	2,565	0.7	22	0.6
Significant unobservable inputs	22,135	6.0	345	9.5
Total estimated fair value	\$ 365,425	100.0%	\$ 3,631	100.0%

See Note 10 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the fixed maturity securities and equity securities AFS fair value hierarchy.

The composition of fair value pricing sources for and significant changes in Level 3 securities at December 31, 2014 are as follows:

The majority of the Level 3 fixed maturity and equity securities AFS were concentrated in four sectors: U.S. and foreign corporate securities, residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), and asset-backed securities (ABS).

Level 3 fixed maturity securities are priced principally through market standard valuation methodologies, independent pricing services and, to a much lesser extent, independent non-binding broker quotations using inputs that are not market observable or cannot be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. Level 3 fixed maturity securities consist of less liquid securities with very limited trading activity or where less price transparency exists around the inputs to the valuation methodologies. Level 3 fixed maturity securities include: sub-prime RMBS; certain below investment grade private securities and less liquid investment grade corporate securities (included in U.S. and foreign corporate securities); less liquid ABS and foreign government securities.

Table of Contents

During the year ended December 31, 2014, Level 3 fixed maturity securities decreased by \$2.2 billion or 9%. The decrease was driven by net transfers out of Level 3, partially offset by purchases in excess of sales and an increase in estimated fair value recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) (OCI). The net transfers out of Level 3 of fixed maturity securities were concentrated in ABS, U.S. and foreign corporate securities, and foreign government securities. The purchases in excess of sales were concentrated in RMBS, U.S. and foreign corporate securities, and ABS, and the increase in estimated fair value recognized in OCI for fixed maturity securities was concentrated in U.S. corporate securities.

See Note 10 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a rollforward of the fair value measurements for fixed maturity securities and equity securities AFS measured at estimated fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs; analysis of transfers into and/or out of Level 3; and further information about the valuation techniques and inputs by level by major classes of invested assets that affect the amounts reported above.

Fixed Maturity Securities AFS

See Notes 1 and 8 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information about fixed maturity securities AFS.

Fixed Maturity Securities Credit Quality Ratings

The Securities Valuation Office of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) evaluates the fixed maturity security investments of insurers for regulatory reporting and capital assessment purposes and assigns securities to one of six credit quality categories called NAIC designations. If no designation is available from the NAIC, then, as permitted by the NAIC, an internally developed designation is used. The NAIC designations are generally similar to the credit quality ratings of the Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO) for fixed maturity securities, except for certain structured securities as described below. Rating agency ratings are based on availability of applicable ratings from rating agencies on the NAIC credit rating provider list, including Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (S&P), Fitch Ratings (Fitch), Dominion Bond Rating Service, A.M. Best Company, Kroll Bond Rating Agency, Egan Jones Ratings Company and Morningstar, Inc. (Morningstar). If no rating is available from a rating agency, then an internally developed rating is used.

The NAIC has adopted revised methodologies for certain structured securities comprised of non-agency RMBS, commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) and ABS. The NAIC's objective with the revised methodologies for these structured securities was to increase the accuracy in assessing expected losses, and to use the improved assessment to determine a more appropriate capital requirement for such structured securities. The revised methodologies reduce regulatory reliance on rating agencies and allow for greater regulatory input into the assumptions used to estimate expected losses from structured securities. We apply the revised NAIC methodologies to structured securities held by MetLife, Inc.'s insurance subsidiaries that maintain the NAIC statutory basis of accounting. The NAIC's present methodology is to evaluate structured securities held by insurers using the revised NAIC methodologies on an annual basis. If our insurance subsidiaries acquire structured securities that have not been previously evaluated by the NAIC, but are expected to be evaluated by the NAIC in the upcoming annual review, an internally developed designation is used until a final designation becomes available.

The following table presents total fixed maturity securities by NRSRO rating and the equivalent designations of the NAIC, except for certain structured securities, which are presented using the revised NAIC methodologies as described above, as well as the percentage, based on estimated fair value that each designation is comprised of at:

NAIC Designation	Rating Agency	Rating	December 31,				December 31,					
			2014		Fair Value	% of Total	2013		Fair Value	% of Total		
Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Estimated	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gain (Loss)			Estimated					
			(In millions)				(In millions)					
1	Aaa/Aa/A		\$ 233,246	\$ 23,837	\$ 257,083	70.4	%	\$ 230,429	\$ 11,640	\$ 242,069	69.1	%
2	Baa		76,754	6,654	83,408	22.8		79,732	4,382	84,114	24.0	
	Subtotal investment grade		310,000	30,491	340,491	93.2		310,161	16,022	326,183	93.1	
3	Ba		14,967	178	15,145	4.1		13,239	358	13,597	3.9	
4	B		8,481	(96)	8,385	2.3		9,216	162	9,378	2.7	
5	Caa and lower		1,296	44	1,340	0.4		932	23	955	0.3	
6	In or near default		36	28	64			51	23	74		
	Subtotal below investment grade		24,780	154	24,934	6.8		23,438	566	24,004	6.9	
	Total fixed maturity securities		\$ 334,780	\$ 30,645	\$ 365,425	100.0	%	\$ 333,599	\$ 16,588	\$ 350,187	100.0	%

MetLife, Inc.

47

Table of Contents

The following tables present total fixed maturity securities, based on estimated fair value, by sector classification and by NRSRO rating and the equivalent designations of the NAIC, except for certain structured securities, which are presented using the NAIC methodologies as described above:

NAIC Designation:	Fixed Maturity Securities by Sector & Credit Quality Rating						Total Estimated Fair Value
	1	2	3	4	5 Caa and Lower	6 In or Near Default	
Rating Agency Rating:	Aaa/Aa/A	Baa	Ba	B			
(In millions)							
December 31, 2014							
U.S. corporate	\$ 46,043	\$ 44,174	\$ 9,627	\$ 5,602	\$ 497	\$ 11	\$ 105,954
Foreign corporate	25,368	31,084	3,775	1,358	89	1	61,675
U.S. Treasury and agency	61,516						61,516
Foreign government	44,837	5,763	744	863	418	41	52,666
RMBS	37,156	1,049	766	551	318	6	39,846
State and political subdivision	14,656	501	30				15,187
CMBS	14,124	30	166	9	3		14,332
ABS	13,383	807	37	2	15	5	14,249
Total fixed maturity securities	\$ 257,083	\$ 83,408	\$ 15,145	\$ 8,385	\$ 1,340	\$ 64	\$ 365,425
Percentage of total	70.4%	22.8%	4.1%	2.3%	0.4%	%	100.0%
December 31, 2013							
U.S. corporate	\$ 46,038	\$ 45,639	\$ 9,349	\$ 4,998	\$ 415	\$ 30	\$ 106,469
Foreign corporate	27,957	30,477	2,762	1,910	45	1	63,152
U.S. Treasury and agency	45,123						45,123
Foreign government	47,767	4,481	648	1,363	178		54,437
RMBS	31,385	1,657	753	974	248	38	35,055
State and political subdivision	13,222	598	10				13,830
CMBS	16,393	47	45	14	51		16,550
ABS	14,184	1,215	30	119	18	5	15,571
Total fixed maturity securities	\$ 242,069	\$ 84,114	\$ 13,597	\$ 9,378	\$ 955	\$ 74	\$ 350,187

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

Percentage of total	69.1%	24.0%	3.9%	2.7%	0.3%	%	100.0%
---------------------	-------	-------	------	------	------	---	--------

48

MetLife, Inc.

Table of Contents**U.S. and Foreign Corporate Fixed Maturity Securities**

We maintain a diversified portfolio of corporate fixed maturity securities across industries and issuers. This portfolio does not have any exposure to any single issuer in excess of 1% of total investments and the top ten holdings comprise 2% of total investments at both December 31, 2014 and 2013. The tables below present our U.S. and foreign corporate securities holdings at:

	2014		December 31,		2013	
	Estimated Fair Value (In millions)	% of Total	Estimated Fair Value (In millions)	% of Total	Estimated Fair Value (In millions)	% of Total
Corporate fixed maturity securities by sector:						
Foreign corporate (1)	\$ 61,675	36.8%	\$ 63,152	37.2%		
U.S. corporate fixed maturity securities by industry:						
Consumer	27,808	16.6	27,953	16.5		
Industrial	27,221	16.2	27,462	16.2		
Utility	20,029	12.0	19,066	11.2		
Finance	18,688	11.1	20,135	11.9		
Communications	8,071	4.8	8,074	4.8		
Other	4,137	2.5	3,779	2.2		
Total	\$ 167,629	100.0%	\$ 169,621	100.0%		

(1) Includes both U.S. dollar and foreign denominated securities.

Structured Securities

We held \$68.4 billion and \$67.2 billion of structured securities, at estimated fair value, at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, as presented in the RMBS, CMBS and ABS sections below.

RMBS

The table below presents our RMBS holdings at:

	2014	December 31,	2013
--	------	--------------	------

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

	Estimated Fair Value (In millions)	% of Total	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) (In millions)	Estimated Fair Value (In millions)	% of Total	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) (In millions)
By security type:						
Collateralized mortgage obligations	\$ 20,269	50.9%	\$ 1,083	\$ 19,046	54.3%	\$ 705
Pass-through securities	19,577	49.1	699	16,009	45.7	183
Total RMBS	\$ 39,846	100.0%	\$ 1,782	\$ 35,055	100.0%	\$ 888
By risk profile:						
Agency	\$ 26,818	67.3%	\$ 1,469	\$ 23,686	67.6%	\$ 762
Prime	2,648	6.6	68	2,935	8.4	71
Alt-A	5,540	13.9	85	4,986	14.2	(25)
Sub-prime	4,840	12.2	160	3,448	9.8	80
Total RMBS	\$ 39,846	100.0%	\$ 1,782	\$ 35,055	100.0%	\$ 888
Ratings profile:						
Rated Aaa/AAA	\$ 27,362	68.7%		\$ 24,764	70.6%	
Designated NAIC 1	\$ 37,156	93.2%		\$ 31,385	89.5%	

Collateralized mortgage obligations are structured by dividing the cash flows of mortgages into separate pools or tranches of risk that create multiple classes of bonds with varying maturities and priority of payments. Pass-through mortgage-backed securities are secured by a

Table of Contents

mortgage or collection of mortgages. The monthly mortgage payments from homeowners pass from the originating bank through an intermediary, such as a government agency or investment bank, which collects the payments and, for a fee, remits or passes these payments through to the holders of the pass-through securities.

The majority of our RMBS holdings were rated Aaa/AAA by Moody's, S&P or Fitch; and were designated NAIC 1 by the NAIC at December 31, 2014 and 2013. Agency RMBS were guaranteed or otherwise supported by Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation or Government National Mortgage Association. Non-agency RMBS include prime, alternative residential mortgage loans (Alt-A) and sub-prime RMBS. Prime residential mortgage lending includes the origination of residential mortgage loans to the most creditworthy borrowers with high quality credit profiles. Alt-A is a classification of mortgage loans where the risk profile of the borrower falls between prime and sub-prime. Sub-prime mortgage lending is the origination of residential mortgage loans to borrowers with weak credit profiles.

Included within prime and Alt-A RMBS are re-securitization of real estate mortgage investment conduit (Re-REMIC) securities. Re-REMIC RMBS involve the pooling of previous issues of prime and Alt-A RMBS and restructuring the combined pools to create new senior and subordinated securities. The credit enhancement on the senior tranches is improved through the re-securitization. Our Alt-A RMBS portfolio has performed within our expectations and is comprised primarily of fixed rate mortgage loans (95% and 94% at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively) and has an insignificant amount of option adjustable rate mortgage loans.

Historically, we have managed our exposure to sub-prime RMBS holdings by: acquiring older vintage year securities that benefit from better underwriting, improved credit enhancement and higher levels of residential property price appreciation; reducing our overall exposure; stress testing the portfolio with severe loss assumptions; and closely monitoring the performance of the portfolio. Since 2012, we have increased our exposure by purchasing sub-prime RMBS at significant discounts to the expected principal recovery value of these securities. The estimated fair value of our sub-prime RMBS purchased since 2012 was \$3.9 billion and \$2.5 billion with unrealized gains of \$130 million and \$96 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and they are performing within our expectations.

CMBS

Our CMBS holdings are diversified by vintage year. The following tables present our CMBS holdings by rating agency rating and by vintage year at:

December 31, 2014

	Aaa		Aa		A		Baa		Below Investment Grade		Total	
	Estimated Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Estimated Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Estimated Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Estimated Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Estimated Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Estimated Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(In millions)											
2003 - 2004	\$ 251	\$ 258	\$ 25	\$ 27	\$ 54	\$ 56	\$ 40	\$ 40	\$ 17	\$ 17	\$ 387	\$ 398
2005	2,278	2,300	412	426	243	253	111	115	9	13	3,053	3,107
2006	1,983	2,056	103	106	107	110	66	73			2,259	2,345
2007	694	720	64	67	195	205	41	43	129	131	1,123	1,166
2008 - 2010	5	5			25	25					30	30

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

2011	561	603	23	24	63	65			4	4	651	696
2012	467	559	245	255	842	866			3	3	1,557	1,683
2013	802	854	467	505	1,330	1,393	13	11			2,612	2,763
2014	466	480	883	900	652	677	13	14	76	73	2,090	2,144
Total	\$ 7,507	\$ 7,835	\$ 2,222	\$ 2,310	\$ 3,511	\$ 3,650	\$ 284	\$ 296	\$ 238	\$ 241	\$ 13,762	\$ 14,332
Ratings Distribution												
		54.7%		16.1%		25.5%		2.0%		1.7%		100.0%

December 31, 2013

	Aaa		Aa		A		Baa		Below Investment Grade		Total	
	Estimated Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Estimated Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Estimated Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Estimated Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Estimated Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Estimated Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(In millions)											
2003 -2004	\$ 2,483	\$ 2,522	\$ 227	\$ 236	\$ 118	\$ 124	\$ 92	\$ 95	\$ 22	\$ 21	\$ 2,942	\$ 2,998
2005	3,294	3,442	363	387	372	393	102	110	29	36	4,160	4,368
2006	2,355	2,466	246	260	145	156	16	21	36	37	2,798	2,940
2007	782	814	65	70	208	220	184	187	75	69	1,314	1,360
2008 -2010					55	52	1	1	8	9	64	62
2011	587	613	25	24	87	87			5	4	704	728
2012	439	477	271	264	937	892			17	51	1,664	1,684
2013	\$ 719	\$ 715	\$ 396	\$ 384	\$ 1,354	\$ 1,311	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 2,469	\$ 2,410
Total	\$ 10,659	\$ 11,049	\$ 1,593	\$ 1,625	\$ 3,276	\$ 3,235	\$ 395	\$ 414	\$ 192	\$ 227	\$ 16,115	\$ 16,550
Ratings Distribution												
		66.8%		9.8%		19.5%		2.5%		1.4%		100.0%

Table of Contents

The tables above reflect ratings assigned by NRSROs including Moody's, S&P, Fitch and Morningstar. CMBS designated NAIC 1 were 98.5% and 99.1% of total CMBS at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

ABS

Our ABS are diversified both by collateral type and by issuer. The following table presents our ABS holdings at:

	December 31,					
	2014			2013		
	Estimated Fair Value (In millions)	% of Total	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) (In millions)	Estimated Fair Value (In millions)	% of Total	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) (In millions)
By collateral type:						
Collateralized debt obligations	\$ 5,262	36.9%	\$ (46)	\$ 2,960	19.0%	\$ (6)
Foreign residential loans	2,146	15.1	63	3,415	21.9	80
Student loans	1,997	14.0	42	2,332	15.0	17
Automobile loans	1,625	11.4	10	2,635	16.9	12
Credit card loans	1,195	8.4	44	2,187	14.1	20
Other loans	2,024	14.2	15	2,042	13.1	(10)
Total	\$ 14,249	100.0%	\$ 128	\$ 15,571	100.0%	\$ 113

Ratings profile:

Rated Aaa/AAA	\$ 7,950	55.8%	\$ 9,616	61.8%
Designated NAIC 1	\$ 13,383	93.9%	\$ 14,184	91.1%

Evaluation of AFS Securities for OTTI and Evaluating Temporarily Impaired AFS Securities

See Notes 1 and 8 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information about the evaluation of fixed maturity securities and equity securities AFS for OTTI and evaluation of temporarily impaired AFS securities.

OTTI Losses on Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities AFS Recognized in Earnings

See Note 8 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information about OTTI losses and gross gains and gross losses on AFS securities sold.

Overview of Fixed Maturity and Equity Security OTTI Losses Recognized in Earnings

Impairments of fixed maturity and equity securities were \$96 million, \$192 million and \$351 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Impairments of fixed maturity securities were \$60 million, \$166 million and \$317 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Impairments of equity securities were \$36 million, \$26 million and \$34 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and

2012, respectively.

Credit-related impairments of fixed maturity securities were \$60 million, \$147 million and \$223 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Explanations of changes in fixed maturity and equity securities impairments are as follows:

Year Ended December 31, 2014 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Overall OTTI losses recognized in earnings on fixed maturity and equity securities were \$96 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to \$192 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The most significant decreases were in U.S. and foreign corporate securities and RMBS, which comprised \$40 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, as compared to \$154 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. A decrease of \$65 million in OTTI losses on U.S. and foreign corporate securities and a \$49 million decrease in OTTI losses on RMBS reflected improving economic fundamentals. The \$65 million decrease in OTTI losses on U.S. and foreign corporate securities was concentrated in the utility and financial services industries.

Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Overall OTTI losses recognized in earnings on fixed maturity and equity securities were \$192 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 as compared to \$351 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The most significant decreases were in U.S. and foreign corporate securities and CMBS, which comprised \$86 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, as compared to \$210 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. A decrease of \$85 million in OTTI losses on U.S. and foreign corporate securities was concentrated in financial services, communications, transportation and utility industries and was primarily attributable to intent-to-sell impairments in 2012, while a \$39 million decrease in OTTI losses on CMBS reflected improving economic fundamentals.

MetLife, Inc.

51

Table of Contents**Future Impairments**

Future OTTI will depend primarily on economic fundamentals, issuer performance (including changes in the present value of future cash flows expected to be collected), and changes in credit ratings, collateral valuation, interest rates and credit spreads. If economic fundamentals deteriorate or if there are adverse changes in the above factors, OTTI may be incurred in upcoming periods.

FVO and Trading Securities

FVO and trading securities are primarily comprised of securities for which the FVO has been elected (FVO Securities). FVO Securities include certain fixed maturity and equity securities held-for-investment by the general account to support ALM strategies for certain insurance products and investments in certain separate accounts. FVO Securities are primarily comprised of contractholder-directed investments supporting unit-linked variable annuity type liabilities which do not qualify for presentation as separate account summary total assets and liabilities. These investments are primarily mutual funds and, to a lesser extent, fixed maturity and equity securities, short-term investments and cash and cash equivalents. The investment returns on these investments inure to contractholders and are offset by a corresponding change in PABs through interest credited to policyholder account balances. FVO Securities also include securities held by CSEs. We have a trading securities portfolio, principally invested in fixed maturity securities, to support investment strategies that involve the active and frequent purchase and sale of actively traded securities and the execution of short sale agreements. FVO and trading securities were \$16.7 billion and \$17.4 billion at estimated fair value, or 3.2% and 3.5% of total cash and invested assets, at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. See Note 10 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the FVO and trading securities fair value hierarchy and a rollforward of the fair value measurements for FVO and trading securities measured at estimated fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs.

Securities Lending

We participate in a securities lending program whereby securities are loaned to third parties, primarily brokerage firms and commercial banks. We obtain collateral, usually cash, in an amount generally equal to 102% of the estimated fair value of the securities loaned, which is obtained at the inception of a loan and maintained at a level greater than or equal to 100% for the duration of the loan. Securities loaned under such transactions may be sold or re-pledged by the transferee. We are liable to return to our counterparties the cash collateral under our control. These transactions are treated as financing arrangements and the associated cash collateral liability is recorded at the amount of the cash received.

See Liquidity and Capital Resources The Company Liquidity and Capital Uses Securities Lending and Note 8 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for financial information regarding our securities lending program.

Mortgage Loans

Our mortgage loans held-for-investment are principally collateralized by commercial real estate, agricultural real estate and residential properties. Mortgage loans held-for-investment and related valuation allowances are summarized as follows at:

	December 31,	
2014		2013

	Recorded Investment	% of Total	Valuation Allowance	% of Recorded Investment	Recorded Investment	% of Total	Valuation Allowance	% of Recorded Investment
	(Dollars in millions)			(Dollars in millions)				
Commercial	\$ 41,088	68.7%	\$ 224	0.5%	\$ 40,926	73.0%	\$ 258	0.6%
Agricultural	12,378	20.7	39	0.3%	12,391	22.1	44	0.4%
Residential	6,369	10.6	42	0.7%	2,772	4.9	20	0.7%
Total	\$ 59,835	100.0%	\$ 305	0.5%	\$ 56,089	100.0%	\$ 322	0.6%

The information presented in the tables herein exclude mortgage loans held-for-investment where we elected the FVO and mortgage loans held-for-sale. Such amounts are presented in Note 8 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We originated \$11.1 billion and \$10.5 billion of commercial mortgage loans during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. We originated \$3.5 billion and \$3.3 billion of agricultural mortgage loans during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. While we originate some residential mortgage loans, a substantial amount of residential mortgage loans acquired during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, was purchased on the secondary market. See Note 8 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on mortgage loan purchases.

We diversify our mortgage loan portfolio by both geographic region and property type to reduce the risk of concentration. Of our mortgage loan portfolios, 85% are collateralized by properties located in the U.S., with the remaining 15% collateralized by properties located outside the U.S., calculated as a percent of the total mortgage loans held-for-investment, as presented above, at December 31, 2014. The carrying value of our mortgage loans located in California, New York and Texas were 20%, 11% and 7%, respectively, of total mortgage loans held-for-investment, as presented above, at December 31, 2014. Additionally, we manage risk when originating commercial and agricultural mortgage loans by generally lending up to 75% of the estimated fair value of the underlying real estate collateral.

Table of Contents

Commercial Mortgage Loans by Geographic Region and Property Type. Commercial mortgage loans are the largest component of the mortgage loan invested asset class, as such loans represented over 65% of total mortgage loans held-for-investment, as presented above, at both December 31, 2014 and 2013. The tables below present the diversification across geographic regions and property types of commercial mortgage loans held-for-investment:

	2014		December 31, 2013	
	Amount (In millions)	% of Total	Amount (In millions)	% of Total
Region:				
Pacific	\$ 8,620	21.0%	\$ 8,961	21.9%
Middle Atlantic	7,689	18.7	7,367	18.0
International	7,251	17.7	6,709	16.4
South Atlantic	6,384	15.5	6,977	17.1
West South Central	3,990	9.7	3,619	8.8
East North Central	2,430	5.9	2,717	6.6
New England	1,155	2.8	1,404	3.4
Mountain	932	2.3	834	2.0
East South Central	424	1.0	471	1.2
West North Central	140	0.3	148	0.4
Multi-Region and Other	2,073	5.1	1,719	4.2
Total recorded investment	41,088	100.0%	40,926	100.0%
Less: valuation allowances	224		258	
Carrying value, net of valuation allowances	\$ 40,864		\$ 40,668	
Property Type:				
Office	\$ 21,400	52.1%	\$ 20,629	50.4%
Retail	9,389	22.9	9,245	22.6
Hotel	4,196	10.2	4,219	10.3
Apartment	3,786	9.2	3,724	9.1
Industrial	2,133	5.2	2,897	7.1
Other	184	0.4	212	0.5
Total recorded investment	41,088	100.0%	40,926	100.0%
Less: valuation allowances	224		258	

Carrying value, net of valuation allowances	\$ 40,864	\$ 40,668
---	-----------	-----------

Mortgage Loan Credit Quality - Monitoring Process. We monitor our mortgage loan investments on an ongoing basis, including reviewing loans that are current, past due, restructured and under foreclosure. See Note 8 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for tables that present mortgage loans by credit quality indicator, past due and nonaccrual mortgage loans, as well as impaired mortgage loans. See Real Estate and Real Estate Joint Ventures for real estate acquired through foreclosure.

Commercial and Agricultural Mortgage Loans. We review our commercial mortgage loans on an ongoing basis. These reviews may include an analysis of the property financial statements and rent roll, lease rollover analysis, property inspections, market analysis, estimated valuations of the underlying collateral, loan-to-value ratios, debt service coverage ratios, and tenant creditworthiness. The monitoring process focuses on higher risk loans, which include those that are classified as restructured, delinquent or in foreclosure, as well as loans with higher loan-to-value ratios and lower debt service coverage ratios. The monitoring process for agricultural mortgage loans is generally similar, with a focus on higher risk loans, such as loans with higher loan-to-value ratios, including reviews on a geographic and sector basis.

Loan-to-value ratios and debt service coverage ratios are common measures in the assessment of the quality of commercial mortgage loans. Loan-to-value ratios are a common measure in the assessment of the quality of agricultural mortgage loans. Loan-to-value ratios compare the amount of the loan to the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral. A loan-to-value ratio greater than 100% indicates that the loan amount is greater than the collateral value. A loan-to-value ratio of less than 100% indicates an excess of collateral value over the loan amount. Generally, the higher the loan-to-value ratio, the higher the risk of experiencing a credit loss. The debt service coverage ratio compares a property's net operating

Table of Contents

income to amounts needed to service the principal and interest due under the loan. Generally, the lower the debt service coverage ratio, the higher the risk of experiencing a credit loss. For our commercial mortgage loans, our average loan-to-value ratio was 52% and 55% at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and our average debt service coverage ratio was 2.6x and 2.4x at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The commercial mortgage loan debt service coverage ratio and loan-to-value ratio, as well as the values utilized in calculating these ratios, are updated annually, on a rolling basis, with a portion of the commercial mortgage loan portfolio updated each quarter. For our agricultural mortgage loans, our average loan-to-value ratio was 44% and 45% at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The values utilized in calculating the agricultural mortgage loan loan-to-value ratio are developed in connection with the ongoing review of the agricultural loan portfolio and are routinely updated.

Mortgage Loan Valuation Allowances. Our valuation allowances are established both on a loan specific basis for those loans considered impaired where a property specific or market specific risk has been identified that could likely result in a future loss, as well as for pools of loans with similar risk characteristics where a property specific or market specific risk has not been identified, but for which we expect to incur a loss. Accordingly, a valuation allowance is provided to absorb these estimated probable credit losses.

The determination of the amount of valuation allowances is based upon our periodic evaluation and assessment of known and inherent risks associated with our loan portfolios. Such evaluations and assessments are based upon several factors, including our experience for loan losses, defaults and loss severity, and loss expectations for loans with similar risk characteristics. These evaluations and assessments are revised as conditions change and new information becomes available, which can cause the valuation allowances to increase or decrease over time as such evaluations are revised. Negative credit migration, including an actual or expected increase in the level of problem loans, will result in an increase in the valuation allowance. Positive credit migration, including an actual or expected decrease in the level of problem loans, will result in a decrease in the valuation allowance.

See Notes 1, 8 and 10 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information about how valuation allowances are established and monitored, activity in and balances of the valuation allowance, and the estimated fair value of impaired mortgage loans and related impairments included within net investment gains (losses) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012.

Real Estate and Real Estate Joint Ventures

We diversify our real estate investments by both geographic region and property type to reduce risk of concentration. Of our real estate investments, 84% were located in the United States, with the remaining 16% located outside the United States, at December 31, 2014. The carrying value of our real estate investments located in California, Japan and Florida were 19%, 13% and 9%, respectively, of total real estate investments at December 31, 2014.

Real estate investments by type consisted of the following at:

	2014		December 31, 2013	
	Carrying Value (In millions)	% of Total	Carrying Value (In millions)	% of Total
Traditional	\$ 9,386	89.2%	\$ 9,312	86.9%

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

Real estate joint ventures and funds	647	6.2	769	7.2
Subtotal	10,033	95.4	10,081	94.1
Foreclosed (commercial, agricultural and residential)	320	3.0	445	4.2
Real estate held-for-investment	10,353	98.4	10,526	98.3
Real estate held-for-sale	172	1.6	186	1.7
Total real estate and real estate joint ventures	\$ 10,525	100.0%	\$ 10,712	100.0%

We classify within traditional real estate our investment in income-producing real estate, which is comprised primarily of wholly-owned real estate and, to a much lesser extent, joint ventures with interests in single property income-producing real estate. The estimated fair value of the traditional and held-for-sale real estate investment portfolios was \$13.3 billion and \$12.5 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. We classify within real estate joint ventures and funds, our investments in joint ventures with interests in multi-property projects with varying strategies ranging from the development of properties to the operation of income-producing properties, as well as our investments in real estate private equity funds. From time to time, we transfer investments from these joint ventures to traditional real estate after the completed property commences operations and, if we intend to retain an interest in the property.

In connection with our investment management business, in the fourth quarter of 2013, we contributed real estate investments with an estimated fair value of \$1.4 billion to the MetLife Core Property Fund, our newly formed open ended core real estate fund, in return for the issuance of ownership interests in that fund. As part of the initial closing on December 31, 2013, we redeemed 76% of our interest in this fund as new third party investors were admitted. The MetLife Core Property Fund was consolidated as of December 31, 2013. However, as a result of our quarterly reassessment in the first quarter of 2014, we no longer consolidate the MetLife Core Property Fund, effective March 31, 2014. See Note 8 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

Table of Contents

Real estate and real estate joint venture investments by property type are categorized by sector as follows at:

	2014		December 31, 2013	
	Carrying Value (In millions)	% of Total	Carrying Value (In millions)	% of Total
Office	\$ 5,574	53.0%	\$ 5,440	50.8%
Apartment	1,684	16.0	2,176	20.3
Retail	782	7.4	684	6.4
Industrial	614	5.8	696	6.5
Hotel	554	5.3	429	4.0
Land	432	4.1	333	3.1
Real estate investment funds	351	3.3	394	3.7
Agriculture	37	0.4	35	0.3
Other	497	4.7	525	4.9
Total real estate and real estate joint ventures	\$ 10,525	100.0%	\$ 10,712	100.0%

We committed to acquire interests in real estate property with a gross value of \$3.5 billion and \$2.9 billion for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Company's authorized equity investment in such properties was \$1.7 billion and \$1.9 billion during the same periods, respectively. Impairments recognized on real estate and real estate joint ventures were \$20 million, \$10 million and \$20 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Depreciation expense on real estate investments was \$199 million, \$179 million and \$168 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Real estate investments are net of accumulated depreciation of \$1.2 billion and \$1.3 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Other Limited Partnership Interests

The carrying value of other limited partnership interests was \$8.1 billion and \$7.4 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, which included \$2.4 billion and \$1.9 billion of hedge funds, at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Other Invested Assets

The following table presents the carrying value of our other invested assets by type:

	2014		December 31, 2013	
	Carrying Value	% of Total	Carrying Value	% of Total

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

	(In millions)		(In millions)	
Freestanding derivatives with positive estimated fair values	\$ 13,452	63.2%	\$ 8,595	53.0%
Tax credit and renewable energy partnerships	2,752	12.9	2,657	16.3
Leveraged leases, net of non-recourse debt	1,785	8.4	1,946	12.0
Direct financing leases	1,119	5.3	1,100	6.8
Funds withheld	763	3.6	649	4.0
Operating joint ventures	513	2.4	113	0.7
Other	899	4.2	1,169	7.2
Total	\$ 21,283	100.0%	\$ 16,229	100.0%

Leveraged lease impairments were \$80 million, \$26 million and \$203 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

See Notes 8 and 9 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding leveraged and direct financing leases and freestanding derivatives with positive estimated fair values, respectively. Tax credit and renewable energy partnerships are established for the purpose of investing in low-income housing, other social causes and renewable energy generation facilities, where a significant source of the return on investment is in the form of income tax credits or other tax incentives, and are accounted for under the equity method or under the effective yield method. Funds withheld represent amounts contractually withheld by ceding companies in accordance with reinsurance agreements. Operating joint ventures are accounted for under the equity method and represent our investment in insurance underwriting joint ventures.

Table of Contents

Our private placement unit originated \$8.4 billion and \$6.7 billion of private investments, comprised primarily of certain privately placed fixed maturity securities, tax credit and renewable energy partnerships and lease investments, during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The carrying value of such private investments included within our consolidated balance sheets was \$51.9 billion and \$50.6 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Short-term Investments and Cash Equivalents

The carrying value of short-term investments, which approximates estimated fair value, was \$8.6 billion and \$14.0 billion, or 1.7% and 2.8% of total cash and invested assets, at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The carrying value of cash equivalents, which approximates estimated fair value, was \$4.5 billion and \$3.8 billion, or 0.9% and 0.8% of total cash and invested assets, at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Derivatives

Derivative Risks

We are exposed to various risks relating to our ongoing business operations, including interest rate, foreign currency exchange rate, credit and equity market. We use a variety of strategies to manage these risks, including the use of derivatives. See Note 9 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for:

A comprehensive description of the nature of our derivatives, including the strategies for which derivatives are used in managing various risks.

Information about the gross notional amount, estimated fair value, and primary underlying risk exposure of our derivatives by type of hedge designation, excluding embedded derivatives held at December 31, 2014 and 2013.

The statement of operations effects of derivatives in cash flow, fair value, or non-qualifying hedge relationships for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012.

See [Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk](#) [Management of Market Risk Exposures](#) [Hedging Activities](#) for more information about our use of derivatives by major hedge program.

Fair Value Hierarchy

See Note 10 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for derivatives measured at estimated fair value on a recurring basis and their corresponding fair value hierarchy.

The valuation of Level 3 derivatives involves the use of significant unobservable inputs and generally requires a higher degree of management judgment or estimation than the valuations of Level 1 and Level 2 derivatives. Although Level 3 inputs are unobservable, management believes they are consistent with what other market participants would use when pricing such instruments and are considered appropriate given the circumstances. The use of different inputs or methodologies could have a material effect on the estimated fair value of Level 3 derivatives and could materially affect net income.

Derivatives categorized as Level 3 at December 31, 2014 include: interest rate forwards with maturities which extend beyond the observable portion of the yield curve; cancellable foreign currency swaps with unobservable currency correlation inputs; foreign currency swaps and forwards with certain unobservable inputs, including the unobservable portion of the yield curve; credit default swaps priced using unobservable credit spreads, or that are priced through independent broker quotations; equity variance swaps with unobservable volatility inputs; and equity index options with unobservable correlation inputs. At both December 31, 2014 and 2013, less than 1% of the net derivative estimated fair value was priced through independent broker quotations.

See Note 10 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a rollforward of the fair value measurements for derivatives measured at estimated fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs.

The gain (loss) on Level 3 derivatives primarily relates to certain purchased equity index options that are valued using models dependent on an unobservable market correlation input, equity variance swaps that are valued using observable equity volatility data plus an unobservable equity variance spread and foreign currency swaps and forwards that are valued using an unobservable portion of the swap yield curve. The unobservable equity variance spread is calculated from a comparison between broker offered equity variance swap volatility and observable equity index option volatility. Other significant inputs, which are observable, include equity index levels, equity volatility and the swap yield curve. We validate the reasonableness of these inputs by valuing the positions using internal models and comparing the results to broker quotations.

Table of Contents

The gain (loss) on Level 3 derivatives, percentage of gain (loss) attributable to observable and unobservable inputs, and the primary drivers of observable gain (loss) are summarized as follows:

Year Ended December 31, 2014	
Gain (loss) recognized in net income (loss)	(\$83) million
Percentage of gain (loss) attributable to observable inputs	189%
Primary drivers of observable gain (loss)	Strengthening of U.S. dollar versus foreign currencies on receive foreign, pay-U.S. dollar forwards and swaps; decreases in equity volatility; partially offset by decreases in equity index levels; and decreases in long-term interest rates.
Percentage of gain (loss) attributable to unobservable inputs	(89)%
See Summary of Critical Accounting Estimates - Derivatives for further information on the estimates and assumptions that affect derivatives.	

Credit Risk

See Note 9 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information about how we manage credit risk related to derivatives and for the estimated fair value of our net derivative assets and net derivative liabilities after the application of master netting agreements and collateral.

Our policy is not to offset the fair value amounts recognized for derivatives executed with the same counterparty under the same master netting agreement. This policy applies to the recognition of derivatives in the consolidated balance sheets, and does not affect our legal right of offset.

Credit Derivatives

The following table presents the gross notional amount and estimated fair value of credit default swaps at:

	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Gross Notional Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Notional Amount	Estimated Fair Value
Credit Default Swaps	(In millions)			
Purchased (1)	\$ 2,830	\$ (26)	\$ 3,725	\$ (44)
Written (2)	10,527	175	9,055	165
Total	\$ 13,357	\$ 149	\$ 12,780	\$ 121

- (1) The gross notional amount and estimated fair value for purchased credit default swaps in the trading portfolio were \$250 million and (\$6) million, respectively, at December 31, 2014 and \$355 million and (\$10) million, respectively, at December 31, 2013.
- (2) The gross notional amount and estimated fair value for written credit default swaps in the trading portfolio were \$15 million and \$1 million, respectively, at December 31, 2014 and \$10 million and \$0, respectively, at December 31, 2013.

The following table presents the gross gains, gross losses and net gain (losses) recognized in income for credit default swaps as follows:

Credit Default Swaps	Years Ended December 31,					
	Gross Gains (1)	2014	Net Gains (Losses)	Gross Gains (1)	2013	Net Gains (Losses)
		Gross Losses (1)			Gross Losses (1)	
Purchased (2), (4)	\$ 30	\$ (42)	\$ (12)	\$ 13	\$ (48)	\$ (35)
Written (3), (4)	65	(44)	21	157	(26)	131
Total	\$ 95	\$ (86)	\$ 9	\$ 170	\$ (74)	\$ 96

- (1) Gains (losses) are reported in net derivative gains (losses), except for gains (losses) on the trading portfolio, which are reported in net investment income.
- (2) The gross gains and gross (losses) for purchased credit default swaps in the trading portfolio were \$5 million and (\$5) million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2014 and \$2 million and (\$16) million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2013.
- (3) The gross gains and gross (losses) for written credit default swaps in the trading portfolio were not significant for the year ended December 31, 2014 and \$1 million and \$0, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2013.
- (4) Gains (losses) do not include earned income (expense) on credit default swaps.

Table of Contents

The favorable change in net gains (losses) on purchased credit default swaps of \$23 million was due to credit spreads widening in the current period as compared to credit spreads narrowing in the prior period on credit default swaps hedging certain bonds. The unfavorable change in net gains (losses) on written credit default swaps of (\$110) million was due to certain credit spreads being mixed in the current period compared to credit spreads narrowing in the prior period on certain credit default swaps used as replications.

The maximum amount at risk related to our written credit default swaps is equal to the corresponding gross notional amount. The increase in the gross notional amount of written credit default swaps is primarily a result of our decision to add to our credit replication holdings within the Company. In a replication transaction, we pair an asset on our balance sheet with a written credit default swap to synthetically replicate a corporate bond, a core asset holding of life insurance companies. Replications are entered into in accordance with the guidelines approved by insurance regulators and are an important tool in managing the overall corporate credit risk within the Company. In order to match our long-dated insurance liabilities, we will seek to buy long-dated corporate bonds. In some instances, these may not be readily available in the market, or they may be issued by corporations to which we already have significant corporate credit exposure. For example, by purchasing Treasury bonds (or other high-quality assets) and associating them with written credit default swaps on the desired corporate credit name, we, at times, can replicate the desired bond exposures and meet our ALM needs. In addition, given the shorter tenor of the credit default swaps (generally five-year tenors) versus a long-dated corporate bond, we have more flexibility in managing our credit exposures.

Embedded Derivatives

See Note 10 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information about embedded derivatives measured at estimated fair value on a recurring basis and their corresponding fair value hierarchy.

See Note 10 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a rollforward of the fair value measurements for net embedded derivatives measured at estimated fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable (Level 3) inputs.

See Note 9 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information about the nonperformance risk adjustment included in the valuation of guaranteed minimum benefits accounted for as embedded derivatives.

See Summary of Critical Accounting Estimates Derivatives for further information on the estimates and assumptions that affect embedded derivatives.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Credit and Committed Facilities

We maintain unsecured credit facilities and committed facilities with various financial institutions. See Liquidity and Capital Resources The Company Liquidity and Capital Sources Global Funding Sources Credit and Committed Facilities for further descriptions of such arrangements. See also Note 12 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, as well as Liquidity and Capital Resources The Company Liquidity and Capital Sources Global Funding Sources Credit and Committed Facilities for the classification of expenses on such credit and committed facilities and the nature of the associated liability for letters of credit issued and drawdowns on these credit and committed facilities.

Collateral for Securities Lending, Repurchase Program and Derivatives

We participate in a securities lending program in the normal course of business for the purpose of enhancing the total return on our investment portfolio. Periodically we receive non-cash collateral for securities lending from counterparties on deposit from customers, which cannot be sold or re-pledged, and which has not been recorded on our consolidated balance sheets. The amount of this collateral was \$83 million at estimated fair value at December 31, 2014. We had no such collateral as of December 31, 2013. See Notes 1 and 8 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, as well as Investments Securities Lending for discussion of our securities lending program, the classification of revenues and expenses, and the nature of the secured financing arrangement and associated liability.

We also participate in third-party custodian administered repurchase programs for the purpose of enhancing the total return on our investment portfolio. We loan certain of our fixed maturity securities to financial institutions and, in exchange, non-cash collateral is put on deposit by the financial institutions on our behalf with third-party custodians. The estimated fair value of securities loaned in connection with these transactions was \$642 million and \$231 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Non-cash collateral on deposit with third-party custodians on our behalf was \$682 million and \$256 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, which cannot be sold or re-pledged, and which has not been recorded on our consolidated balance sheets.

We enter into derivatives to manage various risks relating to our ongoing business operations. We have non-cash collateral from counterparties for derivatives, which can be sold or re-pledged subject to certain constraints, and which has not been recorded on our consolidated balance sheets. The amount of this non-cash collateral was \$4.2 billion and \$2.3 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. In certain instances, cash collateral pledged to the Company as initial margin for OTC-bilateral derivatives (OTC derivatives that are bilateral contracts between two counterparties) is held in separate custodial accounts and is not recorded on the Company's balance sheet because the account title is in the name of the counterparty (but segregated for the benefit of the Company). The amount of this cash collateral was \$263 million and \$0 at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. See Liquidity and Capital Resources The Company Liquidity and Capital Uses Pledged Collateral and Derivatives in Note 9 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding the earned income on and the gross notional amount, estimated fair value of assets and liabilities and primary underlying risk exposure of our derivatives.

Lease Commitments

As lessee, we have entered into various lease and sublease agreements for office space, information technology and other equipment. Our commitments under such lease agreements are included within the contractual obligations table. See Liquidity and Capital Resources The Company Contractual Obligations and Note 21 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

Guarantees

See **Guarantees** in Note 21 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other

Additionally, we have the following commitments in the normal course of business for the purpose of enhancing the total return on our investment portfolio: mortgage loan commitments; and commitments to fund partnerships, bank credit facilities, bridge loans and private corporate bond investments.

See **Net Investment Income** and **Net Investment Gains (Losses)** in Note 8 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information on the investment income, investment expense, gains and losses from such investments. See also **Investments Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities Available-for-Sale** and **Investments Mortgage Loans** information on our investments in fixed maturity securities and mortgage loans. See **Investments Real Estate and Real Estate Joint Ventures** and **Investments Other Limited Partnership Interests** for information on our partnership investments.

Other than the commitments disclosed in Note 21 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, there are no other material obligations or liabilities arising from the commitments to fund mortgage loans, partnerships, bank credit facilities, bridge loans, and private corporate bond investments. For further information on commitments to fund partnership investments, mortgage loans, bank credit facilities, bridge loans and private corporate bond investments. See **Liquidity and Capital Resources The Company Contractual Obligations**.

Insolvency Assessments

See Note 21 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Policyholder Liabilities

We establish, and carry as liabilities, actuarially determined amounts that are calculated to meet policy obligations or to provide for future annuity payments. Amounts for actuarial liabilities are computed and reported in the consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP. For more details on Policyholder Liabilities, see **Summary of Critical Accounting Estimates**.

Due to the nature of the underlying risks and the high degree of uncertainty associated with the determination of actuarial liabilities, we cannot precisely determine the amounts that will ultimately be paid with respect to these actuarial liabilities, and the ultimate amounts may vary from the estimated amounts, particularly when payments may not occur until well into the future.

We periodically review our estimates of actuarial liabilities for future benefits and compare them with our actual experience. We revise estimates, to the extent permitted or required under GAAP, if we determine that future expected experience differs from assumptions used in the development of actuarial liabilities. We charge or credit changes in our liabilities to expenses in the period the liabilities are established or re-estimated. If the liabilities originally established for future benefit payments prove inadequate, we must increase them. Such an increase could adversely affect our earnings and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Insurance regulators in many of the non-U.S. countries in which we operate require certain MetLife entities to prepare a sufficiency analysis of the reserves presented in the locally required regulatory financial statements, and to submit

that analysis to the regulatory authorities. See *Business Regulation International Regulation* in the 2014 Form 10-K.

We have experienced, and will likely in the future experience, catastrophe losses and possibly acts of terrorism, as well as turbulent financial markets that may have an adverse impact on our business, results of operations, and financial condition. Due to their nature, we cannot predict the incidence, timing, severity or amount of losses from catastrophes and acts of terrorism, but we make broad use of catastrophic and non-catastrophic reinsurance to manage risk from these perils.

Future Policy Benefits

We establish liabilities for amounts payable under insurance policies. See Notes 1 and 4 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, *Industry Trends Impact of a Sustained Low Interest Rate Environment Interest Rate Stress Scenario* and *Variable Annuity Guarantees*. A discussion of future policy benefits by segment (as well as Corporate & Other) follows.

Retail

Future policy benefits for the life business are comprised mainly of liabilities for traditional life and for universal and variable life insurance contracts. In order to manage risk, we have often reinsured a portion of the mortality risk on life insurance policies. The reinsurance programs are routinely evaluated and this may result in increases or decreases to existing coverage. We have entered into various derivative positions, primarily interest rate swaps and swaptions, to mitigate the risk that investment of premiums received and reinvestment of maturing assets over the life of the policy will be at rates below those assumed in the original pricing of these contracts. For our property & casualty business, future policy benefits include unearned premium reserves and liabilities for unpaid claims and claim expenses and represent the amount estimated for claims that have been reported but not settled and claims incurred but not reported. For the annuities business, future policy benefits are comprised mainly of liabilities for life-contingent income annuities, and liabilities for the variable annuity guaranteed minimum benefits accounted for as insurance.

Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits

With the exception of our property & casualty business, future policy benefits for our Group and Voluntary & Worksite businesses are comprised mainly of liabilities for disabled lives under disability waiver of premium policy provisions, liabilities for survivor income benefit

Table of Contents

insurance, LTC policies, active life policies and premium stabilization and other contingency liabilities held under life insurance contracts. The future policy benefits for the property & casualty products offered by the Voluntary & Worksite and Retail property & casualty businesses are the same. Liabilities for unpaid claims are estimated based upon assumptions such as rates of claim frequencies, levels of severities, inflation, judicial trends, legislative changes or regulatory decisions. Assumptions are based upon our historical experience and analyses of historical development patterns of the relationship of loss adjustment expenses to losses for each line of business, and consider the effects of current developments, anticipated trends and risk management programs, reduced for anticipated salvage and subrogation.

Corporate Benefit Funding

Liabilities for this segment are primarily related to payout annuities, including pension closeouts and structured settlement annuities. There is no interest rate crediting flexibility on these liabilities. As a result, a sustained low interest rate environment could negatively impact earnings; however, we mitigate our risks by applying various ALM strategies, including the use of various derivative positions, primarily interest rate floors and interest rate swaps, to mitigate the risks associated with such a scenario.

Latin America

Future policy benefits for this segment are held primarily for immediate annuities in Chile, Argentina and Mexico and traditional life contracts mainly in Brazil and Mexico. There are also liabilities held for total return pass-through provisions included in certain universal life and savings products in Mexico. Factors impacting these liabilities include sustained periods of lower yields than rates established at policy issuance, lower than expected asset reinvestment rates, and mortality and lapses different than expected. We mitigate our risks by applying various ALM strategies.

Asia

Future policy benefits for this segment are held primarily for traditional life, endowment, annuity and accident & health contracts. They are also held for total return pass-through provisions included in certain universal life and savings products. They include certain liabilities for variable annuity and variable life guarantees of minimum death benefits, and longevity guarantees. Factors impacting these liabilities include sustained periods of lower yields than rates established at policy issuance, lower than expected asset reinvestment rates, market volatility, actual lapses resulting in lower than expected income, and actual mortality or morbidity resulting in higher than expected benefit payments. We mitigate our risks by applying various ALM strategies.

EMEA

Future policy benefits for this segment include unearned premium reserves for group life and credit insurance contracts. Future policy benefits are also held for traditional life, endowment and annuity contracts with significant mortality risk and accident & health contracts. Factors impacting these liabilities include lower than expected asset reinvestment rates, market volatility, actual lapses resulting in lower than expected income, and actual mortality or morbidity resulting in higher than expected benefit payments. We mitigate our risks by having premiums which are adjustable or cancellable in some cases, and by applying various ALM strategies.

Corporate & Other

Future policy benefits primarily include liabilities for certain run-off LTC and workers' compensation business written by MetLife USA. Additionally, future policy benefits include liabilities for variable annuity guaranteed minimum

benefits assumed from a former operating joint venture in Japan that are accounted for as insurance.

Policyholder Account Balances

PABs are generally equal to the account value, which includes accrued interest credited, but excludes the impact of any applicable charge that may be incurred upon surrender. See *Industry Trends Impact of a Sustained Low Interest Rate Environment Interest Rate Stress Scenario* and *Variable Annuity Guarantees*. See also Notes 1 and 4 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information. A discussion of PABs by segment (as well as Corporate & Other) follows.

Retail

Life & Other PABs are held for retained asset accounts, universal life policies and the fixed account of variable life insurance policies. For Annuities, PABs are held for fixed deferred annuities, the fixed account portion of variable annuities, and non-life contingent income annuities. Interest is credited to the policyholder's account at interest rates we determine which are influenced by current market rates, subject to specified minimums. A sustained low interest rate environment could negatively impact earnings as a result of the minimum credited rate guarantees present in most of these PABs. We have various derivative positions, primarily interest rate floors, to partially mitigate the risks associated with such a scenario. Additionally, PABs are held for variable annuity guaranteed minimum living benefits that are accounted for as embedded derivatives.

Table of Contents

The table below presents the breakdown of account value subject to minimum guaranteed crediting rates for Retail:

Guaranteed Minimum Crediting Rate	December 31, 2014	
	Account Value (1)	Account Value at Guarantee (1)
	(In millions)	
Life & Other		
Greater than 0% but less than 2%	\$ 116	\$ 116
Equal to 2% but less than 4%	\$ 11,930	\$ 4,997
Equal to or greater than 4%	\$ 10,687	\$ 6,441
Annuities		
Greater than 0% but less than 2%	\$ 3,252	\$ 2,799
Equal to 2% but less than 4%	\$ 32,003	\$ 26,525
Equal to or greater than 4%	\$ 2,527	\$ 2,483

(1) These amounts are not adjusted for policy loans.

As a result of acquisitions, we establish additional liabilities known as excess interest reserves for policies with credited rates in excess of market rates as of the applicable acquisition dates. At December 31, 2014, excess interest reserves were \$121 million and \$346 million for Life & Other and Annuities, respectively.

Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits

PABs in this segment are held for retained asset accounts, universal life policies, the fixed account of variable life insurance policies and specialized life insurance products for benefit programs. PABs are credited interest at a rate we determine, which are influenced by current market rates. A sustained low interest rate environment could negatively impact earnings as a result of the minimum credited rate guarantees present in most of these PABs. We have various derivative positions, primarily interest rate floors, to partially mitigate the risks associated with such a scenario.

The table below presents the breakdown of account value subject to minimum guaranteed crediting rates for Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits:

Guaranteed Minimum Crediting Rate	December 31, 2014	
	Account Value (1)	Account Value at Guarantee (1)
	(In millions)	
Greater than 0% but less than 2%	\$ 5,043	\$ 5,043

Equal to 2% but less than 4%	\$ 2,271	\$ 2,253
Equal to or greater than 4%	\$ 627	\$ 600

(1) These amounts are not adjusted for policy loans.

Corporate Benefit Funding

PABs in this segment are comprised of funding agreements. Interest crediting rates vary by type of contract, and can be fixed or variable. Variable interest crediting rates are generally tied to an external index, most commonly (1-month or 3-month) LIBOR. We are exposed to interest rate risks, as well as foreign currency exchange rate risk when guaranteeing payment of interest and return of principal at the contractual maturity date. We may invest in floating rate assets or enter into receive-floating interest rate swaps, also tied to external indices, as well as caps, to mitigate the impact of changes in market interest rates. We also mitigate our risks by applying various ALM strategies and seek to hedge all foreign currency exchange rate risk through the use of foreign currency hedges, including cross currency swaps.

Latin America

PABs in this segment are held largely for investment-type products and universal life products in Mexico, and deferred annuities in Brazil. Some of the deferred annuities in Brazil are unit-linked-type funds that do not meet the GAAP definition of separate accounts. The rest of the deferred annuities have minimum credited rate guarantees, and these liabilities and the universal life liabilities are generally impacted by sustained periods of low interest rates. Liabilities for unit-linked-type funds are impacted by changes in the fair value of the associated investments, as the return on assets is generally passed directly to the policyholder.

Asia

PABs in this segment are held largely for fixed income retirement and savings plans, fixed deferred annuities, interest sensitive whole life products, universal life and, to a lesser degree, liability amounts for unit-linked-type funds that do not meet the GAAP definition of separate

Table of Contents

accounts. Also included are certain liabilities for retirement and savings products sold in certain countries in Asia that generally are sold with minimum credited rate guarantees. Liabilities for guarantees on certain variable annuities in Asia are accounted for as embedded derivatives and recorded at estimated fair value and are also included within PABs. These liabilities are generally impacted by sustained periods of low interest rates, where there are interest rate guarantees. We mitigate our risks by applying various ALM strategies and with reinsurance. Liabilities for unit-linked-type funds are impacted by changes in the fair value of the associated underlying investments, as the return on assets is generally passed directly to the policyholder.

The table below presents the breakdown of account value subject to minimum guaranteed crediting rates for Asia:

Guaranteed Minimum Crediting Rate (1)	December 31, 2014	
	Account Value (2)	Account Value at Guarantee (2)
	(In millions)	
Annuities		
Greater than 0% but less than 2%	\$ 23,233	\$ 2,715
Equal to 2% but less than 4%	\$ 1,057	\$ 305
Equal to or greater than 4%	\$ 2	\$ 2
Life & Other		
Greater than 0% but less than 2%	\$ 5,799	\$ 5,444
Equal to 2% but less than 4%	\$ 17,394	\$ 8,020
Equal to or greater than 4%	\$ 265	\$

(1) Excludes negative VOBA liabilities of \$1.6 billion at December 31, 2014, primarily held in Japan. These liabilities were established in instances where the estimated fair value of contract obligations exceeded the book value of assumed insurance policy liabilities associated with the acquisition of ALICO. These negative liabilities were established primarily for decreased market interest rates subsequent to the issuance of the policy contracts.

(2) These amounts are not adjusted for policy loans.

EMEA

PABs in this segment are held mostly for universal life, deferred annuity, pension products, and unit-linked-type funds that do not meet the GAAP definition of separate accounts. They are also held for endowment products without significant mortality risk. Where there are interest rate guarantees, these liabilities are generally impacted by sustained periods of low interest rates. We mitigate our risks by applying various ALM strategies. Liabilities for unit-linked-type funds are impacted by changes in the fair value of the associated investments, as the return on assets is generally passed directly to the policyholder.

Corporate & Other

PABs in Corporate & Other are held for variable annuity guaranteed minimum benefits assumed from a former operating joint venture in Japan that are accounted for as embedded derivatives.

Variable Annuity Guarantees

We issue, directly and through assumed reinsurance, certain variable annuity products with guaranteed minimum benefits that provide the policyholder a minimum return based on their initial deposit (i.e., the benefit base) less withdrawals. In some cases, the benefit base may be increased by additional deposits, bonus amounts, accruals or optional market value resets. See Notes 1 and 4 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Certain guarantees, including portions thereof, have insurance liabilities established that are included in future policy benefits. Guarantees accounted for in this manner include GMDBs, the life-contingent portion of certain guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWBs), and the portion of GMIBs that requires annuitization. These liabilities are accrued over the life of the contract in proportion to actual and future expected policy assessments based on the level of guaranteed minimum benefits generated using multiple scenarios of separate account returns. The scenarios are based on best estimate assumptions consistent with those used to amortize DAC. When current estimates of future benefits exceed those previously projected or when current estimates of future assessments are lower than those previously projected, liabilities will increase, resulting in a current period charge to net income. The opposite result occurs when the current estimates of future benefits are lower than that previously projected or when current estimates of future assessments exceed those previously projected. At each reporting period, we update the actual amount of business remaining in-force, which impacts expected future assessments and the projection of estimated future benefits resulting in a current period charge or increase to earnings.

Certain guarantees, including portions thereof, accounted for as embedded derivatives, are recorded at estimated fair value and included in PABs. Guarantees accounted for as embedded derivatives include guaranteed minimum accumulation benefits (GMABs), the non-life contingent portion of GMWBs and the portion of certain GMIBs that do not require annuitization. The estimated fair values of guarantees accounted for as embedded derivatives are determined based on the present value of projected future benefits minus the present value of projected future fees. The projections of future benefits and future fees require capital market and actuarial assumptions including expectations concerning policyholder

Table of Contents

behavior. A risk neutral valuation methodology is used to project the cash flows from the guarantees under multiple capital market scenarios to determine an economic liability. The reported estimated fair value is then determined by taking the present value of these risk-free generated cash flows using a discount rate that incorporates a spread over the risk-free rate to reflect our nonperformance risk and adding a risk margin. For more information on the determination of estimated fair value, see Note 10 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The table below contains the carrying value for guarantees at:

	Future Policy Benefits December 31,		Policyholder Account Balances December 31,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	(In millions)			
Americas				
GMDB	\$ 710	\$ 495	\$	\$
GMIB	1,993	1,608	(1,278)	(1,904)
GMAB			2	2
GMWB	104	62	38	(441)
Asia				
GMDB	29	33		
GMAB			22	3
GMWB	91	204	129	129
EMEA				
GMDB	2	6		
GMAB			23	11
GMWB	26	19	(61)	(102)
Corporate & Other				
GMDB	17	11		
GMAB			23	83
GMWB	74	109	949	1,179
Total	\$ 3,046	\$ 2,547	\$ (153)	\$ (1,040)

The carrying amounts for guarantees included in PABs above include nonperformance risk adjustments of \$299 million and \$267 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. These nonperformance risk adjustments represent the impact of including a credit spread when discounting the underlying risk neutral cash flows to determine the estimated fair values. The nonperformance risk adjustment does not have an economic impact on us as it cannot be monetized given the nature of these policyholder liabilities. The change in valuation arising from the nonperformance risk adjustment is not hedged.

The carrying values of these guarantees can change significantly during periods of sizable and sustained shifts in equity market performance, equity volatility, interest rates or foreign currency exchange rates. Carrying values are also impacted by our assumptions around mortality, separate account returns and policyholder behavior, including lapse rates.

As discussed below, we use a combination of product design, reinsurance, hedging strategies, and other risk management actions to mitigate the risks related to these benefits. Within each type of guarantee, there is a range of product offerings reflecting the changing nature of these products over time. Changes in product features and terms are in part driven by customer demand but, more importantly, reflect our risk management practices of continuously evaluating the guaranteed benefits and their associated asset-liability matching.

The sections below provide further detail by total contract account value for certain of our most popular guarantees. Total contract account values include amounts not reported in the consolidated balance sheets from assumed reinsurance, contractholder-directed investments which do not qualify for presentation as separate account assets, and amounts included in our general account.

MetLife, Inc.

63

Table of Contents**GMDBs**

We offer a range of GMDBs to our contractholders. The table below presents GMDBs, by benefit type, at December 31, 2014:

	Total Contract Account Value	
	(1)	
	Americas	Corporate & Other
	(In millions)	
Return of premium or five to seven year step-up	\$ 105,767	\$ 13,179
Annual step-up	31,011	
Roll-up and step-up combination	39,681	
Total	\$ 176,459	\$ 13,179

(1) Total contract account value excludes \$2.3 billion for contracts with no GMDBs and \$11.2 billion of total contract account value in the EMEA and Asia segments.

Based on total contract account value, less than 40% of our GMDBs included enhanced death benefits such as the annual step-up or roll-up and step-up combination products. We expect the above GMDB risk profile to be relatively consistent for the foreseeable future.

As part of our risk management of the GMDB business, we have been opportunistically reinsuring in-force blocks, taking advantage of favorable capital market conditions. Our approach for such treaties has been to seek coverage for the enhanced GMDBs, such as the annual step-up and the roll-up and step-up combination. These treaties tend to cover long periods until claims start running off, and are written either on a first dollar basis or with a deductible.

Living Benefit Guarantees

The table below presents our living benefit guarantees based on total contract account values at December 31, 2014:

	Total Contract Account Value	
	(1)	
	Americas	Corporate & Other
	(In millions)	
GMIB	\$ 98,436	\$
GMWB - non-life contingent	6,553	3,274

GMWB - life-contingent	21,426	8,514
GMAB	226	1,391
	\$ 126,641	\$ 13,179

(1) Total contract account value excludes \$52.1 billion for contracts with no living benefit guarantees and \$9.2 billion of total contract account value in the EMEA and Asia segments.

In terms of total contract account value, GMIBs are our most significant living benefit guarantee. Our primary risk management strategy for our GMIB products is our derivatives hedging program as discussed below. Additionally, we have engaged in certain reinsurance agreements covering some of our GMIB business. As part of our overall risk management approach for living benefit guarantees, we continually monitor the reinsurance markets for the right opportunity to purchase additional coverage for our GMIB business.

The table below presents our GMIBs, by their guaranteed payout basis, at December 31, 2014:

	Total Contract Account Value (In millions)
7-year setback, 2.5% interest rate	\$ 35,997
7-year setback, 1.5% interest rate	6,088
10-year setback, 1.5% interest rate	20,128
10-year mortality projection, 10-year setback, 1.0% interest rate	31,659
10-year mortality projection, 10-year setback, 0.5% interest rate	4,564
	\$ 98,436

Table of Contents

The annuitization interest rates on GMIBs have been decreased from 2.5% to 0.5% over time, partially in response to the low interest rate environment, accompanied by an increase in the setback period from seven years to 10 years and the recent introduction of the 10-year mortality projection. We expect new contracts to have comparable guarantee features for the foreseeable future.

Additionally, 32% of the \$98.4 billion of GMIB total contract account value has been invested in managed volatility funds as of December 31, 2014. These funds seek to manage volatility by adjusting the fund holdings within certain guidelines based on capital market movements. Such activity reduces the overall risk of the underlying funds while maintaining their growth opportunities. These risk mitigation techniques translate to a reduction or elimination of the need for us to manage the funds' volatility through hedging or reinsurance. We expect the proportion of total contract account value invested in these funds to increase for the foreseeable future, as new contracts with GMIB are required to invest in these funds.

Our GMIB products typically have a waiting period of 10 years to be eligible for annuitization. As of December 31, 2014, only 11% of our contracts with GMIBs were eligible for annuitization. The remaining contracts are not eligible for annuitization for an average of seven years.

Once eligible for annuitization, contractholders would only be expected to annuitize if their contracts were in-the-money. We calculate in-the-moneyness with respect to GMIBs consistent with net amount at risk as discussed in Note 4 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, by comparing the contractholders' income benefits based on total contract account values and current annuity rates versus the guaranteed income benefits. For those contracts with GMIB, the table below presents details of contracts that are in-the-money and out-of-the money at December 31, 2014:

	In-the-Moneyness	Total Contract Account Value (In millions)	% of Total
In-the-money	30% +	\$ 1,428	1.5%
	20% to 30%	1,154	1.2%
	10% to 20%	2,591	2.6%
	0% to 10%	5,216	5.3%
		10,389	
Out-of-the-money	-10% to 0%	8,906	9%
	-20% to 10%	19,689	20%
	-20% +	59,452	60.4%
		88,047	
Total GMIBs		\$ 98,436	

Derivatives Hedging Variable Annuity Guarantees

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

In addition to reinsurance and our risk mitigating steps described above, we have a hedging strategy that uses various OTC and exchanged traded derivatives. The table below presents the gross notional amount, estimated fair value and primary underlying risk exposure of the derivatives hedging our variable annuity guarantees:

Primary Underlying Risk Exposure	Instrument Type	December 31,					
		2014			2013		
		Gross Notional Amount	Estimated Fair Value Assets	Estimated Fair Value Liabilities	Gross Notional Amount	Estimated Fair Value Assets	Estimated Fair Value Liabilities
(In millions)							
Interest rate	Interest rate swaps	\$ 22,794	\$ 1,881	\$ 834	\$ 25,474	\$ 1,108	\$ 669
	Interest rate futures	2,707	3	9	5,888	9	9
	Interest rate options	36,510	908	26	17,690	131	236
Foreign currency exchange rate	Foreign currency forwards	2,241	1	137	2,324	1	171
	Foreign currency futures	522	2		365	1	1
Equity market	Equity futures	6,065	65	2	5,144	1	43
	Equity index options	37,427	1,422	1,035	35,445	1,344	1,068
	Equity variance swaps	24,598	196	639	21,636	174	577
	Total rate of return swaps	3,297	22	101	3,802		179
	Total	\$ 136,161	\$ 4,500	\$ 2,783	\$ 117,768	\$ 2,769	\$ 2,953

The change in estimated fair values of our derivatives is recorded in policyholder benefits and claims if they are hedging guarantees included in future policy benefits, and in net derivative gains (losses) if they are hedging guarantees included in PABs.

Table of Contents

Our hedging strategy involves the significant use of static longer-term derivative instruments to avoid the need to execute transactions during periods of market disruption or higher volatility. We continually monitor the capital markets for opportunities to adjust our liability coverage, as appropriate. Futures are also used to dynamically adjust the daily coverage levels as markets and liability exposures fluctuate.

We remain liable for the guaranteed benefits in the event that reinsurers or derivative counterparties are unable or unwilling to pay. Certain of our reinsurance agreements and most derivative positions are collateralized and derivatives positions are subject to master netting agreements, both of which significantly reduce the exposure to counterparty risk. In addition, we are subject to the risk that hedging and other risk management actions prove ineffective or that unanticipated policyholder behavior or mortality, combined with adverse market events, produces economic losses beyond the scope of the risk management techniques employed.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

Our business and results of operations are materially affected by conditions in the global capital markets and the economy generally. Stressed conditions, volatility and disruptions in global capital markets, particular markets, or financial asset classes can have an adverse effect on us, in part because we have a large investment portfolio and our insurance liabilities are sensitive to changing market factors. The global markets and economy continue to experience volatility that may affect our financing costs and market interest for our debt or equity securities. For further information regarding market factors that could affect our ability to meet liquidity and capital needs, see [Industry Trends](#) and [Investments Current Environment](#).

Liquidity Management

Based upon the strength of our franchise, diversification of our businesses, strong financial fundamentals and the substantial funding sources available to us as described herein, we continue to believe we have access to ample liquidity to meet business requirements under current market conditions and reasonably possible stress scenarios. We continuously monitor and adjust our liquidity and capital plans for MetLife, Inc. and its subsidiaries in light of market conditions, as well as changing needs and opportunities.

Short-term Liquidity

We maintain a substantial short-term liquidity position, which was \$14.0 billion and \$15.8 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Short-term liquidity includes cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, excluding assets that are pledged or otherwise committed including: (i) amounts related to cash collateral received under our securities lending program; (ii) amounts related to cash collateral received from counterparties in connection with derivatives; and (iii) cash held in the closed block.

Liquid Assets

An integral part of our liquidity management includes managing our level of liquid assets, which was \$237.4 billion and \$240.9 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Liquid assets include cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and publicly-traded securities, excluding assets that are pledged or otherwise committed including: (i) amounts related to cash collateral received under our securities lending program; (ii) amounts related to cash collateral received from counterparties in connection with derivatives; (iii) cash and investments held in the closed block, in regulatory custodial accounts or on deposit with regulatory agencies; (iv) investments held in trust in

support of collateral financing arrangements; and (v) investments pledged in support of funding agreements, derivatives and short sale agreements.

Capital Management

We have established several senior management committees as part of our capital management process. These committees, including the Capital Management Committee and the Enterprise Risk Committee (ERC), regularly review actual and projected capital levels (under a variety of scenarios including stress scenarios) and our annual capital plan in accordance with our capital policy. The Capital Management Committee is comprised of members of senior management, including MetLife, Inc.'s Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Chief Risk Officer (CRO). The ERC is also comprised of members of senior management, including MetLife, Inc.'s Chief Financial Officer, CRO and Chief Investment Officer.

Our Board and senior management are directly involved in the development and maintenance of our capital policy. The capital policy sets forth, among other things, minimum and target capital levels and the governance of the capital management process. All capital actions, including proposed changes to the annual capital plan, capital targets or capital policy, are reviewed by the Finance and Risk Committee of the Board prior to obtaining full Board approval. The Board approves the capital policy and the annual capital plan and authorizes capital actions, as required.

See Risk Factors Capital-Related Risks Regulatory Restrictions and Uncertainty and Restrictions Under the Terms of Certain of Our Securities May Prevent Us from Repurchasing Our Stock and Paying Dividends at the Level We Wish in the 2014 Form 10-K and Note 16 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding restrictions on payment of dividends and stock repurchases. See also The Company Liquidity and Capital Uses Common Stock Repurchases for information regarding MetLife, Inc.'s common stock repurchase authorizations.

The Company

Liquidity

Liquidity refers to a company's ability to generate adequate amounts of cash to meet its needs. We determine our liquidity needs based on a rolling six-month forecast by portfolio of invested assets which we monitor daily. We adjust the asset mix and asset maturities based on this rolling six-month forecast. To support this forecast, we conduct cash flow and stress testing, which include various scenarios of the potential

Table of Contents

risk of early contractholder and policyholder withdrawal. We include provisions limiting withdrawal rights on many of our products, including general account pension products sold to employee benefit plan sponsors. Certain of these provisions prevent the customer from making withdrawals prior to the maturity date of the product. In the event of significant cash requirements beyond anticipated liquidity needs, we have various alternatives available depending on market conditions and the amount and timing of the liquidity need. These available alternatives include cash flows from operations, sales of liquid assets, global funding sources and various credit facilities.

Under certain stressful market and economic conditions, our access to liquidity may deteriorate, or the cost to access liquidity may increase. If we require significant amounts of cash on short notice in excess of anticipated cash requirements or if we are required to post or return cash collateral in connection with derivatives or our securities lending program, we may have difficulty selling investments in a timely manner, be forced to sell them for less than we otherwise would have been able to realize, or both. In addition, in the event of such forced sale, accounting guidance requires the recognition of a loss for certain securities in an unrealized loss position and may require the impairment of other securities if there is a need to sell such securities, which may negatively impact our financial condition. See Risk Factors Investment-Related Risks Should the Need Arise, We May Have Difficulty Selling Certain Holdings in Our Investment Portfolio or in Our Securities Lending Program in a Timely Manner and Realizing Full Value Given Their Illiquid Nature in the 2014 Form 10-K.

In extreme circumstances, all general account assets within a particular legal entity other than those which may have been pledged to a specific purpose are available to fund obligations of the general account of that legal entity.

Capital

We manage our capital position to maintain our financial strength and credit ratings. Our capital position is supported by our ability to generate strong cash flows within our operating companies and borrow funds at competitive rates, as well as by our demonstrated ability to raise additional capital to meet operating and growth needs despite adverse market and economic conditions.

Rating Agencies

Rating agencies assign insurer financial strength ratings to MetLife, Inc.'s domestic life insurance subsidiaries and credit ratings to MetLife, Inc. and certain of its subsidiaries. Financial strength ratings indicate the rating agency's opinion regarding an insurance company's ability to meet contractholder and policyholder obligations. Credit ratings indicate the rating agency's opinion regarding a debt issuer's ability to meet the terms of debt obligations in a timely manner. They are important factors in our overall funding profile and ability to access certain types of liquidity. The level and composition of regulatory capital at the subsidiary level and our equity capital are among the many factors considered in determining our insurer financial strength ratings and credit ratings. Each agency has its own capital adequacy evaluation methodology, and assessments are generally based on a combination of factors. In addition to heightening the level of scrutiny that they apply to insurance companies, rating agencies have increased and may continue to increase the frequency and scope of their credit reviews, may request additional information from the companies that they rate and may adjust upward the capital and other requirements employed in the rating agency models for maintenance of certain ratings levels. See Business Company Ratings in the 2014 Form 10-K for further information on our insurer financial strength ratings.

Downgrades in our financial strength ratings could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations in many ways, including:

reducing new sales of insurance products, annuities and investment products;

adversely affecting our relationships with our sales force and independent sales intermediaries;

materially increasing the number or amount of policy surrenders and withdrawals by contractholders and policyholders;

requiring us to post additional collateral under certain of our financing and derivative transactions;

requiring us to reduce prices for our products and services to remain competitive; and

adversely affecting our ability to obtain reinsurance at reasonable prices or at all.

A downgrade in the credit ratings or insurer financial strength ratings of MetLife, Inc. or its subsidiaries would likely impact us in the following ways, including:

impact our ability to generate cash flows from the sale of funding agreements and other capital market products offered by our Corporate Benefit Funding segment;

impact the cost and availability of financing for MetLife, Inc. and its subsidiaries; and

result in additional collateral requirements or other required payments under certain agreements, which are eligible to be satisfied in cash or by posting investments held by the subsidiaries subject to the agreements.

See Liquidity and Capital Uses Pledged Collateral.

Statutory Capital and Dividends

Our domestic insurance subsidiaries have statutory surplus well above levels to meet current regulatory requirements.

Except for American Life, risk-based capital (RBC) requirements are used as minimum capital requirements by the NAIC and the state insurance departments to identify companies that merit regulatory action. RBC is based on a formula calculated by applying factors to various asset, premium and statutory reserve items. The formula takes into account the risk characteristics of the insurer, including asset risk, insurance risk, interest rate risk and business risk and is calculated on an annual basis. The formula is used as an early warning regulatory tool to identify possible inadequately capitalized insurers for purposes of initiating regulatory action, and not as a means to rank insurers generally. These rules apply to each of our domestic insurance subsidiaries. State insurance laws grant insurance regulators the authority to require various actions by, or take various actions against, insurers whose total adjusted capital does not meet or exceed certain RBC levels. At the date of the most recent annual statutory financial statements filed with insurance regulators, the total adjusted capital of each of these subsidiaries was in excess of each of those RBC levels.

Table of Contents

As a Delaware corporation, American Life is subject to Delaware law; however, because it does not conduct insurance business in Delaware or any other domestic state, it is exempt from RBC requirements under Delaware law. American Life's operations are also regulated by applicable authorities of the countries in which it operates and is subject to capital and solvency requirements in those countries.

The amount of dividends that our insurance subsidiaries can pay to MetLife, Inc. or to other parent entities is constrained by the amount of surplus we hold to maintain our ratings and provides an additional margin for risk protection and investment in our businesses. We proactively take actions to maintain capital consistent with these ratings objectives, which may include adjusting dividend amounts and deploying financial resources from internal or external sources of capital. Certain of these activities may require regulatory approval. Furthermore, the payment of dividends and other distributions to MetLife, Inc. and other parent entities by their respective insurance subsidiaries is governed by insurance laws and regulations. See [Business Regulation](#) U.S. Regulation [Insurance Regulation](#) and [Business Regulation](#) International Regulation in the 2014 Form 10-K and [MetLife, Inc. Liquidity and Capital Sources](#) [Dividends from Subsidiaries](#) and Note 16 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere herein.

Affiliated Captive Reinsurance Transactions

Various subsidiaries of MetLife, Inc. cede specific policy classes, including term and universal life insurance, participating whole life insurance, long term disability insurance, group life insurance and other business, to various wholly-owned captive reinsurers. The reinsurance activities among these affiliated companies are eliminated within our consolidated results of operations. The statutory reserves of such affiliated captive reinsurers are supported by a combination of funds withheld receivable assets, investment assets and letters of credit issued by unaffiliated financial institutions. MetLife, Inc. has committed to maintain the surplus of several of the domestic affiliated captive reinsurers, as well as provided guarantees of the captive reinsurers' repayment obligations on the letters of credit. MetLife, Inc. has also provided guarantees of reinsurers' repayment obligations on derivative and certain reinsurance agreements entered into by the captives. See [MetLife, Inc. Liquidity and Capital Uses](#) [Support Agreements](#) for further details on certain of these guarantees. Various subsidiaries of MetLife, Inc. enter into reinsurance agreements with affiliated captive reinsurers for risk and capital management purposes, as well as to manage statutory reserve requirements related to universal life and term life insurance policies and other business.

Recently, the NAIC and the Department of Financial Services have been scrutinizing insurance companies' use of affiliated captive reinsurers and off-shore entities. One of the recommendations of the Department of Financial Services is that state insurance commissioners consider an immediate national moratorium on new reserve financing transactions involving captive insurers, until their inquiries are complete. We are not aware of any states other than New York and California implementing such a moratorium. While such a moratorium would not impact our existing reinsurance agreements with captive reinsurers, a moratorium placed on the use of captives for new reserve financing transactions could impact our ability to write certain products and/or impact our RBC ratios and ability to deploy excess capital in the future. This may result in our need to increase prices, modify product features or limit the availability of those products to our customers. While this affects insurers across the industry, it could adversely impact our competitive position and our results of operations in the future. We will evaluate product modifications, pricing structure and alternative means of managing risks, capital and statutory reserves and we expect the discontinued use of captive reinsurance on new reserve financing transactions would not have a material impact on our future consolidated financial results.

Our variable annuity guaranteed minimum benefit risk and certain other risks were previously ceded to an affiliated captive reinsurer. In November 2014, this captive reinsurer merged with and into MetLife USA as part of the Mergers, further reducing the Company's exposure to and use of captive reinsurers. See [Executive Summary](#) [Other Key](#)

Information Significant Events for further information on the Mergers. See also Risk Factors Regulatory and Legal Risks Our Insurance and Brokerage Businesses Are Highly Regulated, and Changes in Regulation and in Supervisory and Enforcement Policies May Reduce Our Profitability and Limit Our Growth U.S. Regulation Insurance Regulation in the 2014 Form 10-K and Note 6 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on our reinsurance activities included elsewhere herein.

Table of Contents**Summary of the Company's Primary Sources and Uses of Liquidity and Capital**

Our primary sources and uses of liquidity and capital are summarized as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
Sources:			
Operating activities, net	\$ 16,376	\$ 16,131	\$ 17,160
Changes in policyholder account balances, net	1,483		4,290
Changes in payables for collateral under securities loaned and other transactions, net	5,031		
Changes in bank deposits, net		8	
Short-term debt issuances, net		75	
Long-term debt issued	1,000	1,372	750
Net change in liability for securitized reverse residential mortgage loans			1,198
Cash received in connection with redeemable noncontrolling interests		774	
Common stock issued, net of issuance costs	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other, net			609
Effect of change in foreign currency exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents			11
Total sources	24,890	19,360	25,018
Uses:			
Investing activities, net	15,055	15,165	11,929
Changes in policyholder account balances, net		5,681	
Changes in payables for collateral under securities loaned and other transactions, net		3,276	29
Changes in bank deposits, net			4,169
Short-term debt repayments, net	75		586
Long-term debt repaid	2,862	1,746	1,702
Collateral financing arrangements repaid			349
Cash paid in connection with collateral financing arrangements			44
Treasury stock acquired in connection with share repurchases	1,000		
Dividends on preferred stock	122	122	122
Dividends on common stock	1,499	1,119	811

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

Other, net	700	192	
Effect of change in foreign currency exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	354	212	
Total uses	21,667	27,513	19,741
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,223	\$ (8,153)	\$ 5,277

Cash Flows from Operations

The principal cash inflows from our insurance activities come from insurance premiums, annuity considerations and deposit funds. The principal cash outflows relate to various life insurance, property & casualty, annuity and pension products, operating expenses and income tax, as well as interest expense. A primary liquidity concern with respect to these cash flows is the risk of early contractholder and policyholder withdrawal.

Cash Flows from Investments

The principal cash inflows from our investment activities come from repayments of principal, proceeds from maturities and sales of investments, settlements of freestanding derivatives and net investment income. The principal cash outflows relate to purchases of investments, issuances of policy loans and settlements of freestanding derivatives. Additional cash outflows relate to purchases of businesses. We typically have a net cash outflow from investing activities because cash inflows from insurance operations are reinvested in accordance with our ALM discipline to fund insurance liabilities. We closely monitor and manage these risks through our comprehensive investment risk management process. The primary liquidity concerns with respect to these cash flows are the risk of default by debtors and market disruption.

Table of Contents

Cash Flows from Financing

The principal cash inflows from our financing activities come from issuances of debt and other securities, deposits of funds associated with PABs and lending of securities. The principal cash outflows come from repayments of debt, payments of dividends on and repurchases of MetLife, Inc.'s securities, withdrawals associated with PABs and the return of securities on loan. The primary liquidity concerns with respect to these cash flows are market disruption and the risk of early contractholder and policyholder withdrawal.

Liquidity and Capital Sources

In addition to the general description of liquidity and capital sources in [Summary of the Company's Primary Sources and Uses of Liquidity and Capital](#), the following additional information is provided regarding our primary sources of liquidity and capital:

Global Funding Sources

Liquidity is provided by a variety of global funding sources, including funding agreements, credit facilities and commercial paper. Capital is provided by a variety of global funding sources, including short-term and long-term debt, collateral financing arrangements, junior subordinated debt securities, preferred securities, equity securities and equity-linked securities. The diversity of our global funding sources enhances our funding flexibility, limits dependence on any one market or source of funds and generally lowers the cost of funds. Our primary global funding sources include:

Common Stock

In October 2014, September 2013 and October 2012, MetLife, Inc. issued 22,907,960 new shares, 22,679,955 new shares and 28,231,956 new shares, respectively, of its common stock, each for \$1.0 billion, in connection with the remarketing of senior debt securities and settlement of stock purchase contracts. See [Remarketing of Senior Debt Securities and Settlement of Stock Purchase Contracts](#).

Commercial Paper, Reported in Short-term Debt

MetLife, Inc. and MetLife Funding, Inc. ([MetLife Funding](#)) each have commercial paper programs supported by a \$4.0 billion general corporate credit facility (see [Credit and Committed Facilities](#)). MetLife Funding, a subsidiary of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company ([MLIC](#)), serves as our centralized finance unit. MetLife Funding raises cash from its commercial paper program and uses the proceeds to extend loans through MetLife Credit Corp., another subsidiary of MLIC, to affiliates in order to enhance the financial flexibility and liquidity of these companies. Outstanding balances for the commercial paper programs fluctuate in line with changes to affiliates' financing arrangements.

Federal Home Loan Bank Funding Agreements, Reported in PABs

Certain of our domestic insurance subsidiaries are members of a regional FHLB. During the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, we issued \$13.9 billion, \$11.5 billion and \$17.4 billion, respectively, and repaid \$14.0 billion, \$11.8 billion and \$14.8 billion, respectively, under funding agreements with certain regional FHLBs. At both December 31, 2014 and 2013, total obligations outstanding under these funding agreements were \$15.0 billion. See Note 4 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Special Purpose Entity Funding Agreements, Reported in PABs

We issue fixed and floating rate funding agreements, which are denominated in either U.S. dollars or foreign currencies, to certain special purpose entities (SPEs) that have issued either debt securities or commercial paper for which payment of interest and principal is secured by such funding agreements. During the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, we issued \$48.9 billion, \$37.7 billion and \$35.1 billion, respectively, and repaid \$45.6 billion, \$36.8 billion and \$31.1 billion, respectively, under such funding agreements. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, total obligations outstanding under these funding agreements were \$33.9 billion and \$31.2 billion, respectively. See Note 4 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Funding Agreements, Reported in PABs

We have issued funding agreements to the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, as well as to certain SPEs that have issued debt securities for which payment of interest and principal is secured by such funding agreements, and such debt securities are also guaranteed as to payment of interest and principal by the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, a federally chartered instrumentality of the U.S. The obligations under all such funding agreements are secured by a pledge of certain eligible agricultural real estate mortgage loans. During the year ended December 31, 2014, we issued \$200 million and repaid \$200 million, under such funding agreements. During the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, there were no issuances or repayments under such funding agreements. At both December 31, 2014 and 2013, total obligations outstanding under these funding agreements were \$2.8 billion. See Note 4 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Debt Issuances and Other Borrowings

See Note 12 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on the following issuances of debt and other borrowings:

In April 2014, MetLife, Inc. issued \$1.0 billion of senior notes for general corporate purposes, which included repayment of certain senior notes upon their maturity in 2014 and the redemption of certain senior notes due in 2033.

In November 2013, MetLife, Inc. issued \$1.0 billion of senior notes for general corporate purposes, which included repayment of certain senior notes upon their maturity in 2014;

Table of Contents

In August 2012, MetLife, Inc. issued \$750 million of senior notes for general corporate purposes, which included repayment of certain senior notes upon their maturity in 2013;

During the year ended December 31, 2012, MetLife Bank received advances related to short-term borrowings totaling \$150 million from the FHLB of New York (FHLB of NY).

Remarketing of Senior Debt Securities and Settlement of Stock Purchase Contracts

In each of October 2014, September 2013 and October 2012, MetLife, Inc. closed the successful remarketings of \$1.0 billion of senior debt securities underlying the common equity units which were issued in November 2010 in connection with the acquisition of ALICO. MetLife, Inc. did not receive any proceeds from the remarketings. Most common equity unit holders used the remarketing proceeds to settle their payment obligations under the applicable stock purchase contracts. The subsequent settlement of the stock purchase contracts provided proceeds to MetLife, Inc. of \$1.0 billion in each of October 2014, September 2013 and October 2012 in exchange for newly issued shares of MetLife, Inc. s common stock as described in Common Stock above.

See Note 15 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding the remarketings.

Credit and Committed Facilities

At December 31, 2014, we maintained a \$4.0 billion unsecured credit facility and certain committed facilities aggregating \$12.2 billion. When drawn upon, these facilities bear interest at varying rates in accordance with the respective agreements.

In May 2014, MetLife, Inc. and MetLife Funding entered into a \$4.0 billion five-year unsecured credit agreement, which amended and restated both the five-year \$3.0 billion and the five-year \$1.0 billion unsecured credit agreements in their entireties into a single agreement (the 2014 Five-Year Credit Agreement). The credit facility made available by the 2014 Five-Year Credit Agreement may be used for general corporate purposes (including, in the case of loans, to back up commercial paper and, in the case of letters of credit, to support variable annuity policy and reinsurance reserve requirements). All borrowings under the 2014 Five-Year Credit Agreement must be repaid by May 30, 2019, except that letters of credit outstanding on that date may remain outstanding until no later than May 30, 2020. MetLife, Inc. incurred costs of \$6 million related to the 2014 Five-Year Credit Agreement, which were capitalized and included in other assets. These costs are being amortized over the remaining term of the 2014 Five-Year Credit Agreement. At December 31, 2014, we had outstanding \$684 million in letters of credit and no drawdowns against this facility. Remaining availability was \$3.3 billion at December 31, 2014.

The committed facilities are used for collateral for certain of our affiliated reinsurance liabilities. At December 31, 2014, \$6.6 billion in letters of credit and \$2.8 billion in aggregate drawdowns under collateral financing arrangements were outstanding against these facilities. Remaining availability was \$2.9 billion at December 31, 2014.

See Note 12 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information about these facilities.

We have no reason to believe that our lending counterparties will be unable to fulfill their respective contractual obligations under these facilities. As commitments associated with letters of credit and financing arrangements may expire unused, these amounts do not necessarily reflect our actual future cash funding requirements.

Outstanding Debt Under Global Funding Sources

The following table summarizes our outstanding debt at:

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
	(In millions)	
Short-term debt	\$ 100	\$ 175
Long-term debt (1)	\$ 16,135	\$ 17,198
Collateral financing arrangements (2)	\$ 4,196	\$ 4,196
Junior subordinated debt securities (2)	\$ 3,193	\$ 3,193

(1) Excludes \$151 million and \$1.5 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, of long-term debt relating to CSEs FVO (see Note 8 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements). For more information regarding long-term debt, see Note 12 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) For information regarding collateral financing arrangements and junior subordinated debt securities, see Notes 13 and 14 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, respectively.

Debt and Facility Covenants

Certain of our debt instruments and committed facilities, as well as our credit facility, contain various administrative, reporting, legal and financial covenants. We believe we were in compliance with all such covenants at December 31, 2014.

Table of Contents

Dispositions

Cash proceeds from dispositions during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were \$759 million, \$407 million and \$605 million, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2013, the sale of MetLife Bank's depository business resulted in cash outflows of \$6.4 billion as a result of the buyer's assumption of the bank deposits liability in exchange for our cash payment.

See Note 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Liquidity and Capital Uses

In addition to the general description of liquidity and capital uses in Summary of the Company's Primary Sources and Uses of Liquidity and Capital and Contractual Obligations, the following additional information is provided regarding our primary uses of liquidity and capital:

Common Stock Repurchases

On January 15, 2008, MetLife, Inc. announced that its Board of Directors authorized \$1.0 billion of common stock repurchases. On April 22, 2008, MetLife, Inc. announced that its Board of Directors authorized an additional \$1.0 billion of common stock repurchases. MetLife, Inc. completed purchases under the January 2008 authorization in August 2014. MetLife, Inc. commenced purchases under the April 2008 authorization in August 2014 and, at December 31, 2014, \$261 million remained unutilized under this authorization. On December 12, 2014, MetLife, Inc. announced that its Board of Directors authorized an additional \$1.0 billion of common stock repurchases. MetLife, Inc. made no purchases under that authorization in 2014 and, at December 31, 2014, an aggregate of \$1.3 billion remained unutilized under the April 2008 and December 2014 repurchase authorizations. MetLife, Inc. completed purchases under the April 2008 authorization in January 2015, and commenced purchases under the December 2014 authorization. Under these authorizations, MetLife, Inc. may purchase its common stock from the MetLife Policyholder Trust, in the open market (including pursuant to the terms of transactions meeting the requirements of Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act)) and in privately negotiated transactions.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, MetLife, Inc. repurchased 18,876,363 shares of common stock in the open market for \$1.0 billion utilizing the January 2008 and April 2008 authorizations. MetLife, Inc. did not repurchase any shares of common stock during the years ended December 31, 2013 or 2012. In 2015, through February 23, 2015, MetLife, Inc. repurchased 15,081,322 shares of its common stock in the open market for \$739 million utilizing the April 2008 and December 2014 authorizations. See Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities in the 2014 Form 10-K.

Future common stock repurchases will be dependent upon several factors, including our capital position, liquidity, financial strength and credit ratings, general market conditions, the market price of MetLife, Inc.'s common stock compared to management's assessment of the stock's underlying value and applicable regulatory approvals, as well as other legal and accounting factors. See Business Regulation U.S. Regulation Regulation as a Non-Bank SIFI and Risk Factors Capital-Related Risks Regulatory Restrictions and Uncertainty and Restrictions Under the Terms of Certain of Our Securities May Prevent Us from Repurchasing Our Stock and Paying Dividends at the Level We Wish in the 2014 Form 10-K and Note 16 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere herein.

Dividends

During the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, MetLife, Inc. paid dividends on its common stock of \$1.5 billion, \$1.1 billion and \$811 million, respectively. During each of the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, MetLife, Inc. paid dividends on its preferred stock of \$122 million. See Note 16 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding the calculation and timing of these dividend payments.

The declaration and payment of common stock dividends is subject to the discretion of our Board of Directors, and will depend on MetLife, Inc.'s financial condition, results of operations, cash requirements, future prospects, regulatory restrictions on the payment of dividends by MetLife, Inc.'s insurance subsidiaries and other factors deemed relevant by the Board. On January 6, 2015, the MetLife, Inc. Board of Directors declared a first quarter 2015 common stock dividend of \$0.35 per share payable on March 13, 2015 to shareholders of record as of February 6, 2015. The Company estimates the aggregate dividend payment will be \$394 million.

Preferred stock dividends are paid quarterly in accordance with the terms of MetLife, Inc.'s Floating Rate Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series A, and 6.50% Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series B.

The payment of dividends and other distributions by MetLife, Inc. to its security holders may be subject to regulation by the Federal Reserve as a result of MetLife, Inc.'s designation as a non-bank SIFI. See Business Regulation U.S. Regulation Regulation as a Non-Bank SIFI in the 2014 Form 10-K. In addition, if additional capital requirements are imposed on MetLife, Inc. as a G-SII, its ability to pay dividends could be reduced by any such additional capital requirements that might be imposed. See Business Regulation International Regulation Global Systemically Important Insurers in the 2014 Form 10-K. The payment of dividends is also subject to restrictions under the terms of our preferred stock and junior subordinated debentures in situations where we may be experiencing financial stress. See Risk Factors Capital-Related Risks Regulatory Restrictions and Uncertainty and Restrictions Under the Terms of Certain of Our Securities May Prevent Us from Repurchasing Our Stock and Paying Dividends at the Level We Wish in the 2014 Form 10-K and Note 16 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere herein.

Debt Repayments

See Notes 12 and 13 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on long-term and short-term debt and collateral financing arrangements, respectively, including:

In June and February 2014, MetLife, Inc. repaid at maturity its \$350 million and \$1.0 billion senior notes, respectively.

In May 2014, MetLife, Inc. redeemed \$200 million aggregate principal amount of its 5.875% senior notes due in November 2033 at par.

Table of Contents

In November and August 2013, MetLife, Inc. repaid at maturity its \$500 million and \$250 million senior notes, respectively;

In December and June 2012, MetLife, Inc. repaid at maturity its \$400 million and \$397 million senior notes, respectively;

During the year ended December 31, 2012, MetLife Bank repaid to the FHLB of NY long-term debt of \$374 million and short-term debt of \$735 million; and

In June 2012, following regulatory approval, MetLife Reinsurance Company of Charleston (MRC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of MetLife, Inc., repurchased and canceled \$451 million in aggregate principal amount of surplus notes.

Debt Repurchases

We may from time to time seek to retire or purchase our outstanding debt through cash purchases and/or exchanges for other securities, in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Any such repurchases or exchanges will be dependent upon several factors, including our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions, general market conditions, and applicable regulatory, legal and accounting factors. Whether or not to repurchase any debt and the size and timing of any such repurchases will be determined at our discretion.

Support Agreements

MetLife, Inc. and several of its subsidiaries (each, an Obligor) are parties to various capital support commitments and guarantees with subsidiaries. Under these arrangements, each Obligor, with respect to the applicable entity, has agreed to cause such entity to meet specified capital and surplus levels or has guaranteed certain contractual obligations. We anticipate that in the event that these arrangements place demands upon us, there will be sufficient liquidity and capital to enable us to meet anticipated demands. In November 2014, prior to the Mergers, certain foreign reinsurance risks reinsured by Exeter were recaptured and then reinsured to a new insurance affiliate in Bermuda. At that time, MetLife, Inc.'s guarantee of Exeter's former reinsurance obligations was replaced by a guarantee of the Bermuda insurance affiliate's reinsurance obligations. Further, MetLife, Inc. now also guarantees obligations of the new Bermuda insurance affiliate arising from derivatives. Certain other MetLife, Inc. and Obligor contingent commitments were also terminated or canceled in connection with the Mergers. See MetLife, Inc. Liquidity and Capital Uses Support Agreements.

Insurance Liabilities

Liabilities arising from our insurance activities primarily relate to benefit payments under various life insurance, property & casualty, annuity and group pension products, as well as payments for policy surrenders, withdrawals and loans. For annuity or deposit type products, surrender or lapse behavior differs somewhat by segment. In the Retail segment, which includes individual annuities, lapses and surrenders tend to occur in the normal course of business. During the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, general account surrenders and withdrawals from annuity products were \$4.5 billion and \$4.3 billion, respectively. In the Corporate Benefit Funding segment, which includes pension closeouts, bank-owned life insurance and other fixed annuity contracts, as well as funding agreements and other capital market products, most of the products offered have fixed maturities or fairly predictable surrenders or withdrawals. With regard to the Corporate Benefit Funding segment liabilities that provide customers with limited

rights to accelerate payments, there were \$135 million at December 31, 2014 of funding agreements and other capital market products that could be put back to the Company after a period of notice of 90 days. See Contractual Obligations.

Pledged Collateral

We pledge collateral to, and have collateral pledged to us by, counterparties in connection with our derivatives. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, we were obligated to return cash collateral under our control of \$4.6 billion and \$2.0 billion, respectively. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, we had pledged cash collateral of \$133 million and \$3 million, respectively, for OTC-bilateral derivatives in a net liability position. With respect to OTC-bilateral derivatives in a net liability position that have credit contingent provisions, a one-notch downgrade in the Company's credit rating would require \$5 million of additional collateral be provided to our counterparties as of December 31, 2014. See Note 9 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information about collateral pledged to us, collateral we pledge and derivatives subject to credit contingent provisions.

We pledged collateral and have had collateral pledged to us, and may be required from time to time to pledge additional collateral or be entitled to have additional collateral pledged to us, in connection with collateral financing arrangements related to the reinsurance of closed block and ULSG liabilities. See Note 13 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We pledged collateral from time to time in connection with funding agreements. See Notes 4 and 12 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Securities Lending

We participate in a securities lending program whereby securities are loaned to third parties, primarily brokerage firms and commercial banks. We obtain collateral, usually cash, from the borrower, which must be returned to the borrower when the loaned securities are returned to us. Under our securities lending program, we were liable for cash collateral under our control of \$30.8 billion and \$28.3 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Of these amounts, \$10.7 billion and \$6.0 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, were on open, meaning that the related loaned security could be returned to us on the next business day requiring the immediate return of cash collateral we hold. The estimated fair value of the securities on loan related to the cash collateral on open at December 31, 2014 was \$10.5 billion, of which \$9.5 billion were U.S. Treasury and agency securities which, if put to us, could be immediately sold to satisfy the cash requirements to immediately return the cash collateral. See Investments Securities Lending for further information.

Table of Contents**Litigation**

Putative or certified class action litigation and other litigation, and claims and assessments against us, in addition to those discussed elsewhere herein and those otherwise provided for in the consolidated financial statements, have arisen in the course of our business, including, but not limited to, in connection with our activities as an insurer, employer, investor, investment advisor, taxpayer and, formerly, a mortgage lending bank. Further, state insurance regulatory authorities and other federal and state authorities regularly make inquiries and conduct investigations concerning our compliance with applicable insurance and other laws and regulations. See Note 21 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We establish liabilities for litigation and regulatory loss contingencies when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. For material matters where a loss is believed to be reasonably possible but not probable, no accrual is made but we disclose the nature of the contingency and an aggregate estimate of the reasonably possible range of loss in excess of amounts accrued, when such an estimate can be made. It is not possible to predict or determine the ultimate outcome of all pending investigations and legal proceedings. In some of the matters referred to herein, very large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive and treble damages, are sought. Although in light of these considerations, it is possible that an adverse outcome in certain cases could have a material adverse effect upon our financial position, based on information currently known by us, in our opinion, the outcome of such pending investigations and legal proceedings are not likely to have such an effect. However, given the large and/or indeterminate amounts sought in certain of these matters and the inherent unpredictability of litigation, it is possible that an adverse outcome in certain matters could, from time to time, have a material adverse effect on our consolidated net income or cash flows in particular quarterly or annual periods.

Acquisitions

Cash outflows for acquisitions and investments in strategic partnerships during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were \$277 million, \$1.9 billion and \$49 million, respectively. See Note 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding acquisitions.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our major contractual obligations at December 31, 2014:

	Total	One Year or Less	More than One Year to Three Years (In millions)	More than Three Years to Five Years	More than Five Years
Insurance liabilities	\$ 366,039	\$ 21,855	\$ 18,798	\$ 18,957	\$ 306,429
Policyholder account balances	299,597	36,960	34,405	24,911	203,321
Payables for collateral under securities loaned and other transactions	35,326	35,326			
Debt	40,247	2,455	4,310	3,890	29,592
Investment commitments	9,323	8,022	1,299	2	

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

Operating leases	1,771	308	437	295	731
Other	19,008	18,508	19	22	459
Total	\$ 771,311	\$ 123,434	\$ 59,268	\$ 48,077	\$ 540,532

Insurance Liabilities

Insurance liabilities include future policy benefits, other policy-related balances, policyholder dividends payable and the policyholder dividend obligation, which are all reported on the consolidated balance sheet and are more fully described in Notes 1 and 4 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The amounts presented reflect future estimated cash payments and (i) are based on mortality, morbidity, lapse and other assumptions comparable with our experience and expectations of future payment patterns; and (ii) consider future premium receipts on current policies in-force. All estimated cash payments presented are undiscounted as to interest, net of estimated future premiums on in-force policies and gross of any reinsurance recoverable. Payment of amounts related to policyholder dividends left on deposit are projected based on assumptions of policyholder withdrawal activity. Because the exact timing and amount of the ultimate policyholder dividend obligation is subject to significant uncertainty and the amount of the policyholder dividend obligation is based upon a long-term projection of the performance of the closed block, we have reflected the obligation at the amount of the liability, if any, presented in the consolidated balance sheet in the more than five years category. Additionally, the more than five years category includes estimated payments due for periods extending for more than 100 years.

The sum of the estimated cash flows shown for all years of \$365.0 billion exceeds the liability amounts of \$207.8 billion included on the consolidated balance sheet principally due to (i) the time value of money, which accounts for a substantial portion of the difference; and (ii) differences in assumptions, most significantly mortality, between the date the liabilities were initially established and the current date; and are partially offset by liabilities related to accounting conventions, or which are not contractually due, which are excluded.

Actual cash payments may differ significantly from the liabilities as presented in the consolidated balance sheets and the estimated cash payments as presented due to differences between actual experience and the assumptions used in the establishment of these liabilities and the estimation of these cash payments.

Table of Contents

For the majority of our insurance operations, estimated contractual obligations for future policy benefits and PABs, as presented, are derived from the annual asset adequacy analysis used to develop actuarial opinions of statutory reserve adequacy for state regulatory purposes. These cash flows are materially representative of the cash flows under GAAP. See [Policyholder Account Balances](#).

Policyholder Account Balances

See Notes 1 and 4 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of the components of PABs. See [Insurance Liabilities](#) regarding the source and uncertainties associated with the estimation of the contractual obligations related to future policy benefits and PABs.

Amounts presented represent the estimated cash payments undiscounted as to interest and including assumptions related to the receipt of future premiums and deposits; withdrawals, including unscheduled or partial withdrawals; policy lapses; surrender charges; annuitization; mortality; future interest credited; policy loans and other contingent events as appropriate for the respective product type. Such estimated cash payments are also presented net of estimated future premiums on policies currently in-force and gross of any reinsurance recoverable. For obligations denominated in foreign currencies, cash payments have been estimated using current spot foreign currency rates.

The sum of the estimated cash flows shown for all years of \$299.5 billion exceeds the liability amount of \$209.3 billion included on the consolidated balance sheets principally due to (i) the time value of money, which accounts for a substantial portion of the difference; (ii) differences in assumptions, between the date the liabilities were initially established and the current date; and (iii) liabilities related to accounting conventions, or which are not contractually due, which are excluded.

Payables for Collateral Under Securities Loaned and Other Transactions

We have accepted cash collateral in connection with securities lending and derivatives. As the securities lending transactions expire within the next year and the timing of the return of the derivatives collateral is uncertain, the return of the collateral has been included in the one year or less category in the table. We also held non-cash collateral, which is not reflected as a liability in the consolidated balance sheet of \$4.2 billion at December 31, 2014.

Debt

Amounts presented for debt include short-term debt, long-term debt, collateral financing arrangements and junior subordinated debt securities, the total of which differs from the total of the corresponding amounts presented on the consolidated balance sheet due to the following: (i) the amounts presented herein do not include premiums or discounts upon issuance or purchase accounting fair value adjustments; (ii) the amounts presented herein include future interest on such obligations for the period from January 1, 2015 through maturity; and (iii) the amounts presented herein do not include \$151 million at December 31, 2014 of long-term debt relating to CSEs - FVO as such debt does not represent our contractual obligations. Future interest on variable rate debt was computed using prevailing rates at December 31, 2014 and, as such, does not consider the impact of future rate movements. Future interest on fixed rate debt was computed using the stated rate on the obligations for the period from January 1, 2014 through maturity, except with respect to junior subordinated debt which was computed using the stated rates through the scheduled redemption dates as it is our expectation that such obligations will be redeemed at that time. Inclusion of interest payments on junior subordinated debt securities through the final maturity dates would increase the contractual obligation by \$7.7 billion. Pursuant to collateral financing arrangements, MetLife, Inc. may be required to deliver cash or pledge collateral to the respective unaffiliated financial institutions. See Note 13 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Investment Commitments

To enhance the return on our investment portfolio, we commit to lend funds under mortgage loans, bank credit facilities, bridge loans and private corporate bond investments and we commit to fund partnership investments. In the table, the timing of the funding of mortgage loans and private corporate bond investments is based on the expiration dates of the corresponding commitments. As it relates to commitments to fund partnerships and bank credit facilities, we anticipate that these amounts could be invested any time over the next five years; however, as the timing of the fulfillment of the obligation cannot be predicted, such obligations are generally presented in the one year or less category. Commitments to fund bridge loans are short-term obligations and, as a result, are presented in the one year or less category. See Note 21 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements.

Operating Leases

As a lessee, we have various operating leases, primarily for office space. Contractual provisions exist that could increase or accelerate those lease obligations presented, including various leases with early buyouts and/or escalation clauses. However, the impact of any such transactions would not be material to our financial position or results of operations. See Note 21 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other

Other obligations presented are principally comprised of amounts due under reinsurance agreements, payables related to securities purchased but not yet settled, securities sold short, accrued interest on debt obligations, estimated fair value of derivative obligations, deferred compensation arrangements, guaranty liabilities, and accruals and accounts payable due under contractual obligations, which are all reported in other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. If the timing of any of these other obligations is sufficiently uncertain, the amounts are included within the one year or less category. Items reported in other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets that were excluded from the table represent accounting conventions or are not liabilities due under contractual obligations. Unrecognized tax benefits and related accrued interest totaling \$1.1 billion was excluded as the timing of payment cannot be reliably determined.

Separate account liabilities are excluded as they are fully funded by cash flows from the corresponding separate account assets and are set equal to the estimated fair value of separate account assets.

Table of Contents

We also enter into agreements to purchase goods and services in the normal course of business; however, such amounts are excluded as these purchase obligations were not material to our consolidated results of operations or financial position at December 31, 2014.

Additionally, we have agreements in place for services we conduct, generally at cost, between subsidiaries relating to insurance, reinsurance, loans and capitalization. Intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Intercompany transactions among insurance subsidiaries and affiliates have been approved by the appropriate insurance regulators as required.

MetLife, Inc.

Liquidity and Capital Management

Liquidity and capital are managed to preserve stable, reliable and cost-effective sources of cash to meet all current and future financial obligations and are provided by a variety of sources, including a portfolio of liquid assets, a diversified mix of short- and long-term funding sources from the wholesale financial markets and the ability to borrow through credit and committed facilities. Liquidity is monitored through the use of internal liquidity risk metrics, including the composition and level of the liquid asset portfolio, timing differences in short-term cash flow obligations, access to the financial markets for capital and debt transactions and exposure to contingent draws on MetLife, Inc.'s liquidity. MetLife, Inc. is an active participant in the global financial markets through which it obtains a significant amount of funding. These markets, which serve as cost-effective sources of funds, are critical components of MetLife, Inc.'s liquidity and capital management. Decisions to access these markets are based upon relative costs, prospective views of balance sheet growth and a targeted liquidity profile and capital structure. A disruption in the financial markets could limit MetLife, Inc.'s access to liquidity.

MetLife, Inc.'s ability to maintain regular access to competitively priced wholesale funds is fostered by its current credit ratings from the major credit rating agencies. We view our capital ratios, credit quality, stable and diverse earnings streams, diversity of liquidity sources and our liquidity monitoring procedures as critical to retaining such credit ratings. See [The Company Capital Rating Agencies](#).

Liquidity

For a summary of MetLife, Inc.'s liquidity, see [The Company Liquidity](#).

Capital

For a summary of MetLife, Inc.'s capital, see [The Company Capital](#). For further information regarding potential capital restrictions and limitations on MetLife, Inc. as a non-bank SIFI and G-SII, see [Business Regulation U.S. Regulation Regulation as a Non-Bank SIFI and Business Regulation International Regulation Global Systemically Important Insurers](#) in the 2014 Form 10-K. See also [The Company Liquidity and Capital Uses Common Stock Repurchases](#) for information regarding the resumption of MetLife, Inc.'s common stock repurchases.

Liquid Assets

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, MetLife, Inc. and other MetLife holding companies had \$6.1 billion and \$5.9 billion, respectively, in liquid assets. Of these amounts, \$5.4 billion and \$5.5 billion were held by MetLife, Inc. and \$681 million and \$453 million were held by other MetLife holding companies at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Liquid assets include cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and publicly-traded securities

excluding assets that are pledged or otherwise committed. Assets pledged or otherwise committed include: (i) amounts related to cash collateral received from counterparties in connection with derivatives; (ii) investments held in trust in support of collateral financing arrangements; and (iii) investments pledged in support of derivatives.

Liquid assets held in non-U.S. holding companies are generated in part through dividends from non-U.S. insurance operations. Such dividends are subject to local insurance regulatory requirements, as discussed in [Liquidity and Capital Sources](#) [Dividends from Subsidiaries](#). The cumulative earnings of certain active non-U.S. operations have been reinvested indefinitely in such non-U.S. operations, as described in Note 19 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Under current tax laws, should we repatriate such earnings, we may be subject to additional U.S. income taxes and foreign withholding taxes.

Table of Contents**Summary of MetLife, Inc.'s Sources and Uses of Liquid Assets**

MetLife, Inc.'s sources and uses of liquid assets are summarized as follows.

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
	(In millions)	
Sources:		
Dividends and returns of capital from subsidiaries (1)	\$ 2,388	\$ 3,301
Long-term debt issued	1,000	994
Common stock issued, net of issuance costs	1,000	1,000
Repayments on and issuances of loans to subsidiaries and related interest, net (2)	597	
Proceeds from stock-based compensation and exercise of stock options	156	202
Other, net (3)	1,177	
Total sources	6,318	5,497
Uses:		
Capital contributions to subsidiaries (4)	1,262	748
Long-term debt repaid unaffiliated	1,550	750
Interest paid on debt and financing arrangements unaffiliated	968	946
Dividends on common stock	1,499	1,119
Treasury stock acquired in connection with share repurchases	1,000	
Dividends on preferred stock	122	122
Issuances of and repayments on loans to subsidiaries and related interest, net (2) (4)		1,223
Other, net (3)		79
Total uses	6,401	4,987
Net increase (decrease) in liquid assets	(83)	510
Liquid assets, beginning of year	5,486	4,976
Liquid assets, end of year	\$ 5,403	\$ 5,486

(1)

All dividends and returns of capital to MetLife, Inc., were from operating subsidiaries and none were from other MetLife holding companies during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

- (2) See MetLife, Inc. (Parent Company Only) Condensed Statements of Cash Flows included in Schedule II of the Financial Statement Schedules included in the 2014 Form 10-K for the source of liquid assets from receipts on loans to subsidiaries (excluding interest) and for the use of liquid assets for the issuances of loans to subsidiaries (excluding interest).
- (3) Other, net includes \$862 million of net receipts and \$69 million of net payments by MetLife, Inc. to and from subsidiaries under a tax sharing agreement and tax payments to tax agencies during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.
- (4) Amounts to fund business acquisitions and strategic insurance partnerships were \$251 million and \$150 million (included in capital contributions to subsidiaries) and \$0 and \$1.5 billion (included in issuance of and repayments on loans to subsidiaries and related interest, net) during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The primary sources of MetLife, Inc.'s liquid assets are dividends and returns of capital from subsidiaries, long-term debt issued, common stock issued, and net receipts from subsidiaries under a tax sharing agreement. MetLife, Inc.'s insurance subsidiaries are subject to regulatory restrictions on the payment of dividends imposed by the regulators of their respective domiciles. See [Liquidity and Capital Sources](#) [Dividends from Subsidiaries](#).

The primary uses of MetLife, Inc.'s liquid assets are principal and interest payments on long-term debt, dividends on or repurchases of common and preferred stock, capital contributions to subsidiaries, funding of business acquisitions, income taxes and operating expenses. MetLife, Inc. is party to various capital support commitments and guarantees with certain of its subsidiaries. See [Liquidity and Capital Uses](#) [Support Agreements](#).

In addition, MetLife, Inc. issues loans to subsidiaries or subsidiaries issue loans to MetLife, Inc. Accordingly, changes in MetLife, Inc. liquid assets include issuances of loans to subsidiaries, proceeds of loans from subsidiaries and the related repayment of principal and payment of interest on such loans. See [Liquidity and Capital Sources](#) [Debt Issuances and Other Borrowings](#) [Issuances of Affiliated Long-term Debt](#) and [Liquidity and Capital Uses](#) [Affiliated Capital Transactions](#).

Table of Contents**Sources and Uses of Liquid Assets of Other MetLife Holding Companies**

The primary sources of liquid assets of other MetLife holding companies are dividends, returns of capital and remittances from their subsidiaries and branches, principally non-U.S. insurance companies; capital contributions received; receipts of principal and interest on loans to affiliates and borrowings from affiliates. MetLife, Inc.'s non-U.S. operations are subject to regulatory restrictions of the payment of dividends imposed by local regulators. See

Liquidity and Capital Sources Dividends from Subsidiaries. The primary uses of liquid assets of other MetLife holding companies are capital contributions paid to their subsidiaries and branches, principally non-U.S. insurance companies; dividends and returns of capital paid; loans to affiliates; principal and interest paid on loans from affiliates; business acquisitions; and operating expenses.

Liquid assets of other MetLife holding companies were \$681 million and \$453 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The net change in liquid assets of other MetLife holding companies was \$228 million and (\$266) million during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The net change in liquid assets included (after elimination of transactions between all holding companies including MetLife, Inc.) the following: (i) receipt of dividends, returns of capital and remittances from subsidiaries and branches totaling \$1.3 billion and \$822 million during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively; and (ii) net sources (uses) of liquid assets totaling (\$1.1) billion for each of the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. Included in the above amounts for other MetLife holding companies were uses of liquid assets of \$0 and \$400 million to fund business acquisitions during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Sources

In addition to the description of liquidity and capital sources in The Company Summary of the Company's Primary Sources and Uses of Liquidity and Capital and The Company Liquidity and Capital Sources, the following additional information is provided regarding MetLife, Inc.'s primary sources of liquidity and capital:

Dividends from Subsidiaries

MetLife, Inc. relies, in part, on dividends from its subsidiaries to meet its cash requirements. MetLife, Inc.'s insurance subsidiaries are subject to regulatory restrictions on the payment of dividends imposed by the regulators of their respective domiciles. The dividend limitation for U.S. insurance subsidiaries is generally based on the surplus to policyholders at the end of the immediately preceding calendar year and statutory net gain from operations for the immediately preceding calendar year. Statutory accounting practices, as prescribed by insurance regulators of various states in which we conduct business, differ in certain respects from accounting principles used in financial statements prepared in conformity with GAAP. The significant differences relate to the treatment of DAC, certain deferred income tax, required investment liabilities, statutory reserve calculation assumptions, goodwill and surplus notes.

The table below sets forth the dividends permitted to be paid by MetLife, Inc.'s primary insurance subsidiaries without insurance regulatory approval and the respective dividends paid:

	2015	2014	2013	2012
	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
	without	without	without	without
Company	Approval (Paid (2))	Approval (3)Paid (2)	Approval (3)Paid (2)	Approval (3)
	(In millions)			

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	\$ 1,200	\$ 821	(4)	\$ 1,163	\$ 1,428		\$ 1,428	\$ 1,023		\$ 1,350
American Life Insurance Company	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$ 523	\$ 1,300	(5)	\$ 168
MetLife Insurance Company USA (6)	\$ 3,056	\$ 155	(7)	\$ 1,013	\$ 1,000	(8)	\$ 1,330	\$ 706	(9)	\$ 504
Metropolitan Property and Casualty Insurance Company	\$ 239	\$ 200		\$ 218	\$ 100		\$ 74	\$ 100		\$
Metropolitan Tower Life Insurance Company	\$ 102	\$ 73		\$ 73	\$ 109	(10)	\$ 77	\$ 82		\$ 82
MetLife Investors Insurance Company (6)	N/A	N/A		\$ 120	\$ 129		\$ 129	\$ 18		\$ 18

- (1) Reflects dividend amounts that may be paid during 2015 without prior regulatory approval. However, because dividend tests may be based on dividends previously paid over rolling 12-month periods, if paid before a specified date during 2015, some or all of such dividends may require regulatory approval.
- (2) Reflects all amounts paid, including those requiring regulatory approval.
- (3) Reflects dividend amounts that could have been paid during the relevant year without prior regulatory approval.
- (4) During December 2014, MLIC distributed shares of an affiliate to MetLife, Inc. as an in-kind dividend of \$113 million.
- (5) During May 2012, American Life received regulatory approval to pay an extraordinary dividend for an amount up to the funds remitted in connection with the restructuring of American Life's business in Japan. Subsequently, \$1.5 billion was remitted to American Life. See Note 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Of this approved amount, \$1.3 billion was paid to MetLife, Inc. as an extraordinary dividend.
- (6) See Note 8 for a discussion of the Mergers.

Table of Contents

- (7) Prior to the Mergers, Exeter paid dividends of \$155 million on its preferred stock. See [Debt Issuances and Other Borrowings](#) [Issuances of Affiliated Long-term Debt](#). In August 2014, MICC redeemed for \$1.4 billion and retired 4,595,317 shares of its common stock owned by MetLife Investors Group, LLC ([MLIG](#)). Following the redemption, in August 2014, MLIG paid a dividend of \$1.4 billion to MetLife, Inc. See [Liquidity and Capital Uses](#) [Affiliated Capital Transactions](#) for additional information. MetLife USA did not pay dividends in 2014.
- (8) During the year ended December 31, 2013, MICC paid dividends of \$1.0 billion.
- (9) During June 2012, MICC distributed shares of an affiliate to its stockholders as an in-kind extraordinary dividend of \$202 million, as calculated on a statutory basis. Regulatory approval for this extraordinary dividend was obtained due to the timing of payment. During December 2012, MICC paid a dividend to its stockholders in the amount of \$504 million, which represented its ordinary dividend capacity at December 31, 2012. Due to the June 2012 in-kind dividend, a portion of this was extraordinary and regulatory approval was obtained.
- (10) During October 2013, Metropolitan Tower Life Insurance Company ([MTL](#)) distributed shares of an affiliate to MetLife, Inc. as an in-kind dividend of \$32 million. Also during October 2013, MTL paid a dividend to MetLife, Inc. in the amount of \$77 million in cash, which represented its dividend capacity without regulatory approval at December 31, 2013. Regulatory approval for these dividends was obtained due to the amount and timing of the payments.

In addition to the amounts presented in the table above, for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, cash dividends in the aggregate amount of \$17 million, \$0 and \$150 million, respectively, were paid to MetLife, Inc. by certain of its other subsidiaries. Additionally, for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, MetLife, Inc. received cash of \$0, \$267 million and \$9 million, respectively, representing returns of capital from certain subsidiaries.

The dividend capacity of our non-U.S. operations is subject to similar restrictions established by the local regulators. The non-U.S. regulatory regimes also commonly limit the dividend payments to the parent to a portion of the prior year's statutory income, as determined by the local accounting principles. The regulators of our non-U.S. operations, including Japan's Financial Services Agency, may also limit or not permit profit repatriations or other transfers of funds to the U.S. if such transfers are deemed to be detrimental to the solvency or financial strength of the non-U.S. operations, or for other reasons. Most of the non-U.S. subsidiaries are second tier subsidiaries which are owned by various non-U.S. holding companies. The capital and rating considerations applicable to the first tier subsidiaries may also impact the dividend flow into MetLife, Inc.

We actively manage target and excess capital levels and dividend flows on a proactive basis and forecast local capital positions as part of the financial planning cycle. The dividend capacity of certain U.S. and non-U.S. subsidiaries is also subject to business targets in excess of the minimum capital necessary to maintain the desired rating or level of financial strength in the relevant market. We cannot provide assurance that MetLife, Inc.'s subsidiaries will have statutory earnings to support payment of dividends to MetLife, Inc. in an amount sufficient to fund its cash requirements and pay cash dividends and that the applicable regulators will not disapprove any dividends that such subsidiaries must submit for approval. See [Risk Factors](#) [Capital-Related Risks](#) [As a Holding Company, MetLife, Inc. Depends on the Ability of Its Subsidiaries to Transfer Funds to It to Meet Its Obligations and Pay Dividends](#) in the 2014 Form 10-K and Note 16 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere herein.

Short-term Debt

MetLife, Inc. maintains a commercial paper program, the proceeds of which can be used to finance the general liquidity needs of MetLife, Inc. and its subsidiaries. MetLife, Inc. had no short-term debt outstanding at both December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Debt Issuances and Other Borrowings

For information on MetLife, Inc.'s unaffiliated debt issuances and other borrowings, see The Company Liquidity and Capital Sources Global Funding Sources Debt Issuances and Other Borrowings.

Issuances of Affiliated Long-term Debt

In December 2013, MetLife, Inc. issued a \$350 million senior note to MetLife Reinsurance Company of Delaware (MRD) due December 2033. The senior note bears interest at a fixed rate of 5.10%, payable semi-annually. MRD issued a \$350 million surplus note to MetLife, Inc. in exchange for the senior note.

In December 2012, Exeter reassigned \$1.25 billion of its affiliated senior notes to MetLife, Inc. These senior notes included (i) a \$250 million senior note maturing on September 30, 2016 and bearing interest at a fixed rate of 7.44%, payable semi-annually, (ii) a \$500 million senior note maturing on July 15, 2021 and bearing interest at a fixed rate of 5.64%, payable semi-annually, and (iii) a \$500 million senior note maturing on December 16, 2021 and bearing interest at a fixed rate of 5.86%, payable semi-annually. MetLife, Inc. received, in exchange for the assumption of this affiliated debt, \$1.25 billion of preferred stock of Exeter. In November 2014, upon the consummation of the Mergers, the outstanding preferred stock of Exeter was canceled. Consequently, MetLife, Inc.'s investment in this Exeter preferred capital stock was added to its common capital stock investment in MetLife USA.

In December 2012, MetLife, Inc. issued a \$750 million senior note to MRD due September 30, 2032. The senior note bears interest at a fixed rate of 4.21%, payable semi-annually. MRD issued a \$750 million surplus note to MetLife, Inc. in exchange for the senior note.

In September 2012, Exeter reassigned \$750 million of its affiliated senior notes to MetLife, Inc. MetLife, Inc. received, in exchange for the assumption of this affiliated debt, \$750 million of preferred stock of Exeter. In November 2014, upon the consummation of the Mergers, the outstanding preferred stock of Exeter was canceled. Consequently, MetLife, Inc.'s investment in this Exeter preferred capital stock was added to its common capital stock investment in MetLife USA. On September 30, 2012, \$250 million of the assumed senior notes matured and, subsequently, in October 2012, MetLife, Inc. issued a \$250 million senior note to MLIC. The \$250 million senior note

Table of Contents

matures in October 2019 and bears interest at a fixed rate of 3.57%, payable semi-annually. The remaining \$500 million senior note matured and, subsequently, in June 2014, MetLife, Inc. issued a new \$500 million senior note to MLIC. The \$500 million senior note matures in June 2019 and bears interest at a fixed rate of 3.54%, payable semi-annually.

Collateral Financing Arrangements and Junior Subordinated Debt Securities

For information on MetLife, Inc.'s collateral financing arrangements and junior subordinated debt securities, see Notes 13 and 14 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, respectively.

Credit and Committed Facilities

See The Company Liquidity and Capital Sources Global Funding Sources Credit and Committed Facilities for information about MetLife, Inc.'s credit facility.

MetLife, Inc. maintains a committed facility with a capacity of \$520 million. At December 31, 2014, MetLife, Inc. had outstanding \$470 million in letters of credit and no drawdowns against this facility. Remaining availability was \$50 million at December 31, 2014. In addition, MetLife, Inc. is a party and/or guarantor to committed facilities of certain of its subsidiaries, which aggregated \$11.7 billion at December 31, 2014. The committed facilities are used as collateral for certain of the Company's affiliated reinsurance liabilities.

See The Company Liquidity and Capital Sources Global Funding Sources Credit and Committed Facilities, as well as Note 12 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding these facilities.

Long-term Debt Outstanding

The following table summarizes the outstanding long-term debt of MetLife, Inc. at:

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
	(In millions)	
Long-term debt unaffiliated	\$ 15,317	\$ 15,938
Long-term debt affiliated	\$ 3,600	\$ 3,600
Collateral financing arrangements	\$ 2,797	\$ 2,797
Junior subordinated debt securities	\$ 1,748	\$ 1,748

Debt and Facility Covenants

Certain of MetLife, Inc.'s debt instruments and committed facilities, as well as its credit facility, contain various administrative, reporting, legal and financial covenants. MetLife, Inc. believes it was in compliance with all such covenants at December 31, 2014.

Dispositions

Cash proceeds from dispositions during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were \$7 million and \$17 million, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2012, there were no cash proceeds from dispositions.

See Note 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Liquidity and Capital Uses

The primary uses of liquidity of MetLife, Inc. include debt service, cash dividends on common and preferred stock, capital contributions to subsidiaries, common stock repurchases, payment of general operating expenses and acquisitions. Based on our analysis and comparison of our current and future cash inflows from the dividends we receive from subsidiaries that are permitted to be paid without prior insurance regulatory approval, our investment portfolio and other cash flows and anticipated access to the capital markets, we believe there will be sufficient liquidity and capital to enable MetLife, Inc. to make payments on debt, pay cash dividends on its common and preferred stock, contribute capital to its subsidiaries, repurchase its common stock, pay all general operating expenses and meet its cash needs.

In addition to the description of liquidity and capital uses in The Company Liquidity and Capital Uses and The Company Contractual Obligations, the following additional information is provided regarding MetLife, Inc.'s primary uses of liquidity and capital:

Affiliated Capital Transactions

During the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, MetLife, Inc. invested an aggregate of \$1.8 billion, \$934 million and \$3.5 billion, respectively, in various subsidiaries.

MetLife, Inc. lends funds, as necessary, to its subsidiaries and affiliates, some of which are regulated, to meet their capital requirements. MetLife, Inc. had loans to subsidiaries outstanding of \$1.7 billion and \$2.3 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

In December 2014, MetLife, Inc. entered into a five-year agreement with MetLife Reinsurance Company of Bermuda, Ltd. (MrB), a Bermuda insurance affiliate and an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of MetLife, Inc., to lend up to \$500 million to MrB on a revolving basis. There were no loans outstanding at December 31, 2014.

In August 2014, MICC paid to MLIG \$1.4 billion to redeem and retire its common stock owned by MLIG; as a result, all of the outstanding shares of common stock of MICC were directly held by MetLife, Inc. Following the redemption, in August 2014, MLIG paid a dividend of \$1.4 billion to MetLife, Inc., and MetLife, Inc. made a capital contribution to MICC of \$231 million.

Table of Contents

In December 2014, American Life issued a \$100 million surplus note to MetLife, Inc. The surplus note bears interest at a fixed rate of 3.17%, payable semi-annually and matures in June 2020.

In August 2014, American Life issued a \$120 million short-term note to MetLife, Inc. which was repaid in December 2014. In February 2014, American Life issued a \$150 million short-term note to MetLife, Inc. which was repaid in June 2014. Both short-term notes bore interest at six-month LIBOR plus 0.875%.

In December 2013, MRD issued a \$350 million surplus note to MetLife, Inc. due December 2033. The surplus note bears interest at a fixed rate of 6.00%, payable semi-annually. MetLife, Inc. issued a \$350 million senior note to MRD in exchange for the surplus note.

In July 2013, MetLife Ireland Treasury Limited (MITL) borrowed the Chilean peso equivalent of \$1.5 billion from MetLife, Inc., which is due July 2023. The loan bears interest at a fixed rate of 8.5%, payable annually. In each of December 2014, June 2014, and December 2013, MITL made a payment of the Chilean peso equivalent of \$493 million, \$69 million and \$245 million, respectively. At December 31, 2014, the remaining balance on the loan was \$509 million.

In April 2013, MetLife Bank's Board of Directors, with prior approval of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, approved the reduction of its permanent capital by \$550 million through a purchase of its \$300 million of outstanding preferred stock held by MetLife, Inc. and a return of capital of \$250 million to MetLife, Inc. In May 2013, MetLife, Inc. received \$550 million in cash to settle these transactions.

In December 2012, MRD issued a \$750 million surplus note to MetLife, Inc. due September 2032. The surplus note bears interest at a fixed rate of 5.13%, payable semi-annually. MetLife, Inc. issued a \$750 million senior note to MRD in exchange for the surplus note.

Debt Repayments

For information on MetLife, Inc.'s debt repayments, see The Company Liquidity and Capital Uses Debt Repayments. MetLife, Inc. intends to repay or refinance, in whole or in part, all the debt that is due in 2015.

Maturities of Senior Notes

The following table summarizes MetLife, Inc.'s outstanding senior notes by year of maturity through 2019 and 2020 to 2045, excluding any premium or discount, at December 31, 2014:

Year of Maturity	Principal (In millions)	Interest Rate
2015	\$ 1,000	5.00%
2016	\$ 1,250	6.75%
2016	\$ 250	7.44%
2017	\$ 500	1.76%
2017	\$ 500	1.90%

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

2018	\$	1,035	6.82%
2019	\$	1,035	7.72%
2019	\$	500	3.54%
2019	\$	250	3.57%
2020 - 2044	\$	12,119	Ranging from 3.05% - 6.50%

Support Agreements

MetLife, Inc. is party to various capital support commitments and guarantees with certain of its subsidiaries. Under these arrangements, MetLife, Inc. has agreed to cause each such entity to meet specified capital and surplus levels or has guaranteed certain contractual obligations. See The Company Liquidity and Capital Uses Support Agreements.

In October 2013, MetLife, Inc. guaranteed two 2.47% two-year notes totaling \$500 million issued by Exeter to its affiliates, MICC and MLI-USA. In November 2014, upon consummation of the Mergers, the notes were canceled. Consequently, the related MetLife, Inc. guarantee is no longer in effect.

In January 2013, MetLife, Inc. entered into an 18-month agreement with MetLife Bank to lend up to \$500 million to MetLife Bank on a revolving basis. In January 2013, MetLife Bank both drew down and repaid \$400 million under the agreement, which bore interest at a rate of three-month LIBOR plus 1.75%. In February 2013, the agreement was amended to reduce borrowing capacity to \$100 million. MetLife Bank's rights and obligations under the agreement succeeded to MLHL upon the merger of MetLife Bank with and into MLHL. On October 29, 2013, MetLife, Inc. and MLHL agreed to terminate the agreement. There were no loans outstanding at such date.

MetLife, Inc., in connection with MRD's reinsurance of certain universal life and term life risks, entered into capital maintenance agreements pursuant to which MetLife, Inc. agreed, without limitation as to amount, to cause the first and second protected cells of MRD to maintain total adjusted capital equal to or greater than 200% of each such protected cell's company action level RBC, as defined in state insurance statutes. In addition, MetLife, Inc. expects to enter into an agreement with the Delaware Department of Insurance to increase such capital maintenance threshold to 300% of each such protected cell's company action level RBC, in the event of specified downgrades in the senior unsecured debt ratings of MetLife, Inc.

MetLife, Inc.

81

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc. guarantees the obligations of its subsidiary, DelAm, under a stop loss reinsurance agreement with RGA Reinsurance (Barbados) Inc. (RGARE), pursuant to which RGARE retrocedes to DelAm a portion of the whole life medical insurance business that RGARE assumed from American Life on behalf of its Japan operations. Also, MetLife, Inc. guarantees the obligations of its subsidiary, Missouri Reinsurance, Inc. (MoRe), under a retrocession agreement with RGARE, pursuant to which MoRe retrocedes certain group term life insurance liabilities and a portion of the closed block liabilities associated with industrial life and ordinary life insurance policies that it assumed from MLIC.

Prior to the sale in April 2011 of its 50% interest in Mitsui Sumitomo MetLife Insurance Co., Ltd. (MSI MetLife) to a third party, MetLife, Inc. guaranteed the obligations of its subsidiary, Exeter, under a reinsurance agreement with MSI MetLife, under which Exeter reinsured variable annuity business written by MSI MetLife. This guarantee remained in place following the April 2011 disposition of MetLife, Inc.'s interest in MSI MetLife, now known as Mitsui Sumitomo Primary Life Insurance Company Limited (Mitsui). In November 2014, in order to remove foreign reinsurance risks from Exeter prior to the Mergers, Mitsui recaptured this business from Exeter and then reinsured it with MrB. The MetLife, Inc. guarantee of Exeter's former reinsurance obligations to Mitsui was replaced by a MetLife, Inc. guarantee of MrB's reinsurance obligations to Mitsui.

MetLife, Inc. had guaranteed the obligations of Exeter in an aggregate amount up to \$1.0 billion, under a reinsurance agreement with MetLife Europe Limited (MEL), under which Exeter reinsured the guaranteed living benefits and guaranteed death benefits associated with certain unit-linked annuity contracts issued by MEL. In November 2014, in order to remove foreign reinsurance risks from Exeter prior to the Mergers, MEL recaptured this business from Exeter and then reinsured it with MrB. The MetLife, Inc. guarantee of Exeter's former reinsurance obligations to MEL was replaced by a MetLife, Inc. guarantee of MrB's reinsurance obligations to MEL.

MetLife, Inc., in connection with MetLife Reinsurance Company of Vermont's (MRV) reinsurance of certain universal life and term life insurance risks, committed to the Vermont Department of Banking, Insurance, Securities and Health Care Administration to take necessary action to cause the three protected cells of MRV to maintain total adjusted capital in an amount that is equal to or greater than 200% of each such protected cell's authorized control level RBC, as defined in Vermont state insurance statutes. See Note 12 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

MetLife, Inc., in connection with the collateral financing arrangement associated with MRC's reinsurance of a portion of the liabilities associated with the closed block, committed to the South Carolina Department of Insurance to make capital contributions, if necessary, to MRC so that MRC may at all times maintain its total adjusted capital in an amount that is equal to or greater than 200% of the company action level RBC, as defined in South Carolina state insurance statutes as in effect on the date of determination or December 31, 2007, whichever calculation produces the greater capital requirement, or as otherwise required by the South Carolina Department of Insurance. See Note 13 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

MetLife, Inc., in connection with the collateral financing arrangement associated with MetLife Reinsurance Company of South Carolina's (MRSC) reinsurance of ULSG, committed to the South Carolina Department of Insurance to take necessary action to cause MRSC to maintain the greater of capital and surplus of \$250,000 or total adjusted capital in an amount that is equal to or greater than 100% of authorized control level RBC, as defined in South Carolina state insurance statutes. See Note 13 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

MetLife, Inc. has a net worth maintenance agreement with its insurance subsidiary, First MetLife Investors Insurance Company (First MetLife). Under this agreement, as amended, MetLife, Inc. agreed, without limitation as to the amount, to cause First MetLife to have capital and surplus of \$10 million, total adjusted capital in an amount that is equal to or greater than 150% of the company action level RBC, as defined by applicable state insurance statutes, and

liquidity necessary to enable it to meet its current obligations on a timely basis. A similar net worth maintenance agreement between MetLife, Inc. and its former subsidiary, MLIIC, was terminated in accordance with its terms following the Mergers.

MetLife, Inc. guarantees obligations arising from derivatives of the following subsidiaries: MrB, MetLife International Holdings, Inc. and MetLife Worldwide Holdings, Inc. Prior to the Mergers, MetLife, Inc. guaranteed obligations arising from derivatives of Exeter. These subsidiaries are exposed to various risks relating to their ongoing business operations, including interest rate, foreign currency exchange rate, credit and equity market. These subsidiaries use a variety of strategies to manage these risks, including the use of derivatives. Further, all of the subsidiaries' derivatives are subject to industry standard netting agreements and collateral agreements that limit the unsecured portion of any open derivative position. On a net counterparty basis at December 31, 2014 and 2013, derivative transactions with positive mark-to-market values (in-the-money) were \$499 million and \$568 million, respectively, and derivative transactions with negative mark-to-market values (out-of-the-money) were \$102 million and \$734 million, respectively. To secure the obligations represented by the out-of-the-money transactions, the subsidiaries had provided collateral to their counterparties with an estimated fair value of \$96 million and \$651 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Accordingly, unsecured derivative liabilities guaranteed by MetLife, Inc. were \$6 million and \$83 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

MetLife, Inc. also guarantees the obligations of certain of its subsidiaries under committed facilities with third-party banks. See Note 12 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Acquisitions

During the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, there were no cash outflows for acquisitions. See Note 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding the Company's acquisitions.

Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 1 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

Future Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 1 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Non-GAAP and Other Financial Disclosures

Operating earnings is defined as operating revenues less operating expenses, both net of income tax. Operating earnings available to common shareholders is defined as operating earnings less preferred stock dividends.

Operating revenues and operating expenses exclude results of discontinued operations and other businesses that have been or will be sold or exited by MetLife and are referred to as divested businesses. Operating revenues also excludes net investment gains (losses) and net derivative gains (losses). Operating expenses also excludes goodwill impairments.

The following additional adjustments are made to GAAP revenues, in the line items indicated, in calculating operating revenues:

Universal life and investment-type product policy fees excludes the amortization of unearned revenue related to net investment gains (losses) and net derivative gains (losses) and certain variable annuity GMIB fees (GMIB Fees);

Net investment income: (i) includes amounts for scheduled periodic settlement payments and amortization of premium on derivatives that are hedges of investments or that are used to replicate certain investments, but do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment, (ii) includes income from discontinued real estate operations, (iii) excludes post-tax operating earnings adjustments relating to insurance joint ventures accounted for under the equity method, (iv) excludes certain amounts related to contractholder-directed unit-linked investments, and (v) excludes certain amounts related to securitization entities that are VIEs consolidated under GAAP; and

Other revenues are adjusted for settlements of foreign currency earnings hedges.

The following additional adjustments are made to GAAP expenses, in the line items indicated, in calculating operating expenses:

Policyholder benefits and claims and policyholder dividends excludes: (i) changes in the policyholder dividend obligation related to net investment gains (losses) and net derivative gains (losses), (ii) inflation-indexed benefit adjustments associated with contracts backed by inflation-indexed investments and amounts associated with periodic crediting rate adjustments based on the total return of a contractually referenced pool of assets and other pass through adjustments (Inflation and Pass Through Adjustments) (iii) benefits and hedging costs related to GMIBs (GMIB Costs), and (iv) market value adjustments associated with surrenders or terminations of contracts (Market Value Adjustments);

Interest credited to policyholder account balances includes adjustments for scheduled periodic settlement payments and amortization of premium on derivatives that are hedges of PABs but do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment and excludes amounts related to net investment income earned on contractholder-directed unit-linked investments;

Amortization of DAC and VOBA excludes amounts related to: (i) net investment gains (losses) and net derivative gains (losses), (ii) GMIB Fees and GMIB Costs, and (iii) Market Value Adjustments;

Amortization of negative VOBA excludes amounts related to Market Value Adjustments;

Interest expense on debt excludes certain amounts related to securitization entities that are VIEs consolidated under GAAP; and

Other expenses excludes costs related to: (i) noncontrolling interests, (ii) implementation of new insurance regulatory requirements, and (iii) acquisition and integration costs.

Operating earnings also excludes the recognition of certain contingent assets and liabilities that could not be recognized at acquisition or adjusted for during the measurement period under GAAP business combination accounting guidance. In addition to the tax impact of the adjustments mentioned above, provision for income tax expense (benefit) also includes the impact related to the timing of certain tax credits, as well as certain tax reforms.

We believe the presentation of operating earnings and operating earnings available to common shareholders as we measure it for management purposes enhances the understanding of our performance by highlighting the results of operations and the underlying profitability drivers of our business. Operating revenues, operating expenses, operating earnings, and operating earnings available to common shareholders should not be viewed as substitutes for the following financial measures calculated in accordance with GAAP: GAAP revenues, GAAP expenses, income (loss) from continuing operations, net of income tax, and net income (loss) available to MetLife, Inc.'s common shareholders, respectively. Reconciliations of these measures to the most directly comparable GAAP measures are included in Results of Operations.

In this discussion, we sometimes refer to sales activity for various products. These sales statistics do not correspond to revenues under GAAP, but are used as relevant measures of business activity. The following additional information is relevant to an understanding of our financial results:

Operating ROE is defined as operating earnings available to common shareholders, divided by average GAAP common stockholders' equity;

Operating ROE, excluding AOCI other than FCTA, is defined as operating earnings available to common shareholders divided by average GAAP common stockholders' equity, excluding AOCI other than FCTA;

The impact of changes in our foreign currency exchange rates is calculated using the average foreign currency exchange rates for the current year and is applied to each of the comparable years; and

Asymmetrical GAAP accounting treatment for insurance contracts refers to Inflation and Pass Through Adjustments as noted above within the definition of operating expenses.

MetLife, Inc.

83

Table of Contents

A reconciliation of operating ROE and operating ROE, excluding AOCI other than FCTA, to return on MetLife, Inc.'s common stockholders' equity and return on MetLife, Inc.'s common stockholders' equity, excluding AOCI other than FCTA, for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 is provided below.

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
Return on Equity		
Operating return on MetLife, Inc.'s:		
Common stockholders' equity	10.0%	10.4%
Common stockholders' equity, excluding AOCI other than FCTA	12.0%	12.2%
Return on MetLife, Inc.'s:		
Common stockholders' equity	9.4%	5.4%
Common stockholders' equity, excluding AOCI other than FCTA	11.3%	6.3%

MetLife uses a measure of free cash flow to facilitate an understanding of its ability to generate cash for reinvestment into its businesses or use in discretionary capital actions. MetLife defines free cash flow as the sum of cash available at MetLife's holding companies from dividends from operating subsidiaries, expenses and other net flows of the holding companies, and net contributions from debt. This measure of free cash flow is prior to discretionary capital deployment, including common stock dividends and repurchases, debt reduction and mergers and acquisitions. Free cash flow should not be viewed as a substitute for net cash provided by (used in) operating activities calculated in accordance with GAAP. The free cash flow ratio is typically expressed as a percentage of annual operating earnings.

A reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities of MetLife, Inc. to free cash flow of all holding companies for the year ended December 31, 2014 is provided below.

Free Cash Flow of All Holding Companies	For the Year Ended December 31, 2014	
	(\$ in millions)	
Reconciliation of Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities to Free Cash Flow		
MetLife, Inc. (Parent Company Only) Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities (1)	\$	2,615
Adjustments from net cash provided by operating activities to free cash flow:		
Add: Capital contributions to subsidiaries		(1,011)
Add: Returns of capital from subsidiaries		
Add: Repayments on and (issuances of) loans to subsidiaries, net		462
Add: Incremental debt to be at or below target leverage ratios		445
Add: Investment portfolio changes and other, net		151
MetLife, Inc. (Parent Company Only) Free Cash Flow		2,662
Add: Other MetLife Holding Companies Free Cash Flow		228

Free Cash Flow of All Holding Companies	\$	2,890
Ratio of Free Cash Flow to Operating Earnings:		
All Holding Companies Free Cash Flow	\$	2,890
Consolidated Operating Earnings	\$	6,560
Ratio of Free Cash Flow of all Holding Companies to Consolidated Operating Earnings		44%
Ratio of Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities to Net Income:		
MetLife, Inc. (Parent Company Only) Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities (1)	\$	2,615
Consolidated Net Income Available to MetLife, Inc.'s Common Shareholders	\$	6,187
Ratio of Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities (Parent Company Only) to Consolidated Net Income (2)		42%

- (1) See MetLife, Inc. (Parent Company Only) Condensed Statements of Cash Flows included in Schedule II of the Financial Statement Schedules included in the 2014 Form 10-K.
- (2) Including \$228 million, which is the free cash flow of other MetLife holding companies, in the numerator of the ratio would result in a ratio of 46%.

In this discussion, we also provide forward-looking guidance on an operating, or non-GAAP, basis. A reconciliation of these non-GAAP measures to the most directly comparable GAAP measures is not accessible on a forward-looking basis because we believe it is not possible to provide other than a range of net investment gains and losses and net derivative gains and losses, which can fluctuate significantly within or outside the range and from period to period and may have a significant impact on GAAP net income.

Subsequent Events

See Note 23 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Risk Management

We have developed an integrated process for managing risk, which we conduct through multiple Board and senior management committees (financial and non-financial) within the GRM, ALM Unit, Treasury Department and Investments Department. The risk committee structure is designed to provide a consolidated enterprise-wide assessment and management of risk. The ERC is responsible for reviewing all material risks to the enterprise and deciding on actions, if necessary, in the event risks exceed desired tolerances, taking into consideration industry best practices and the current environment to resolve or mitigate those risks. Additional committees at the MetLife, Inc. and subsidiary insurance company level that manage capital and risk positions, approve ALM strategies and establish corporate business standards, report to the ERC.

Global Risk Management

Independent from the lines of business, the centralized GRM, led by the CRO collaborates and coordinates across all committees to ensure that all material risks are properly identified, measured, aggregated and reported across the Company. The CRO reports to the CEO and is primarily responsible for maintaining and communicating the Company's enterprise risk policies and for monitoring and analyzing all material risks.

GRM considers and monitors a full range of risks against the Company's solvency, liquidity, earnings, business operations and reputation. GRM's primary responsibilities consist of:

implementing a corporate risk framework, which outlines our enterprise approach for managing risk;

developing policies and procedures for managing, measuring, monitoring and controlling those risks identified in the corporate risk framework;

establishing appropriate corporate risk tolerance levels;

deploying capital on an economic basis;

recommending capital allocations on an economic capital basis; and

reporting to (i) the Finance and Risk Committee of MetLife, Inc.'s Board of Directors; (ii) the Investment Committee of MetLife, Inc.'s Board of Directors; and (iii) the financial and non-financial senior management committees on various aspects of risk.

Asset/Liability Management

We actively manage our assets using an approach that balances quality, diversification, asset/liability matching, liquidity, concentration and investment return. The goals of the investment process are to optimize, net of income tax,

risk-adjusted investment income and risk-adjusted total return while ensuring that the assets and liabilities are reasonably managed on a cash flow and duration basis. The ALM process is the shared responsibility of the ALM Unit, GRM, the Portfolio Management Unit, and the senior members of the business segments and is governed by the ALM Committees. The ALM Committees' duties include reviewing and approving target portfolios, establishing investment guidelines and limits and providing oversight of the ALM process on a periodic basis. The directives of the ALM Committees are carried out and monitored through ALM Working Groups which are set up to manage by product type. In addition, our ALM Steering Committee oversees the activities of the underlying ALM Committees. The ALM Steering Committee reports to the ERC.

We establish target asset portfolios for each major insurance product, which represent the investment strategies used to profitably fund our liabilities within acceptable levels of risk. These strategies are monitored through regular review of portfolio metrics, such as effective duration, yield curve sensitivity, convexity, liquidity, asset sector concentration and credit quality by the ALM Working Groups.

Market Risk Exposures

We regularly analyze our exposure to interest rate, equity market price and foreign currency exchange rate risks. As a result of that analysis, we have determined that the estimated fair values of certain assets and liabilities are materially exposed to changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and changes in the equity markets. We have exposure to market risk through our insurance operations and investment activities. For purposes of this disclosure, market risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and equity markets.

Interest Rates

Our exposure to interest rate changes results most significantly from our holdings of fixed maturity securities, as well as our interest rate sensitive liabilities. The fixed maturity securities include U.S. and foreign government bonds, securities issued by government agencies, corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities and ABS, all of which are mainly exposed to changes in medium- and long-term interest rates. The interest rate sensitive liabilities for purposes of this disclosure include debt, PABs related to certain investment type contracts, and net embedded derivatives on variable annuities with guaranteed minimum benefits which have the same type of interest rate exposure (medium- and long-term interest rates) as fixed maturity securities. We employ product design, pricing and ALM strategies to reduce the potential effects of interest rate movements. Product design and pricing strategies include the use of surrender charges or restrictions on withdrawals in some products and the ability to reset crediting rates for certain products. ALM strategies include the use of derivatives and duration mismatch limits. See Risk Factors Economic Environment and Capital Markets-Related Risks We Are Exposed to Significant Financial and Capital Markets Risks Which May Adversely Affect Our Results of Operations, Financial Condition and Liquidity, and May Cause Our Net Investment Income to Vary from Period to Period in the 2014 Form 10-K.

Table of Contents**Foreign Currency Exchange Rates**

Our exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar results from our holdings in non-U.S. dollar denominated fixed maturity and equity securities, mortgage loans, and certain liabilities, as well as through our investments in foreign subsidiaries. The principal currencies that create foreign currency exchange rate risk in our investment portfolios and liabilities are the Euro, the Japanese yen and the British pound. Selectively, we use U.S. dollar assets to support certain long duration foreign currency liabilities. Through our investments in foreign subsidiaries and joint ventures, we are primarily exposed to the Japanese yen, the Euro, the Polish zloty, the Australian dollar, the Mexican peso, the Chilean peso and the Korean won. In addition to hedging with foreign currency swaps, forwards and options, local surplus in some countries is held entirely or in part in U.S. dollar assets which further minimizes exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation risk. We have matched much of our foreign currency liabilities in our foreign subsidiaries with their respective foreign currency assets, thereby reducing our risk to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business Fluctuations in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates Could Negatively Affect Our Profitability in the 2014 Form 10-K.

Equity Market

Along with investments in equity securities, we have exposure to equity market risk through certain liabilities that involve long-term guarantees on equity performance such as net embedded derivatives on variable annuities with guaranteed minimum benefits and certain PABs. We manage this risk on an integrated basis with other risks through our ALM strategies including the dynamic hedging of certain variable annuity guarantee benefits, as well as reinsurance, in order to limit losses, minimize exposure to large risks, and provide additional capacity for future growth. We also manage equity market risk exposure in our investment portfolio through the use of derivatives. Equity exposures associated with other limited partnership interests are excluded from this discussion as they are not considered financial instruments under GAAP.

Management of Market Risk Exposures

We use a variety of strategies to manage interest rate, foreign currency exchange rate and equity market risk, including the use of derivatives.

Interest Rate Risk Management

To manage interest rate risk, we analyze interest rate risk using various models, including multi-scenario cash flow projection models that forecast cash flows of the liabilities and their supporting investments, including derivatives. These projections involve evaluating the potential gain or loss on most of our in-force business under various increasing and decreasing interest rate environments. The Department of Financial Services regulations require that we perform some of these analyses annually as part of our review of the sufficiency of our regulatory reserves. For several of our legal entities, we maintain segmented operating and surplus asset portfolios for the purpose of ALM and the allocation of investment income to product lines. For each segment, invested assets greater than or equal to the GAAP liabilities and any non-invested assets allocated to the segment are maintained, with any excess allocated to Corporate & Other. The business segments may reflect differences in legal entity, statutory line of business and any product market characteristic which may drive a distinct investment strategy with respect to duration, liquidity or credit quality of the invested assets. Certain smaller entities make use of unsegmented general accounts for which the investment strategy reflects the aggregate characteristics of liabilities in those entities. We measure relative sensitivities of the value of our assets and liabilities to changes in key assumptions utilizing internal models. These models reflect specific product characteristics and include assumptions based on current and anticipated experience regarding lapse, mortality and interest crediting rates. In addition, these models include asset cash flow projections

reflecting interest payments, sinking fund payments, principal payments, bond calls, mortgage loan prepayments and defaults.

Common industry metrics, such as duration and convexity, are also used to measure the relative sensitivity of assets and liability values to changes in interest rates. In computing the duration of liabilities, consideration is given to all policyholder guarantees and to how we intend to set indeterminate policy elements such as interest credits or dividends. Each asset portfolio has a duration target based on the liability duration and the investment objectives of that portfolio. Where a liability cash flow may exceed the maturity of available assets, as is the case with certain retirement and group products, we may support such liabilities with equity investments, derivatives or interest rate curve mismatch strategies.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk Management

We assume foreign currency exchange rate risk primarily in three ways: investments in foreign subsidiaries, purchases of foreign currency denominated investments and the sale of certain insurance products.

The GRM's Foreign Exchange Committee, in coordination with the Treasury Department, is responsible for managing our exposure to investments in foreign subsidiaries. Exposure limits are established by the Treasury Department and monitored by GRM. The Investments Department manages such exposure.

The Investments Department is responsible for managing the exposure to foreign currency denominated investments. Exposure limits to unhedged foreign currency investments are incorporated into the standing authorizations granted to management by the Board of Directors and are reported to the Board of Directors on a periodic basis.

Management of each of the Company's segments, with oversight from the Foreign Exchange Committee, is responsible for establishing limits and managing any foreign currency exchange rate exposure caused by the sale or issuance of insurance products.

We use foreign currency swaps, forwards and options to mitigate the liability exposure, risk of loss and financial statement volatility associated with our investments in foreign subsidiaries, foreign currency denominated fixed income investments and the sale of certain insurance products.

Equity Market Risk Management

The issuance of variable annuities exposes us to market risk. This risk is managed by our ALM Unit in partnership with the Investments Department. Equity market risk is also assumed through our investment in equity securities and is managed by our Investments Department. We use derivatives to mitigate our equity exposure both in certain liability guarantees such as variable annuities with guaranteed minimum benefit and equity securities. These derivatives include exchange-traded equity futures, equity index options contracts and equity variance swaps. We also employ reinsurance to manage these exposures.

Table of Contents

Hedging Activities

We use derivative contracts primarily to hedge a wide range of risks including interest rate risk, foreign currency exchange rate risk, and equity market risk. Derivative hedges are designed to reduce risk on an economic basis while considering their impact on accounting results and GAAP and statutory capital. Our derivative hedge programs vary depending on the type of risk being hedged. Some hedge programs are asset or liability specific while others are portfolio hedges that reduce risk related to a group of liabilities or assets. Our use of derivatives by major hedge programs is as follows:

Risks Related to Living Guarantee Benefits We use a wide range of derivative contracts to mitigate the risk associated with variable annuity living guarantee benefits. These derivatives include equity and interest rate futures, interest rate swaps, currency futures/forwards, equity indexed options and interest rate option contracts and equity variance swaps.

Minimum Interest Rate Guarantees For certain liability contracts, we provide the contractholder a guaranteed minimum interest rate. These contracts include certain fixed annuities and other insurance liabilities. We purchase interest rate floors to reduce risk associated with these liability guarantees.

Reinvestment Risk in Long Duration Liability Contracts Derivatives are used to hedge interest rate risk related to certain long duration liability contracts. Hedges include interest rate swaps and swaptions.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk We use currency swaps, forwards and options to hedge foreign currency exchange rate risk. These hedges primarily swap foreign currency denominated bonds, investments in foreign subsidiaries or equity market exposures to U.S. dollars.

General ALM Hedging Strategies In the ordinary course of managing our asset/liability risks, we use interest rate futures, interest rate swaps, interest rate caps, interest rate floors and inflation swaps. These hedges are designed to reduce interest rate risk or inflation risk related to the existing assets or liabilities or related to expected future cash flows.

Risk Measurement: Sensitivity Analysis

We measure market risk related to our market sensitive assets and liabilities based on changes in interest rates, equity market prices and foreign currency exchange rates utilizing a sensitivity analysis. This analysis estimates the potential changes in estimated fair value based on a hypothetical 10% change (increase or decrease) in interest rates, equity market prices and foreign currency exchange rates. We believe that a 10% change (increase or decrease) in these market rates and prices is reasonably possible in the near term. In performing the analysis summarized below, we used market rates at December 31, 2014. The sensitivity analysis separately calculates each of our market risk exposures (interest rate, equity market and foreign currency exchange rate) relating to our trading and non-trading assets and liabilities. We modeled the impact of changes in market rates and prices on the estimated fair values of our market sensitive assets and liabilities as follows:

the net present values of our interest rate sensitive exposures resulting from a 10% change (increase or decrease) in interest rates;

the U.S. dollar equivalent estimated fair values of our foreign currency exposures due to a 10% change (increase or decrease) in foreign currency exchange rates; and

the estimated fair value of our equity positions due to a 10% change (increase or decrease) in equity market prices.

The sensitivity analysis is an estimate and should not be viewed as predictive of our future financial performance. We cannot ensure that our actual losses in any particular period will not exceed the amounts indicated in the table below. Limitations related to this sensitivity analysis include:

the market risk information is limited by the assumptions and parameters established in creating the related sensitivity analysis, including the impact of prepayment rates on mortgage loans;

for the derivatives that qualify as hedges, the impact on reported earnings may be materially different from the change in market values;

the analysis excludes liabilities pursuant to insurance contracts and real estate holdings; and

the model assumes that the composition of assets and liabilities remains unchanged throughout the period. Accordingly, we use such models as tools and not as substitutes for the experience and judgment of our management. Based on our analysis of the impact of a 10% change (increase or decrease) in market rates and prices, we have determined that such a change could have a material adverse effect on the estimated fair value of certain assets and liabilities from interest rate, foreign currency exchange rate and equity market exposures.

The table below illustrates the potential loss in estimated fair value for each market risk exposure of our market sensitive assets and liabilities at:

	December 31, 2014 (In millions)	
Non-trading:		
Interest rate risk	\$	5,231
Foreign currency exchange rate risk	\$	5,756
Equity market risk	\$	78
Trading:		
Interest rate risk	\$	3
Foreign currency exchange rate risk	\$	

Table of Contents

The table below provides additional detail regarding the potential loss in estimated fair value of our trading and non-trading interest sensitive financial instruments by type of asset or liability at:

	December 31, 2014		
	Notional Amount	Estimated Fair Value (1) (In millions)	Assuming a 10% Increase in the Yield Curve
Assets			
Fixed maturity securities		\$ 365,425	\$ (5,223)
Equity securities		\$ 3,631	
Fair value option and trading securities:			
Actively Traded Securities		\$ 654	(7)
Fair value option general account securities		704	(1)
Total fair value option and trading securities		\$ 1,358	(8)
Mortgage loans		\$ 62,554	(369)
Policy loans		\$ 13,934	(145)
Short-term investments		\$ 8,621	(1)
Other invested assets		\$ 826	
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 10,808	
Accrued investment income		\$ 4,120	
Premiums, reinsurance and other receivables		\$ 3,157	(156)
Other assets		\$ 243	(4)
Net embedded derivatives within asset host contracts (2)		\$ 377	(23)
Total assets			\$ (5,929)
Liabilities (3)			
Policyholder account balances		\$ 133,387	\$ 587
Payables for collateral under securities loaned and other transactions		\$ 35,326	
Short-term debt		\$ 100	
Long-term debt		\$ 18,357	316
Collateral financing arrangements		\$ 3,961	
Junior subordinated debt securities		\$ 4,173	103
Other liabilities:			
Trading liabilities		\$ 239	4

Other		\$ 2,546	127
Net embedded derivatives within liability host contracts (2)		\$ (46)	467
Total liabilities			\$ 1,604
Derivative Instruments			
Interest rate swaps	\$ 101,870	\$ 5,090	\$ (615)
Interest rate floors	\$ 55,645	\$ 241	(25)
Interest rate caps	\$ 49,128	\$ 144	41
Interest rate futures	\$ 2,707	\$ (5)	4
Interest rate options	\$ 48,078	\$ 1,166	(217)
Interest rate forwards	\$ 225	\$ 63	(15)
Synthetic GICs	\$ 4,298	\$	
Foreign currency swaps	\$ 32,074	\$ (340)	(21)
Foreign currency forwards	\$ 19,638	\$ (671)	(6)
Currency futures	\$ 522	\$ 2	
Currency options	\$ 14,743	\$ 660	(15)
Credit default swaps	\$ 13,357	\$ 149	
Equity futures	\$ 6,073	\$ 63	
Equity index options	\$ 39,345	\$ 390	(43)
Equity variance swaps	\$ 24,598	\$ (443)	3
Total rate of return swaps	\$ 3,297	\$ (79)	
Total derivative instruments			\$ (909)
Net Change			\$ (5,234)

(1) Separate account assets and liabilities and contractholder-directed unit-linked investments and associated PABs, which are interest rate sensitive, are not included herein as any interest rate risk is borne by the contractholder. Mortgage loans, FVO and trading securities and long-term debt exclude \$280 million, \$15 million and \$151 million, respectively, related to CSEs. See Note 8 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding CSEs.

(2) Embedded derivatives are recognized in the consolidated balance sheet in the same caption as the host contract.

Table of Contents

- (3) Excludes \$204.0 billion of liabilities, at carrying value, pursuant to insurance contracts reported within future policy benefits and other policy-related balances. These liabilities would economically offset a significant portion of the net change in fair value of our financial instruments resulting from a 10% increase in the yield curve.

Interest rate risk decreased by \$1.6 billion, or 23%, to \$5.2 billion at December 31, 2014 from \$6.8 billion at December 31, 2013. This change was primarily due to a decrease in interest rates across the swap and U.S. Treasury curves of \$1.1 billion and a change in the asset base of \$296 million. Additionally, the use of derivatives by the Company, primarily due to the sale of MAL, contributed to the decline by \$235 million.

The table below provides additional detail regarding the potential loss in estimated fair value of our portfolio due to a 10% change in foreign currency exchange rates by type of asset or liability at:

	December 31, 2014	
Notional Amount	Estimated Fair Value (1) (In millions)	Assuming a 10% Increase in the Foreign Exchange Rate
Assets		
Fixed maturity securities	\$ 365,425	\$ (8,103)
Equity securities	\$ 3,631	(98)
Fair value option and trading securities:		
Actively Traded Securities	\$ 654	
Fair value option general account securities	704	(28)
Total fair value option and trading securities	\$ 1,358	(28)
Mortgage loans	\$ 62,554	(694)
Policy loans	\$ 13,934	(151)
Short-term investments	\$ 8,621	(176)
Other invested assets	\$ 826	(62)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,808	(380)
Accrued investment income	\$ 4,120	(75)
Premiums, reinsurance and other receivables	\$ 3,157	(61)
Other assets	\$ 243	(8)
Net embedded derivatives within asset host contracts (2)	\$ 377	(12)
Total assets		\$ (9,848)
Liabilities (3)		
Policyholder account balances	\$ 133,387	\$ 3,276

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

Payables for collateral under securities loaned and other transactions		\$ 35,326	110
Long-term debt		\$ 18,357	138
Other liabilities		\$ 2,785	16
Net embedded derivatives within liability host contracts (2)		\$ (46)	109
Total liabilities			\$ 3,649
Derivative Instruments			
Interest rate swaps	\$ 101,870	\$ 5,090	\$ (33)
Interest rate floors	\$ 55,645	\$ 241	
Interest rate caps	\$ 49,128	\$ 144	
Interest rate futures	\$ 2,707	\$ (5)	1
Interest rate options	\$ 48,078	\$ 1,166	(40)
Interest rate forwards	\$ 225	\$ 63	
Synthetic GICs	\$ 4,298	\$	
Foreign currency swaps	\$ 32,074	\$ (340)	356
Foreign currency forwards	\$ 19,638	\$ (671)	(133)
Currency futures	\$ 522	\$ 2	(117)
Currency options	\$ 14,743	\$ 660	431
Credit default swaps	\$ 13,357	\$ 149	(2)
Equity futures	\$ 6,073	\$ 63	(1)
Equity index options	\$ 39,345	\$ 390	(20)
Equity variance swaps	\$ 24,598	\$ (443)	1
Total rate of return swaps	\$ 3,297	\$ (79)	
Total derivative instruments			\$ 443
Net Change			\$ (5,756)

- (1) Does not necessarily represent those financial instruments solely subject to foreign currency exchange rate risk. Separate account assets and liabilities and contractholder-directed unit-linked investments and associated PABs, which are foreign currency exchange rate

Table of Contents

sensitive, are not included herein as any foreign currency exchange rate risk is borne by the contractholder. Mortgage loans, FVO and trading securities and long-term debt exclude \$280 million, \$15 million and \$151 million, respectively, related to CSEs. See Note 8 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding CSEs.

- (2) Embedded derivatives are recognized in the consolidated balance sheet in the same caption as the host contract.
- (3) Excludes \$204.0 billion of liabilities, at carrying value, pursuant to insurance contracts reported within future policy benefits and other policy-related balances. These liabilities would economically offset a significant portion of the net change in fair value of our financial instruments resulting from a 10% increase in foreign currency exchange rates.

Foreign currency exchange rate risk decreased by \$811 million, or 12%, to \$5.8 billion at December 31, 2014 from \$6.6 billion at December 31, 2013. This change was primarily due to a net decrease in exchange risk relating to PABs, fixed maturities, cash and cash equivalents and the use of derivatives by the Company.

The table below provides additional detail regarding the potential loss in estimated fair value of our portfolio due to a 10% change in equity by type of asset or liability at:

	December 31, 2014		
	Notional Amount	Estimated Fair Value (1) (In millions)	Assuming a 10% Increase in Equity Prices
Assets			
Equity securities		\$ 3,631	\$ 363
Net embedded derivatives within asset host contracts (2)		\$ 377	(19)
Total assets			344
Liabilities			
Policyholder account balances		\$ 133,387	
Net embedded derivatives within liability host contracts (2)		\$ (46)	741
Total liabilities			\$ 741
Derivative Instruments			
Interest rate swaps	\$ 101,870	\$ 5,090	\$
Interest rate floors	\$ 55,645	\$ 241	
Interest rate caps	\$ 49,128	\$ 144	
Interest rate futures	\$ 2,707	\$ (5)	

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

Interest rate options	\$ 48,078	\$ 1,166	
Interest rate forwards	\$ 225	\$ 63	
Synthetic GICs	\$ 4,298	\$	
Foreign currency swaps	\$ 32,074	\$ (340)	
Foreign currency forwards	\$ 19,638	\$ (671)	
Currency futures	\$ 522	\$ 2	
Currency options	\$ 14,743	\$ 660	
Credit default swaps	\$ 13,357	\$ 149	
Equity futures	\$ 6,073	\$ 63	(577)
Equity index options	\$ 39,345	\$ 390	(266)
Equity variance swaps	\$ 24,598	\$ (443)	17
Total rate of return swaps	\$ 3,297	\$ (79)	(337)
Total derivative instruments		\$	(1,163)
Net Change		\$	(78)

(1) Does not necessarily represent those financial instruments solely subject to equity price risk. Additionally, separate account assets and liabilities and contractholder-directed unit-linked investments and associated PABs, which are equity market sensitive, are not included herein as any equity market risk is borne by the contractholder.

(2) Embedded derivatives are recognized in the consolidated balance sheet in the same caption as the host contract. Equity price risk decreased by \$17 million to \$78 million at December 31, 2014 from \$95 million at December 31, 2013. This decrease was primarily due to the use of derivatives by the Company and an increase in equity securities holdings.

Table of Contents

Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of MetLife, Inc. and subsidiaries is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of control procedures. The objectives of internal control include providing management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP.

Management has documented and evaluated the effectiveness of the internal control of the Company at December 31, 2014 pertaining to financial reporting in accordance with the criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

In the opinion of management, MetLife, Inc. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting at December 31, 2014.

Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial statement schedules included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014. The Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on their audit of the consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial statement schedules is included in the 2014 Form 10-K.

Report of the Company's Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP, has issued their report on their audit of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting which is set forth below.

MetLife, Inc.

91

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

MetLife, Inc.

New York, New York

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of MetLife, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on the criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, of the Company and our report dated February 26, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

New York, New York

February 26, 2015

92

MetLife, Inc.

Table of Contents**Financial Statements and Supplementary Data****Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes**

	Page
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	94
<u>Financial Statements at December 31, 2014 and 2013 and for the Years Ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012:</u>	
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	95
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations</u>	96
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)</u>	97
<u>Consolidated Statements of Equity</u>	98
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	99
<u>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	101
<u>Note 1 Business, Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>	101
<u>Note 2 Segment Information</u>	114
<u>Note 3 Acquisitions and Dispositions</u>	119
<u>Note 4 Insurance</u>	121
<u>Note 5 Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs, Value of Business Acquired and Other Intangibles</u>	127
<u>Note 6 Reinsurance</u>	131
<u>Note 7 Closed Block</u>	133
<u>Note 8 Investments</u>	135
<u>Note 9 Derivatives</u>	154
<u>Note 10 Fair Value</u>	166
<u>Note 11 Goodwill</u>	191
<u>Note 12 Long-term and Short-term Debt</u>	194
<u>Note 13 Collateral Financing Arrangements</u>	196
<u>Note 14 Junior Subordinated Debt Securities</u>	198
<u>Note 15 Common Equity Units</u>	199
<u>Note 16 Equity</u>	199
<u>Note 17 Other Expenses</u>	213
<u>Note 18 Employee Benefit Plans</u>	214
<u>Note 19 Income Tax</u>	227
<u>Note 20 Earnings Per Common Share</u>	232
<u>Note 21 Contingencies, Commitments and Guarantees</u>	233
<u>Note 22 Quarterly Results of Operations (Unaudited)</u>	240

Note 23 Subsequent Events

241

MetLife, Inc.

93

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

MetLife, Inc.

New York, New York

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of MetLife, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of MetLife, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report, dated February 26, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

New York, New York

February 26, 2015

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Consolidated Balance Sheets****December 31, 2014 and 2013****(In millions, except share and per share data)**

	2014	2013
Assets		
Investments:		
Fixed maturity securities available-for-sale, at estimated fair value (amortized cost: \$334,780 and \$333,599, respectively; includes \$4,266 and \$4,005, respectively, relating to variable interest entities)	\$ 365,425	\$ 350,187
Equity securities available-for-sale, at estimated fair value (cost: \$3,076 and \$3,012, respectively)	3,631	3,402
Fair value option and trading securities, at estimated fair value (includes \$704 and \$662, respectively, of actively traded securities; and \$60 and \$92, respectively, relating to variable interest entities)	16,689	17,423
Mortgage loans (net of valuation allowances of \$305 and \$322, respectively; includes \$280 and \$1,621, respectively, at estimated fair value, relating to variable interest entities; includes \$308 and \$338, respectively, under the fair value option)	60,118	57,706
Policy loans (includes \$3 and \$2, respectively, relating to variable interest entities)	11,618	11,764
Real estate and real estate joint ventures (includes \$8 and \$1,141, respectively, relating to variable interest entities; includes \$172 and \$186, respectively, of real estate held-for-sale)	10,525	10,712
Other limited partnership interests (includes \$34 and \$53, respectively, relating to variable interest entities)	8,085	7,401
Short-term investments, principally at estimated fair value (includes \$20 and \$8, respectively, relating to variable interest entities)	8,621	13,955
Other invested assets, principally at estimated fair value (includes \$56 and \$78, respectively, relating to variable interest entities)	21,283	16,229
Total investments	505,995	488,779
Cash and cash equivalents, principally at estimated fair value (includes \$57 and \$70, respectively, relating to variable interest entities)	10,808	7,585
Accrued investment income (includes \$21 and \$26, respectively, relating to variable interest entities)	4,120	4,255
Premiums, reinsurance and other receivables (includes \$21 and \$22, respectively, relating to variable interest entities)	22,244	21,859
Deferred policy acquisition costs and value of business acquired (includes \$235 and \$255, respectively, relating to variable interest entities)	24,442	26,706
Goodwill	9,872	10,542

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

Other assets (includes \$134 and \$152, respectively, relating to variable interest entities)	7,862	8,369
Separate account assets (includes \$1,128 and \$1,033, respectively, relating to variable interest entities)	316,994	317,201
Total assets	\$ 902,337	\$ 885,296

Liabilities and Equity

Liabilities

Future policy benefits (includes \$579 and \$516, respectively, relating to variable interest entities)	\$ 189,586	\$ 187,942
Policyholder account balances (includes \$33 and \$56, respectively, relating to variable interest entities)	209,294	212,885
Other policy-related balances (includes \$198 and \$123, respectively, relating to variable interest entities)	14,422	15,214
Policyholder dividends payable	684	675
Policyholder dividend obligation	3,155	1,771
Payables for collateral under securities loaned and other transactions	35,326	30,411
Short-term debt	100	175
Long-term debt (includes \$151 and \$1,868, respectively, at estimated fair value, relating to variable interest entities)	16,286	18,653
Collateral financing arrangements	4,196	4,196
Junior subordinated debt securities	3,193	3,193
Current income tax payable	184	186
Deferred income tax liability	11,821	6,643
Other liabilities (includes \$80 and \$88, respectively, relating to variable interest entities)	24,437	23,168
Separate account liabilities (includes \$1,128 and \$1,033, respectively, relating to variable interest entities)	316,994	317,201
Total liabilities	829,678	822,313

Contingencies, Commitments and Guarantees (Note 21)

Redeemable noncontrolling interests	99	887
-------------------------------------	----	-----

Equity

MetLife, Inc. s stockholders equity:

Preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share; 200,000,000 shares authorized; 84,000,000 shares issued and outstanding; \$2,100 aggregate liquidation preference	1	1
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share; 3,000,000,000 shares authorized; 1,153,998,144 and 1,125,224,024 shares issued, respectively; 1,131,927,894 and 1,122,030,137 shares outstanding, respectively	12	11
Additional paid-in capital	30,543	29,277
Retained earnings	32,020	27,332
Treasury stock, at cost; 22,070,250 and 3,193,887 shares, respectively	(1,172)	(172)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	10,649	5,104
Total MetLife, Inc. s stockholders equity	72,053	61,553
Noncontrolling interests	507	543

Total equity		72,560		62,096
Total liabilities and equity		\$ 902,337	\$	885,296

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

MetLife, Inc.

95

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Consolidated Statements of Operations****For the Years Ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012****(In millions, except per share data)**

	2014	2013	2012
Revenues			
Premiums	\$ 39,067	\$ 37,674	\$ 37,975
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees	9,946	9,451	8,556
Net investment income	21,153	22,232	21,984
Other revenues	2,030	1,920	1,906
Net investment gains (losses):			
Other-than-temporary impairments on fixed maturity securities	(43)	(106)	(346)
Other-than-temporary impairments on fixed maturity securities transferred to other comprehensive income (loss)	(17)	(60)	29
Other net investment gains (losses)	(137)	327	(35)
Total net investment gains (losses)	(197)	161	(352)
Net derivative gains (losses)	1,317	(3,239)	(1,919)
Total revenues	73,316	68,199	68,150
Expenses			
Policyholder benefits and claims	39,102	38,107	37,987
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	6,943	8,179	7,729
Policyholder dividends	1,376	1,259	1,369
Goodwill impairment			1,868
Other expenses	17,091	16,602	17,755
Total expenses	64,512	64,147	66,708
Income (loss) from continuing operations before provision for income tax	8,804	4,052	1,442
Provision for income tax expense (benefit)	2,465	661	128
Income (loss) from continuing operations, net of income tax	6,339	3,391	1,314
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income tax	(3)	2	48

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

Net income (loss)	6,336	3,393	1,362
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	27	25	38
Net income (loss) attributable to MetLife, Inc.	6,309	3,368	1,324
Less: Preferred stock dividends	122	122	122
Net income (loss) available to MetLife, Inc.'s common shareholders	\$ 6,187	\$ 3,246	\$ 1,202
Income (loss) from continuing operations, net of income tax, available to MetLife, Inc.'s common shareholders per common share:			
Basic	\$ 5.48	\$ 2.94	\$ 1.08
Diluted	\$ 5.42	\$ 2.91	\$ 1.08
Net income (loss) available to MetLife, Inc.'s common shareholders per common share:			
Basic	\$ 5.48	\$ 2.94	\$ 1.12
Diluted	\$ 5.42	\$ 2.91	\$ 1.12
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 1.33	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.74

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)****For the Years Ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012****(In millions)**

	2014	2013	2012
Net income (loss) (1)	\$ 6,336	\$ 3,393	\$ 1,353
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Unrealized investment gains (losses), net of related offsets	10,103	(8,086)	9,394
Unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives	1,386	(899)	(239)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(1,444)	(975)	(139)
Defined benefit plans adjustment	(970)	1,292	(842)
Other comprehensive income (loss), before income tax	9,075	(8,668)	8,174
Income tax (expense) benefit related to items of other comprehensive income (loss)	(3,528)	2,329	(2,851)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax	5,547	(6,339)	5,323
Comprehensive income (loss)	11,883	(2,946)	6,676
Less: Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest, net of income tax	29	(21)	38
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to MetLife, Inc.	\$ 11,854	\$ (2,925)	\$ 6,638

- (1) Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests excludes gains of redeemable noncontrolling interests of less than \$1 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, and \$9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012.

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Equity

For the Years Ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

(In millions)

	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock at Cost	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total MetLife Stockholder Equity	Noncontrolling Interests (1)	Total Equity
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 1	\$ 11	\$ 26,782	\$ 24,814	\$ (172)	\$ 6,083	\$ 57,519	\$ 370	\$ 57,889
Common stock issuance			1,000				1,000		1,000
Stock-based compensation			229				229		229
Dividends on preferred stock				(122)			(122)		(122)
Dividends on common stock				(811)			(811)		(811)
Change in equity of noncontrolling interests								(24)	(24)
Net income (loss)				1,324			1,324	29	1,353
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax						5,314	5,314	9	5,323
Balance at December 31, 2012	1	11	28,011	25,205	(172)	11,397	64,453	384	64,837
Common stock issuance			1,000				1,000		1,000
			305				305		305

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

Stock-based compensation									
Dividends on preferred stock				(122)			(122)		(122)
Dividends on common stock				(1,119)			(1,119)		(1,119)
Change in equity of noncontrolling interests				(39)			(39)	180	141
Net income (loss)				3,368			3,368	25	3,393
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax						(6,293)	(6,293)	(46)	(6,339)
Balance at December 31, 2013	1	11	29,277	27,332	(172)	5,104	61,553	543	62,096
Treasury stock acquired in connection with share repurchases									
					(1,000)		(1,000)		(1,000)
Common stock issuance		1	999				1,000		1,000
Stock-based compensation			267				267		267
Dividends on preferred stock				(122)			(122)		(122)
Dividends on common stock				(1,499)			(1,499)		(1,499)
Change in equity of noncontrolling interests								(65)	(65)
Net income (loss)				6,309			6,309	27	6,336
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax						5,545	5,545	2	5,547

Balance at December 31, 2014	\$	1	\$	12	\$	30,543	\$	32,020	\$	(1,172)	\$	10,649	\$	72,053	\$	507	\$	72,560
------------------------------------	----	---	----	----	----	--------	----	--------	----	---------	----	--------	----	--------	----	-----	----	--------

- (1) Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests excludes gains of redeemable noncontrolling interests of less than \$1 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, and \$9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012.

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****For the Years Ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012****(In millions)**

	2014	2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income (loss)	\$ 6,336	\$ 3,393	\$ 1,362
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization expenses	713	714	596
Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts associated with investments, net	(611)	(167)	(426)
(Gains) losses on investments and from sales of businesses, net	202	(155)	332
(Gains) losses on derivatives, net	(21)	5,122	3,187
(Income) loss from equity method investments, net of dividends or distributions	327	99	108
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	6,943	8,179	7,729
Interest credited to bank deposits		2	78
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees	(9,946)	(9,451)	(8,556)
Goodwill impairment			1,868
Change in fair value option and trading securities	(739)	(1,433)	1,900
Change in residential mortgage loans held-for-sale, net		373	3,370
Change in mortgage servicing rights			153
Change in accrued investment income	207	293	219
Change in premiums, reinsurance and other receivables	(650)	(582)	(109)
Change in deferred policy acquisition costs and value of business acquired, net	1,134	(920)	(1,139)
Change in income tax	2,075	871	(883)
Change in other assets	2,573	1,767	2,951
Change in insurance-related liabilities and policy-related balances	5,847	6,897	5,918
Change in other liabilities	1,885	1,008	(1,699)
Other, net	101	121	201
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	16,376	16,131	17,160

Cash flows from investing activities

Sales, maturities and repayments of:

Fixed maturity securities	118,526	117,523	103,823
Equity securities	490	725	1,140
Mortgage loans	14,128	12,881	14,673
Real estate and real estate joint ventures	1,012	356	1,018
Other limited partnership interests	823	807	974
Purchases of:			
Fixed maturity securities	(130,197)	(117,826)	(115,793)
Equity securities	(530)	(943)	(627)
Mortgage loans	(17,464)	(14,677)	(11,442)
Real estate and real estate joint ventures	(2,282)	(1,880)	(1,942)
Other limited partnership interests	(1,764)	(1,356)	(1,323)
Cash received in connection with freestanding derivatives	1,760	1,567	1,933
Cash paid in connection with freestanding derivatives	(4,003)	(6,710)	(3,258)
Net change in securitized reverse residential mortgage loans			(1,198)
Sales of businesses, net of cash and cash equivalents disposed of \$323, \$14 and \$29, respectively	436	393	576
Sale of bank deposits		(6,395)	
Purchases of businesses, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired of \$0, \$20 and \$33, respectively		(1,840)	(16)
Purchases of investments in insurance joint ventures	(277)		
Net change in policy loans	(27)	(112)	(111)
Net change in short-term investments	5,167	2,955	593
Net change in other invested assets	(512)	(547)	(791)
Other, net	(341)	(86)	(158)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$ (15,055)	\$ (15,165)	\$ (11,929)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Continued)****For the Years Ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012****(In millions)**

	2014	2013	2012
Cash flows from financing activities			
Policyholder account balances:			
Deposits	\$ 89,520	\$ 79,193	\$ 91,284
Withdrawals	(88,037)	(84,874)	(86,994)
Net change in payables for collateral under securities loaned and other transactions	5,031	(3,276)	(29)
Net change in bank deposits		8	(4,169)
Net change in short-term debt	(75)	75	(586)
Long-term debt issued	1,000	1,372	750
Long-term debt repaid	(2,862)	(1,746)	(1,702)
Collateral financing arrangements repaid			(349)
Cash received (paid) in connection with collateral financing arrangements			(44)
Net change in liability for securitized reverse residential mortgage loans			1,198
Cash received in connection with redeemable noncontrolling interests		774	
Common stock issued, net of issuance costs	1,000	1,000	1,000
Treasury stock acquired in connection with share repurchases	(1,000)		
Dividends on preferred stock	(122)	(122)	(122)
Dividends on common stock	(1,499)	(1,119)	(811)
Other, net	(700)	(192)	609
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	2,256	(8,907)	35
Effect of change in foreign currency exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents balances	(354)	(212)	11
Change in cash and cash equivalents	3,223	(8,153)	5,277
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	7,585	15,738	10,461

Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	10,808	\$	7,585	\$	15,738
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:						
Net cash paid (received) for:						
Interest	\$	1,213	\$	1,270	\$	1,335
Income tax	\$	748	\$	677	\$	554
Non-cash transactions:						
Business acquisitions:						
Assets acquired	\$		\$	2,988	\$	595
Liabilities assumed				(972)		(579)
Noncontrolling interests assumed				(176)		
Cash paid, excluding transaction costs of \$0, \$17 and \$0, respectively	\$		\$	1,840	\$	16
Real estate and real estate joint ventures acquired in satisfaction of debt	\$	3	\$	59	\$	553
Collateral financing arrangements repaid	\$		\$		\$	102
Redemption of advances agreements in long-term debt	\$		\$		\$	3,806
Issuance of funding agreements in policyholder account balances	\$		\$		\$	3,806
Deconsolidation of MetLife Core Property Fund (see Note 8):						
Reduction of redeemable noncontrolling interests	\$	774	\$		\$	
Reduction of long-term debt	\$	413	\$		\$	
Reduction of real estate and real estate joint ventures	\$	1,132	\$		\$	

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Business, Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Business

MetLife and the Company refer to MetLife, Inc., a Delaware corporation incorporated in 1999, its subsidiaries and affiliates. MetLife is a global provider of life insurance, annuities, employee benefits and asset management. MetLife is organized into six segments: Retail; Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits; Corporate Benefit Funding; and Latin America (collectively, the Americas); Asia; and Europe, the Middle East and Africa (EMEA).

Basis of Presentation

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) requires management to adopt accounting policies and make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements. In applying these policies and estimates, management makes subjective and complex judgments that frequently require assumptions about matters that are inherently uncertain. Many of these policies, estimates and related judgments are common in the insurance and financial services industries; others are specific to the Company's business and operations. Actual results could differ from estimates.

Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of MetLife, Inc. and its subsidiaries, as well as partnerships and joint ventures in which the Company has control, and variable interest entities (VIEs) for which the Company is the primary beneficiary. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Certain international subsidiaries have a fiscal year cutoff of November 30. Accordingly, the Company's consolidated financial statements reflect the assets and liabilities of such subsidiaries as of November 30, 2014 and 2013 and the operating results of such subsidiaries for the years ended November 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012.

Discontinued Operations

The results of operations of a component of the Company that has either been disposed of or is classified as held-for-sale are reported in discontinued operations if certain criteria are met. Effective January 1, 2014, the Company early adopted new guidance regarding reporting of discontinued operations for disposals or classifications as held-for-sale that have not been previously reported in the consolidated financial statements. A disposal of a component is reported in discontinued operations if the disposal represents a strategic shift that has or will have a major effect on the Company's operations and financial results. See Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements.

Separate Accounts

Separate accounts are established in conformity with insurance laws and are generally not chargeable with liabilities that arise from any other business of the Company. Separate account assets are subject to general account claims only to the extent the value of such assets exceeds the separate account liabilities. The Company reports separately, as

assets and liabilities, investments held in separate accounts and liabilities of the separate accounts if:

such separate accounts are legally recognized;

assets supporting the contract liabilities are legally insulated from the Company's general account liabilities;

investments are directed by the contractholder; and

all investment performance, net of contract fees and assessments, is passed through to the contractholder. The Company reports separate account assets at their fair value which is based on the estimated fair values of the underlying assets comprising the individual separate account portfolios. Investment performance (including investment income, net investment gains (losses) and changes in unrealized gains (losses)) and the corresponding amounts credited to contractholders of such separate accounts are offset within the same line in the statements of operations. Separate accounts credited with a contractual investment return are combined on a line-by-line basis with the Company's general account assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the accounting for these investments is consistent with the methodologies described herein for similar financial instruments held within the general account. Unit-linked separate account investments that are directed by contractholders but do not meet one or more of the other above criteria are included in fair value option (FVO) and trading securities.

The Company's revenues reflect fees charged to the separate accounts, including mortality charges, risk charges, policy administration fees, investment management fees and surrender charges. Such fees are included in universal life and investment-type product policy fees in the statements of operations.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****1. Business, Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)****Reclassifications**

Amounts in the prior years consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the 2014 presentation. Certain derivatives (gains) losses were previously reported in: (i) (gains) losses on investments and sales of businesses, net; and (ii) other, net and were reclassified to (gains) losses on derivatives, net. The following table presents such reclassifications, all within cash flows from operating activities, in the consolidated statements of cash flows:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In millions)	
(Gains) losses on investments and sales of businesses, net	\$ (4,166)	\$ (2,865)
Other, net	\$ (956)	\$ (322)
(Gains) losses on derivatives, net	\$ 5,122	\$ 3,187

Additionally, certain amounts in the prior years footnotes have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation as discussed throughout the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following are the Company's significant accounting policies with references to notes providing additional information on such policies and critical accounting estimates relating to such policies.

Accounting Policy	Note
Insurance	4
Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs, Value of Business Acquired and Other Intangibles	5
Reinsurance	6
Investments	8
Derivatives	9
Fair Value	10
Goodwill	11
Employee Benefit Plans	18
Income Tax	19
Litigation Contingencies	21

Insurance

Future Policy Benefit Liabilities and Policyholder Account Balances

The Company establishes liabilities for amounts payable under insurance policies. Generally, amounts are payable over an extended period of time and related liabilities are calculated as the present value of future expected benefits to be paid reduced by the present value of future expected premiums. Such liabilities are established based on methods and underlying assumptions in accordance with GAAP and applicable actuarial standards. Principal assumptions used in the establishment of liabilities for future policy benefits are mortality, morbidity, policy lapse, renewal, retirement, disability incidence, disability terminations, investment returns, inflation, expenses and other contingent events as appropriate to the respective product type and geographical area. These assumptions are established at the time the policy is issued and are intended to estimate the experience for the period the policy benefits are payable. Utilizing these assumptions, liabilities are established on a block of business basis. For long duration insurance contracts, assumptions such as mortality, morbidity and interest rates are locked in upon the issuance of new business. However, significant adverse changes in experience on such contracts may require the establishment of premium deficiency reserves. Such reserves are determined based on the then current assumptions and do not include a provision for adverse deviation.

Premium deficiency reserves may also be established for short duration contracts to provide for expected future losses. These reserves are based on actuarial estimates of the amount of loss inherent in that period, including losses incurred for which claims have not been reported. The provisions for unreported claims are calculated using studies that measure the historical length of time between the incurred date of a claim and its eventual reporting to the Company. Anticipated investment income is considered in the calculation of premium deficiency losses for short duration contracts.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****1. Business, Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

Liabilities for universal and variable life policies with secondary guarantees (ULSG) and paid-up guarantees are determined by estimating the expected value of death benefits payable when the account balance is projected to be zero and recognizing those benefits ratably over the accumulation period based on total expected assessments. The assumptions used in estimating the secondary and paid-up guarantee liabilities are consistent with those used for amortizing deferred policy acquisition costs (DAC), and are thus subject to the same variability and risk as further discussed herein. The assumptions of investment performance and volatility for variable products are consistent with historical experience of appropriate underlying equity indices, such as the Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (S&P) 500 Index. The benefits used in calculating the liabilities are based on the average benefits payable over a range of scenarios.

The Company regularly reviews its estimates of liabilities for future policy benefits and compares them with its actual experience. Differences result in changes to the liability balances with related charges or credits to benefit expenses in the period in which the changes occur.

Policyholder account balances (PABs) relate to contract or contract features where the Company has no significant insurance risk.

The Company issues directly and assumes through reinsurance certain variable annuity products with guaranteed minimum benefits that provide the policyholder a minimum return based on their initial deposit (i.e., the benefit base) less withdrawals. These guarantees are accounted for as insurance liabilities or as embedded derivatives depending on how and when the benefit is paid. Specifically, a guarantee is accounted for as an embedded derivative if a guarantee is paid without requiring (i) the occurrence of specific insurable event, or (ii) the policyholder to annuitize. Alternatively, a guarantee is accounted for as an insurance liability if the guarantee is paid only upon either (i) the occurrence of a specific insurable event, or (ii) annuitization. In certain cases, a guarantee may have elements of both an insurance liability and an embedded derivative and in such cases the guarantee is split and accounted for under both models.

Guarantees accounted for as insurance liabilities in future policy benefits include guaranteed minimum death benefits (GMDBs), the portion of guaranteed minimum income benefits (GMIBs) that require annuitization, and the life-contingent portion of guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWBs).

Guarantees accounted for as embedded derivatives in PABs include the non life-contingent portion of GMWBs, guaranteed minimum accumulation benefits (GMABs) and the portion of GMIBs that do not require annuitization. At inception, the Company attributes to the embedded derivative a portion of the projected future guarantee fees to be collected from the policyholder equal to the present value of projected future guaranteed benefits. Any additional fees represent excess fees and are reported in universal life and investment-type product policy fees.

Other Policy-Related Balances

Other policy-related balances include policy and contract claims, unearned revenue liabilities, premiums received in advance, policyholder dividends due and unpaid, policyholder dividends left on deposit and negative value of business acquired.

The liability for policy and contract claims generally relates to incurred but not reported death, disability, long-term care (LTC) and dental claims, as well as claims which have been reported but not yet settled. The liability for these claims is based on the Company's estimated ultimate cost of settling all claims. The Company derives estimates for the development of incurred but not reported claims principally from analyses of historical patterns of claims by business line. The methods used to determine these estimates are continually reviewed. Adjustments resulting from this continuous review process and differences between estimates and payments for claims are recognized in policyholder benefits and claims expense in the period in which the estimates are changed or payments are made.

The unearned revenue liability relates to universal life-type and investment-type products and represents policy charges for services to be provided in future periods. The charges are deferred as unearned revenue and amortized using the product's estimated gross profits and margins, similar to DAC as discussed further herein. Such amortization is recorded in universal life and investment-type product policy fees.

The Company accounts for the prepayment of premiums on its individual life, group life and health contracts as premiums received in advance and applies the cash received to premiums when due.

See [Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs, Value of Business Acquired and Other Intangibles](#) for a discussion of negative value of business acquired.

Recognition of Insurance Revenues and Deposits

Premiums related to traditional life, annuity policies with life contingencies, long-duration accident & health, and credit insurance policies are recognized as revenues when due from policyholders. Policyholder benefits and expenses are provided to recognize profits over the estimated lives of the insurance policies. When premiums are due over a significantly shorter period than the period over which benefits are provided, any excess profit is deferred and recognized into earnings in a constant relationship to insurance in-force or, for annuities, the amount of expected future policy benefit payments.

Premiums related to short-duration non-medical health and disability, accident & health, and certain credit insurance contracts are recognized on a pro rata basis over the applicable contract term.

Deposits related to universal life-type and investment-type products are credited to PABs. Revenues from such contracts consist of fees for mortality, policy administration and surrender charges and are recorded in universal life and investment-type product policy fees in the period in which services are provided. Amounts that are charged to earnings include interest credited and benefit claims incurred in excess of related PABs.

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

1. Business, Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Premiums related to property and casualty contracts are recognized as revenue on a pro rata basis over the applicable contract term. Unearned premiums, representing the portion of premium written related to the unexpired coverage, are also included in future policy benefits.

Premiums, policy fees, policyholder benefits and expenses are presented net of reinsurance.

Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs, Value of Business Acquired and Other Intangibles

The Company incurs significant costs in connection with acquiring new and renewal insurance business. Costs that are related directly to the successful acquisition or renewal of insurance contracts are capitalized as DAC. Such costs include:

incremental direct costs of contract acquisition, such as commissions;

the portion of an employee's total compensation and benefits related to time spent selling, underwriting or processing the issuance of new and renewal insurance business only with respect to actual policies acquired or renewed;

other essential direct costs that would not have been incurred had a policy not been acquired or renewed; and

the costs of direct-response advertising, the primary purpose of which is to elicit sales to customers who could be shown to have responded specifically to the advertising and that results in probable future benefits.

All other acquisition-related costs, including those related to general advertising and solicitation, market research, agent training, product development, unsuccessful sales and underwriting efforts, as well as all indirect costs, are expensed as incurred.

Value of business acquired (VOBA) is an intangible asset resulting from a business combination that represents the excess of book value over the estimated fair value of acquired insurance, annuity, and investment-type contracts in-force at the acquisition date. The estimated fair value of the acquired liabilities is based on projections, by each block of business, of future policy and contract charges, premiums, mortality and morbidity, separate account performance, surrenders, operating expenses, investment returns, nonperformance risk adjustment and other factors. Actual experience on the purchased business may vary from these projections.

DAC and VOBA are amortized as follows:

Products:	In proportion to the following over estimated lives of the contracts:
Nonparticipating and non-dividend-paying traditional contracts:	Historic actual and expected future gross premiums.
Term insurance	
Nonparticipating whole life insurance	
Traditional group life insurance	
Non-medical health insurance	
Accident & health insurance	
Participating, dividend-paying traditional contracts	Actual and expected future gross margins.
Fixed and variable universal life contracts	Actual and expected future gross profits.
Fixed and variable deferred annuity contracts	
Credit insurance contracts	Historic and future earned premiums.
Property and casualty insurance contracts	
Other short-duration contracts	

See Note 5 for additional information on DAC and VOBA amortization.

The recovery of DAC and VOBA is dependent upon the future profitability of the related business. DAC and VOBA are aggregated in the financial statements for reporting purposes.

The Company generally has two different types of sales inducements which are included in other assets: (i) the policyholder receives a bonus whereby the policyholder's initial account balance is increased by an amount equal to a specified percentage of the customer's deposit; and (ii) the policyholder receives a higher interest rate using a dollar cost averaging method than would have been received based on the normal general account interest rate credited. The Company defers sales inducements and amortizes them over the life of the policy using the same methodology and assumptions used to amortize DAC. The amortization of sales inducements is included in policyholder benefits and claims. Each year, or more frequently if circumstances indicate a potential recoverability issue exists, the Company reviews deferred sales inducements (DSI) to determine the recoverability of the asset.

Value of distribution agreements acquired (VODA) is reported in other assets and represents the present value of expected future profits associated with the expected future business derived from the distribution agreements acquired as part of a business combination. Value of customer relationships acquired (VOCRA) is also reported in other assets

and represents the present value of the expected future profits associated with the expected future business acquired through existing customers of the acquired company or business. The VODA and VOCRA associated with past business combinations are amortized over useful lives ranging from 10 to 40 years and such amortization is included in other expenses. Each year, or more frequently if circumstances indicate a possible impairment exists, the Company reviews VODA and VOCRA to determine whether the asset is impaired.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****1. Business, Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

For certain acquired blocks of business, the estimated fair value of the in-force contract obligations exceeded the book value of assumed in-force insurance policy liabilities, resulting in negative VOBA, which is presented separately from VOBA as an additional insurance liability. The fair value of the in-force contract obligations is based on projections by each block of business. Negative VOBA is amortized over the policy period in proportion to the approximate consumption of losses included in the liability usually expressed in terms of insurance in-force or account value. Such amortization is recorded as a contra-expense in other expenses.

Reinsurance

For each of its reinsurance agreements, the Company determines whether the agreement provides indemnification against loss or liability relating to insurance risk in accordance with applicable accounting standards. Cessions under reinsurance agreements do not discharge the Company's obligations as the primary insurer. The Company reviews all contractual features, including those that may limit the amount of insurance risk to which the reinsurer is subject or features that delay the timely reimbursement of claims.

For reinsurance of existing in-force blocks of long-duration contracts that transfer significant insurance risk, the difference, if any, between the amounts paid (received), and the liabilities ceded (assumed) related to the underlying contracts is considered the net cost of reinsurance at the inception of the reinsurance agreement. The net cost of reinsurance is recorded as an adjustment to DAC and recognized as a component of other expenses on a basis consistent with the way the acquisition costs on the underlying reinsured contracts would be recognized. Subsequent amounts paid (received) on the reinsurance of in-force blocks, as well as amounts paid (received) related to new business, are recorded as ceded (assumed) premiums; and ceded (assumed) premiums, reinsurance and other receivables (future policy benefits) are established.

For prospective reinsurance of short-duration contracts that meet the criteria for reinsurance accounting, amounts paid (received) are recorded as ceded (assumed) premiums and ceded (assumed) unearned premiums. Unearned premiums are reflected as a component of premiums, reinsurance and other receivables (future policy benefits). Such amounts are amortized through earned premiums over the remaining contract period in proportion to the amount of insurance protection provided. For retroactive reinsurance of short-duration contracts that meet the criteria of reinsurance accounting, amounts paid (received) in excess of the related insurance liabilities ceded (assumed) are recognized immediately as a loss and are reported in the appropriate line item within the statement of operations. Any gain on such retroactive agreement is deferred and is amortized as part of DAC, primarily using the recovery method.

Amounts currently recoverable under reinsurance agreements are included in premiums, reinsurance and other receivables and amounts currently payable are included in other liabilities. Assets and liabilities relating to reinsurance agreements with the same reinsurer may be recorded net on the balance sheet, if a right of offset exists within the reinsurance agreement. In the event that reinsurers do not meet their obligations to the Company under the terms of the reinsurance agreements, reinsurance recoverable balances could become uncollectible. In such instances, reinsurance recoverable balances are stated net of allowances for uncollectible reinsurance.

Premiums, fees and policyholder benefits and claims include amounts assumed under reinsurance agreements and are net of reinsurance ceded. Amounts received from reinsurers for policy administration are reported in other revenues. With respect to GMIBs, a portion of the directly written GMIBs are accounted for as insurance liabilities, but the associated reinsurance agreements contain embedded derivatives. These embedded derivatives are included in premiums, reinsurance and other receivables with changes in estimated fair value reported in policyholder benefits and claims.

If the Company determines that a reinsurance agreement does not expose the reinsurer to a reasonable possibility of a significant loss from insurance risk, the Company records the agreement using the deposit method of accounting. Deposits received are included in other liabilities and deposits made are included within premiums, reinsurance and other receivables. As amounts are paid or received, consistent with the underlying contracts, the deposit assets or liabilities are adjusted. Interest on such deposits is recorded as other revenues or other expenses, as appropriate. Periodically, the Company evaluates the adequacy of the expected payments or recoveries and adjusts the deposit asset or liability through other revenues or other expenses, as appropriate.

Investments

Net Investment Income and Net Investment Gains (Losses)

Income from investments is reported within net investment income, unless otherwise stated herein. Gains and losses on sales of investments, impairment losses and changes in valuation allowances are reported within net investment gains (losses), unless otherwise stated herein.

Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities

The majority of the Company's fixed maturity and equity securities are classified as available-for-sale (AFS) and are reported at their estimated fair value. Unrealized investment gains and losses on these securities are recorded as a separate component of other comprehensive income (loss) (OCI), net of policy-related amounts and deferred income taxes. All security transactions are recorded on a trade date basis. Investment gains and losses on sales are determined on a specific identification basis.

Interest income and prepayment fees are recognized when earned. Interest income is recognized using an effective yield method giving effect to amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts. Dividends on equity securities are recognized when declared.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****1. Business, Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

The Company periodically evaluates fixed maturity and equity securities for impairment. The assessment of whether impairments have occurred is based on management's case-by-case evaluation of the underlying reasons for the decline in estimated fair value, as well as an analysis of the gross unrealized losses by severity and/or age as described in Note 8 Evaluation of AFS Securities for OTTI and Evaluating Temporarily Impaired AFS Securities.

For fixed maturity securities in an unrealized loss position, an other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) is recognized in earnings when it is anticipated that the amortized cost will not be recovered. When either: (i) the Company has the intent to sell the security; or (ii) it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before recovery, the OTTI recognized in earnings is the entire difference between the security's amortized cost and estimated fair value. If neither of these conditions exists, the difference between the amortized cost of the security and the present value of projected future cash flows expected to be collected is recognized as an OTTI in earnings (credit loss). If the estimated fair value is less than the present value of projected future cash flows expected to be collected, this portion of OTTI related to other-than-credit factors (noncredit loss) is recorded in OCI.

With respect to equity securities, the Company considers in its OTTI analysis its intent and ability to hold a particular equity security for a period of time sufficient to allow for the recovery of its estimated fair value to an amount equal to or greater than cost. If a sale decision is made for an equity security and recovery to an amount at least equal to cost prior to the sale is not expected, the security will be deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired in the period that the sale decision was made and an OTTI loss will be recorded in earnings. The OTTI loss recognized is the entire difference between the security's cost and its estimated fair value.

FVO and Trading Securities

FVO and trading securities are stated at estimated fair value and include investments for which the FVO has been elected (FVO Securities) and investments that are actively purchased and sold (Actively Traded Securities). FVO Securities include:

fixed maturity and equity securities held-for-investment by the general account to support asset and liability management strategies for certain insurance products and investments in certain separate accounts (FVO general account securities); and

contractholder-directed investments supporting unit-linked variable annuity type liabilities which do not qualify for presentation and reporting as separate account summary total assets and liabilities. These investments are primarily mutual funds and, to a lesser extent, fixed maturity and equity securities, short-term investments and cash and cash equivalents. The investment returns on these investments inure to contractholders and are offset by a corresponding change in PABs through interest credited to policyholder

account balances (FVO contractholder-directed unit-linked investments). Actively Traded Securities principally include fixed maturity securities and short sale agreement liabilities, which are included in other liabilities.

Changes in estimated fair value of these securities are included in net investment income, except for certain securities included in FVO Securities where changes are included in net investment gains (losses).

Mortgage Loans

The Company disaggregates its mortgage loan investments into three portfolio segments: commercial, agricultural, and residential. The accounting policies that are applicable to all portfolio segments are presented below and the accounting policies related to each of the portfolio segments are included in Note 8.

Mortgage Loans Held-For-Investment

Mortgage loans held-for-investment are stated at unpaid principal balance, adjusted for any unamortized premium or discount, deferred fees or expenses, and are net of valuation allowances. Interest income and prepayment fees are recognized when earned. Interest income is recognized using an effective yield method giving effect to amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts.

Also included in mortgage loans held-for-investment are commercial mortgage loans held by consolidated securitization entities (CSEs) and residential mortgage loans for which the FVO was elected, which are stated at estimated fair value. Changes in estimated fair value are recognized in net investment gains (losses) for commercial mortgage loans held by CSEs FVO, and net investment income for residential mortgage loans FVO.

Mortgage Loans Held-For-Sale

Mortgage loans held-for-sale that were previously designated as held-for-investment and mortgage loans originated with the intent to sell for which FVO was not elected, are stated at the lower of amortized cost or estimated fair value.

Policy Loans

Policy loans are stated at unpaid principal balances. Interest income is recorded as earned using the contractual interest rate. Generally, accrued interest is capitalized on the policy s anniversary date. Valuation allowances are not established for policy loans, as they are fully collateralized by the cash surrender value of the underlying insurance policies. Any unpaid principal and accrued interest is deducted from the cash surrender value or the death benefit prior to settlement of the insurance policy.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****1. Business, Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)****Real Estate**

Real estate held-for-investment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset (typically 20 to 55 years). Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the respective leases. The Company periodically reviews its real estate held-for-investment for impairment and tests for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable and exceeds its estimated fair value. Properties whose carrying values are greater than their undiscounted cash flows are written down to their estimated fair value, which is generally computed using the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the underlying risks.

Real estate for which the Company commits to a plan to sell within one year and actively markets in its current condition for a reasonable price in comparison to its estimated fair value is classified as held-for-sale. Real estate held-for-sale is stated at the lower of depreciated cost or estimated fair value less expected disposition costs and is not depreciated.

Real Estate Joint Ventures and Other Limited Partnership Interests

The Company uses the equity method of accounting for equity securities when it has significant influence or at least 20% interest and for real estate joint ventures and other limited partnership interests (investees) when it has more than a minor ownership interest or more than a minor influence over the investee s operations, but does not have a controlling financial interest. The Company generally recognizes its share of the investee s earnings on a three-month lag in instances where the investee s financial information is not sufficiently timely or when the investee s reporting period differs from the Company s reporting period.

The Company uses the cost method of accounting for investments in which it has virtually no influence over the investee s operations. The Company recognizes distributions on cost method investments as earned or received. Because of the nature and structure of these cost method investments, they do not meet the characteristics of an equity security in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The Company routinely evaluates its equity method and cost method investments for impairment. For equity method investees, the Company considers financial and other information provided by the investee, other known information and inherent risks in the underlying investments, as well as future capital commitments, in determining whether an impairment has occurred. The Company considers its cost method investments for impairment when the carrying value of such investments exceeds the net asset value (NAV). The Company takes into consideration the severity and duration of this excess when determining whether the cost method investment is impaired.

Short-term Investments

Short-term investments include securities and other investments with remaining maturities of one year or less, but greater than three months, at the time of purchase and are stated at estimated fair value or amortized cost, which approximates estimated fair value.

Other Invested Assets

Other invested assets consist principally of the following:

Freestanding derivatives with positive estimated fair values which are described in Derivatives below.

Tax credit and renewable energy partnerships which derive a significant source of investment return in the form of income tax credits or other tax incentives. Where tax credits are guaranteed by a creditworthy third party, the investment is accounted for under the effective yield method. Otherwise, the investment is accounted for under the equity method.

Leveraged leases which are recorded net of non-recourse debt. Income is recognized by applying the leveraged lease's estimated rate of return to the net investment in the lease. The Company regularly reviews residual values for impairment.

Direct financing leases gross investment is equal to the minimum lease payments plus the unguaranteed residual value. Income is recorded by applying the pre-tax internal rate of return to the investment balance. The Company regularly reviews lease receivables for impairment. Certain direct financing leases are linked to inflation.

Funds withheld represent a receivable for amounts contractually withheld by ceding companies in accordance with reinsurance agreements. The Company recognizes interest on funds withheld at rates defined by the terms of the agreement which may be contractually specified or directly related to the underlying investments.

Investments in operating joint ventures that engage in insurance underwriting activities are accounted for under the equity method.

Securities Lending Program

Securities lending transactions, whereby blocks of securities are loaned to third parties, primarily brokerage firms and commercial banks, are treated as financing arrangements and the associated liability is recorded at the amount of cash received. The Company obtains collateral at the inception of the loan, usually cash, in an amount generally equal to 102% of the estimated fair value of the securities loaned, and maintains it at a level greater than or equal to 100% for the duration of the loan. The Company is liable to return to the counterparties the cash collateral received. Security collateral on deposit from counterparties in connection with securities lending transactions may not be sold or re-pledged, unless the counterparty is in default, and is not reflected in the Company's financial statements. The Company monitors the estimated fair value of the securities loaned on a daily basis and additional collateral is obtained as necessary. Income and expenses associated with securities lending transactions are reported as investment income and investment expense, respectively, within net investment income.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****1. Business, Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)****Derivatives****Freestanding Derivatives**

Freestanding derivatives are carried in the Company's balance sheets either as assets within other invested assets or as liabilities within other liabilities at estimated fair value. The Company does not offset the fair value amounts recognized for derivatives executed with the same counterparty under the same master netting agreement.

Accruals on derivatives are generally recorded in accrued investment income or within other liabilities. However, accruals that are not scheduled to settle within one year are included with the derivatives carrying value in other invested assets or other liabilities.

If a derivative is not designated as an accounting hedge or its use in managing risk does not qualify for hedge accounting, changes in the estimated fair value of the derivative are reported in net derivative gains (losses) except as follows:

Statement of Operations Presentation:	Derivative:
Policyholder benefits and claims	Economic hedges of variable annuity guarantees included in future policy benefits
Net investment income	Economic hedges of equity method investments in joint ventures All derivatives held in relation to trading portfolios Derivatives held within contractholder-directed unit-linked investments
Other revenues	Derivatives held in connection with the Company's previous mortgage banking activities

Hedge Accounting

To qualify for hedge accounting, at the inception of the hedging relationship, the Company formally documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedging transaction, as well as its designation of the hedge. Hedge designation and financial statement presentation of changes in estimated fair value of the hedging derivatives are as follows:

Fair value hedge (a hedge of the estimated fair value of a recognized asset or liability) - in net derivative gains (losses), consistent with the change in fair value of the hedged item attributable to the designated risk

being hedged.

Cash flow hedge (a hedge of a forecasted transaction or of the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized asset or liability) - effectiveness in OCI (deferred gains or losses on the derivative are reclassified into the statement of operations when the Company's earnings are affected by the variability in cash flows of the hedged item); ineffectiveness in net derivative gains (losses).

Net investment in a foreign operation hedge - effectiveness in OCI, consistent with the translation adjustment for the hedged net investment in the foreign operation; ineffectiveness in net derivative gains (losses).

The changes in estimated fair values of the hedging derivatives are exclusive of any accruals that are separately reported in the statement of operations within interest income or interest expense to match the location of the hedged item. Accruals on derivatives in net investment hedges are recognized in OCI.

In its hedge documentation, the Company sets forth how the hedging instrument is expected to hedge the designated risks related to the hedged item and sets forth the method that will be used to retrospectively and prospectively assess the hedging instrument's effectiveness and the method that will be used to measure ineffectiveness. A derivative designated as a hedging instrument must be assessed as being highly effective in offsetting the designated risk of the hedged item. Hedge effectiveness is formally assessed at inception and at least quarterly throughout the life of the designated hedging relationship. Assessments of hedge effectiveness and measurements of ineffectiveness are also subject to interpretation and estimation and different interpretations or estimates may have a material effect on the amount reported in net income.

The Company discontinues hedge accounting prospectively when: (i) it is determined that the derivative is no longer highly effective in offsetting changes in the estimated fair value or cash flows of a hedged item; (ii) the derivative expires, is sold, terminated, or exercised; (iii) it is no longer probable that the hedged forecasted transaction will occur; or (iv) the derivative is de-designated as a hedging instrument.

When hedge accounting is discontinued because it is determined that the derivative is not highly effective in offsetting changes in the estimated fair value or cash flows of a hedged item, the derivative continues to be carried in the balance sheets at its estimated fair value, with changes in estimated fair value recognized in net derivative gains (losses). The carrying value of the hedged recognized asset or liability under a fair value hedge is no longer adjusted for changes in its estimated fair value due to the hedged risk, and the cumulative adjustment to its carrying value is amortized into income over the remaining life of the hedged item. Provided the hedged forecasted transaction is still probable of occurrence, the changes in estimated fair value of derivatives recorded in OCI related to discontinued cash flow hedges are released into the statements of operations when the Company's earnings are affected by the variability in cash flows of the hedged item.

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

1. Business, Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

When hedge accounting is discontinued because it is no longer probable that the forecasted transactions will occur on the anticipated date or within two months of that date, the derivative continues to be carried in the balance sheets at its estimated fair value, with changes in estimated fair value recognized currently in net derivative gains (losses). Deferred gains and losses of a derivative recorded in OCI pursuant to the discontinued cash flow hedge of a forecasted transaction that is no longer probable are recognized immediately in net derivative gains (losses).

In all other situations in which hedge accounting is discontinued, the derivative is carried at its estimated fair value in the balance sheets, with changes in its estimated fair value recognized in the current period as net derivative gains (losses).

Embedded Derivatives

The Company sells variable annuities and issues certain insurance products and investment contracts and is a party to certain reinsurance agreements that have embedded derivatives. The Company assesses each identified embedded derivative to determine whether it is required to be bifurcated. The embedded derivative is bifurcated from the host contract and accounted for as a freestanding derivative if:

the combined instrument is not accounted for in its entirety at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in earnings;

the terms of the embedded derivative are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics of the host contract; and

a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would qualify as a derivative instrument.

Such embedded derivatives are carried in the balance sheets at estimated fair value with the host contract and changes in their estimated fair value are generally reported in net derivative gains (losses) except for those in policyholder benefits and claims related to ceded reinsurance of GMIB. If the Company is unable to properly identify and measure an embedded derivative for separation from its host contract, the entire contract is carried on the balance sheet at estimated fair value, with changes in estimated fair value recognized in the current period in net investment gains (losses) or net investment income. Additionally, the Company may elect to carry an entire contract on the balance sheet at estimated fair value, with changes in estimated fair value recognized in the current period in net investment gains (losses) or net investment income if that contract contains an embedded derivative that requires bifurcation. At inception, the Company attributes to the embedded derivative a portion of the projected future guarantee fees to be collected from the policyholder equal to the present value of projected future guaranteed benefits.

Any additional fees represent excess fees and are reported in universal life and investment-type product policy fees.

Fair Value

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. In most cases, the exit price and the transaction (or entry) price will be the same at initial recognition.

Subsequent to initial recognition, fair values are based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that are readily and regularly obtainable. When such quoted prices are not available, fair values are based on quoted prices in markets that are not active, quoted prices for similar but not identical assets or liabilities, or other observable inputs. If these inputs are not available, or observable inputs are not determinable, unobservable inputs and/or adjustments to observable inputs requiring management judgment are used to determine the estimated fair value of assets and liabilities.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the future economic benefits arising from net assets acquired in a business combination that are not individually identified and recognized. Goodwill is calculated as the excess of cost over the estimated fair value of such net assets acquired, is not amortized, and is tested for impairment based on a fair value approach at least annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that there may be justification for conducting an interim test. The Company performs its annual goodwill impairment testing during the third quarter of each year based upon data as of the close of the second quarter. Goodwill associated with a business acquisition is not tested for impairment during the year the business is acquired unless there is a significant identified impairment event.

The impairment test is performed at the reporting unit level, which is the operating segment or a business one level below the operating segment, if discrete financial information is prepared and regularly reviewed by management at that level. For purposes of goodwill impairment testing, if the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value, there may be an indication of impairment. In such instances, the implied fair value of the goodwill is determined in the same manner as the amount of goodwill that would be determined in a business combination. The excess of the carrying value of goodwill over the implied fair value of goodwill would be recognized as an impairment and recorded as a charge against net income.

On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates potential triggering events that may affect the estimated fair value of the Company's reporting units to assess whether any goodwill impairment exists. Deteriorating or adverse market conditions for certain reporting units may have a significant impact on the estimated fair value of these reporting units and could result in future impairments of goodwill.

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

1. Business, Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Employee Benefit Plans

Certain subsidiaries of MetLife, Inc. sponsor and/or administer various plans that provide defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefits covering eligible employees and sales representatives. Measurement dates used for all of the subsidiaries' defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans correspond with the fiscal year ends of sponsoring subsidiaries, which are December 31 for U.S. and most non-U.S. subsidiaries and November 30 for certain non-U.S. subsidiaries.

The Company recognizes the funded status of the projected benefit obligation (PBO) for pension benefits and the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation (APBO) for other postretirement benefits for each of its plans. The Company recognizes an expense for differences between actual experience and estimates over the average future service period of participants. The actuarial gains (losses), prior service costs (credit) and the remaining net transition asset or obligation not yet included in net periodic benefit costs are charged to accumulated OCI (AOCI), net of income tax.

The subsidiaries also sponsor defined contribution plans for substantially all U.S. employees under which a portion of employee contributions is matched. Applicable matching contributions are made each payroll period. Accordingly, the Company recognizes compensation cost for current matching contributions. As all contributions are transferred currently as earned to the defined contribution plans, no liability for matching contributions is recognized in the balance sheets.

Income Tax

MetLife, Inc. and its includable life insurance and non-life insurance subsidiaries file a consolidated U.S. federal income tax return in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). Non-includable subsidiaries file either separate individual corporate tax returns or separate consolidated tax returns.

The Company's accounting for income taxes represents management's best estimate of various events and transactions.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities resulting from temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities are measured at the balance sheet date using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years the temporary differences are expected to reverse.

The realization of deferred tax assets depends upon the existence of sufficient taxable income within the carryback or carryforward periods under the tax law in the applicable tax jurisdiction. Valuation allowances are established when management determines, based on available information, that it is more likely than not that deferred income tax assets will not be realized. Significant judgment is required in determining whether valuation allowances should be established, as well as the amount of such allowances. When making such determination the Company considers many factors, including:

the nature, frequency, and amount of cumulative financial reporting income and losses in recent years;

the jurisdiction in which the deferred tax asset was generated;

the length of time that carryforward can be utilized in the various taxing jurisdiction;

future taxable income exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryforwards;

future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences;

taxable income in prior carryback years; and

tax planning strategies.

The Company may be required to change its provision for income taxes in certain circumstances. Examples of such circumstances include when estimates used in determining valuation allowances on deferred tax assets significantly change or when receipt of new information indicates the need for adjustment in valuation allowances. Additionally, future events, such as changes in tax laws, tax regulations, or interpretations of such laws or regulations, could have an impact on the provision for income tax and the effective tax rate. Any such changes could significantly affect the amounts reported in the financial statements in the year these changes occur.

The Company determines whether it is more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination by the appropriate taxing authorities before any part of the benefit can be recorded in the financial statements. A tax position is measured at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement. Unrecognized tax benefits due to tax uncertainties that do not meet the threshold are included within other liabilities and are charged to earnings in the period that such determination is made.

The Company classifies interest recognized as interest expense and penalties recognized as a component of income tax.

Litigation Contingencies

The Company is a party to a number of legal actions and is involved in a number of regulatory investigations. Given the inherent unpredictability of these matters, it is difficult to estimate the impact on the Company's financial position. Liabilities are established when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Except as otherwise disclosed in Note 21, legal costs are recognized as incurred. On a quarterly and annual basis, the Company reviews relevant information with respect to liabilities for litigation, regulatory investigations and litigation-related contingencies to be reflected in the Company's financial statements.

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

1. Business, Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Other Accounting Policies

Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests

Redeemable noncontrolling interests associated with certain joint ventures and partially-owned consolidated subsidiaries are reported in the temporary section of the balance sheet.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company grants certain employees and directors stock-based compensation awards under various plans that are subject to specific vesting conditions. With the exception of performance shares granted in 2014 and 2013 which are re-measured quarterly, the cost of all stock-based transactions is measured at fair value at grant date and recognized over the period during which a grantee is required to provide services in exchange for the award. Although the terms of the Company's stock-based plans do not accelerate vesting upon retirement, or the attainment of retirement eligibility, the requisite service period subsequent to attaining such eligibility is considered nonsubstantive. Accordingly, the Company recognizes compensation expense related to stock-based awards over the shorter of the requisite service period or the period to attainment of retirement eligibility. An estimation of future forfeitures of stock-based awards is incorporated into the determination of compensation expense when recognizing expense over the requisite service period.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid securities and other investments purchased with an original or remaining maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are stated at amortized cost, which approximates estimated fair value.

Property, Equipment, Leasehold Improvements and Computer Software

Property, equipment and leasehold improvements, which are included in other assets, are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is determined using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as appropriate. The estimated life is generally 40 years for company occupied real estate property, from one to 25 years for leasehold improvements, and from three to seven years for all other property and equipment. The cost basis of the property, equipment and leasehold improvements was \$2.0 billion at both December 31, 2014 and 2013. Accumulated depreciation and amortization of property, equipment and leasehold improvements was \$1.0 billion at both December 31, 2014 and 2013. Related depreciation and amortization expense was \$182 million, \$183 million and \$208 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Computer software, which is included in other assets, is stated at cost, less accumulated amortization. Purchased software costs, as well as certain internal and external costs incurred to develop internal-use computer software during the application development stage, are capitalized. Such costs are amortized generally over a four-year period using the straight-line method. The cost basis of computer software was \$1.9 billion and \$1.7 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Accumulated amortization of capitalized software was \$1.3 billion and \$1.1 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Related amortization expense was \$212 million, \$216 million and \$221 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Other Revenues

Other revenues include, in addition to items described elsewhere herein, advisory fees, broker-dealer commissions and fees, administrative service fees, and changes in account value relating to corporate-owned life insurance (COLI). Such fees and commissions are recognized in the period in which services are performed. Under certain COLI contracts, if the Company reports certain unlikely adverse results in its financial statements, withdrawals would not be immediately available and would be subject to market value adjustment, which could result in a reduction of the account value.

Policyholder Dividends

Policyholder dividends are approved annually by the insurance subsidiaries' boards of directors. The aggregate amount of policyholder dividends is related to actual interest, mortality, morbidity and expense experience for the year, as well as management's judgment as to the appropriate level of statutory surplus to be retained by the insurance subsidiaries.

Foreign Currency

Assets, liabilities and operations of foreign affiliates and subsidiaries are recorded based on the functional currency of each entity. The determination of the functional currency is made based on the appropriate economic and management indicators. With the exception of certain foreign operations, primarily Japan, where multiple functional currencies exist, the local currencies of foreign operations are the functional currencies. Assets and liabilities of foreign affiliates and subsidiaries are translated from the functional currency to U.S. dollars at the exchange rates in effect at each year-end and income and expense accounts are translated at the average exchange rates during the year. The resulting translation adjustments are charged or credited directly to OCI, net of applicable taxes. Gains and losses from foreign currency transactions, including the effect of re-measurement of monetary assets and liabilities to the appropriate functional currency, are reported as part of net investment gains (losses) in the period in which they occur.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****1. Business, Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)****Earnings Per Common Share**

Basic earnings per common share are computed based on the weighted average number of common shares, or their equivalent, outstanding during the period. The difference between the number of shares assumed issued and number of shares assumed purchased represents the dilutive shares. Diluted earnings per common share include the dilutive effect of the assumed: (i) exercise or issuance of stock-based awards using the treasury stock method; (ii) settlement of stock purchase contracts underlying common equity units using the treasury stock method; and (iii) settlement of accelerated common stock repurchase contracts. Under the treasury stock method, exercise or issuance of stock-based awards and settlement of the stock purchase contracts underlying common equity units is assumed to occur with the proceeds used to purchase common stock at the average market price for the period.

Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements

Effective November 18, 2014, the Company adopted new guidance on when, if ever, the cost of acquiring an entity should be used to establish a new accounting basis (pushdown) in the acquired entity's separate financial statements. The guidance provides an acquired entity and its subsidiaries with an irrevocable option to apply pushdown accounting in its separate financial statements upon occurrence of an event in which an acquirer obtains control of the acquired entity. If a reporting entity elects to apply pushdown accounting, its stand-alone financial statements would reflect the acquirer's new basis in the acquired entity's assets and liabilities. The election to apply pushdown accounting should be determined by an acquired entity for each individual change-in-control event in which an acquirer obtains control of the acquired entity; however, an entity that does not elect to apply pushdown accounting in the period of a change-in-control can later elect to retrospectively apply pushdown accounting to the most recent change-in-control transaction as a change in accounting principle. The new guidance did not have a material impact on the financial statements upon adoption.

Effective January 1, 2014, the Company early adopted new guidance regarding reporting of discontinued operations and disclosures of disposals of components of an entity. The guidance increases the threshold for a disposal to qualify as a discontinued operation, expands the disclosures for discontinued operations and requires new disclosures for certain disposals that do not meet the definition of a discontinued operation. Disposals must now represent a strategic shift that has or will have a major effect on the entity's operations and financial results to qualify as discontinued operations.

Effective January 1, 2014, the Company adopted new guidance regarding the presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit. The new guidance requires that an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward. However, when the carryforwards are not available at the reporting date to settle any additional income taxes that would result from the disallowance of a tax position or the applicable tax law does not require, and the entity does not intend to use, the deferred tax asset for such purpose, the unrecognized tax benefit will be presented in the financial statements as a liability and will not be combined with the related deferred

tax asset. The adoption was prospectively applied and resulted in a reduction to other liabilities and a corresponding increase to deferred income tax liability in the amount of \$277 million.

Effective January 1, 2014, the Company adopted new guidance on other expenses. The objective of this standard is to address how health insurers should recognize and classify in their income statements fees mandated by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act. The amendments in this standard specify that the liability for the fee should be estimated and recorded in full once the entity provides qualifying health insurance in the applicable calendar year in which the fee is payable with a corresponding deferred cost that is amortized to expense using the straight-line method of allocation unless another method better allocates the fee over the calendar year that it is payable. In accordance with the adoption of the new accounting pronouncement on January 1, 2014, the Company recorded \$57 million in other liabilities, and a corresponding deferred cost, in other assets.

Effective July 17, 2013, the Company adopted guidance regarding derivatives that permits the Fed Funds Effective Swap Rate (or Overnight Index Swap Rate) to be used as a U.S. benchmark interest rate for hedge accounting purposes, in addition to the United States Treasury and London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). Also, this new guidance removes the restriction on using different benchmark rates for similar hedges. The new guidance did not have a material impact on the financial statements upon adoption.

Effective January 1, 2013, the Company adopted guidance regarding comprehensive income that requires an entity to provide information about the amounts reclassified out of AOCI by component. In addition, an entity is required to present, either on the face of the statement where net income is presented or in the notes, significant amounts reclassified out of AOCI by the respective line items of net income but only if the amount reclassified is required under GAAP to be reclassified to net income in its entirety in the same reporting period. For other amounts that are not required under GAAP to be reclassified in their entirety to net income, an entity is required to cross-reference to other disclosures required under GAAP that provide additional detail about those amounts. The adoption was prospectively applied and resulted in additional disclosures in Note 16.

Effective January 1, 2013, the Company adopted guidance regarding balance sheet offsetting disclosures which requires an entity to disclose information about offsetting and related arrangements for derivatives, including bifurcated embedded derivatives, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, and securities borrowing and lending transactions, to enable users of its financial statements to understand the effects of those arrangements on its financial position. Entities are required to disclose both gross information and net information about both instruments and transactions eligible for offset in the statement of financial position and instruments and transactions subject to an agreement similar to a master netting arrangement. The adoption was retrospectively applied and resulted in additional disclosures related to derivatives in Note 9.

On January 1, 2012, the Company adopted guidance regarding accounting for DAC, which was retrospectively applied. The guidance specifies that only costs related directly to successful acquisition of new or renewal contracts can be capitalized as DAC; all other acquisition-

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

1. Business, Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

related costs must be expensed as incurred. Under the new guidance, advertising costs may only be included in DAC if the capitalization criteria in the direct-response advertising guidance in Subtopic 340-20, Other Assets and Deferred Costs Capitalized Advertising Costs, are met. As a result, certain direct marketing, sales manager compensation and administrative costs previously capitalized by the Company will no longer be deferred.

On January 1, 2012, the Company adopted guidance regarding comprehensive income, which was retrospectively applied, that provides companies with the option to present the total of comprehensive income, components of net income, and the components of OCI either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements in annual financial statements. The standard eliminates the option to present components of OCI as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. The Company adopted the two-statement approach for annual financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2012, the Company adopted guidance on goodwill impairment testing that simplifies how an entity tests goodwill for impairment. This new guidance allows an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value as a basis for determining whether it needs to perform the quantitative two-step goodwill impairment test. Only if an entity determines, based on qualitative assessment, that it is more likely than not that a reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying value will it be required to calculate the fair value of the reporting unit. The qualitative assessment is optional and the Company is permitted to bypass it for any reporting unit in any period and begin its impairment analysis with the quantitative calculation. The Company is permitted to perform the qualitative assessment in any subsequent period.

Effective January 1, 2012, the Company adopted guidance regarding fair value measurements that establishes common requirements for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements in accordance with GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. Some of the amendments clarify the Financial Accounting Standards Board's (FASB) intent on the application of existing fair value measurement requirements. Other amendments change a particular principle or requirement for measuring fair value or for disclosing information about fair value measurements. The adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements other than the expanded disclosures in Note 10.

Future Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2015, the FASB issued new guidance to improve consolidation guidance for legal entities (Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2015-02, Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis), effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015 and interim periods within those years and early adoption is permitted. The new standard is intended to improve targeted areas of the consolidation guidance for legal entities such as limited partnerships, limited liability corporations, and securitization structures. The amendments in the ASU affect the consolidation evaluation for reporting organizations. In addition, the amendments in this ASU simplify and improve current GAAP by reducing the number of consolidation models. The Company is currently evaluating the

impact of this guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2014, the FASB issued new guidance on transfers and servicing ASU 2014-11, Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860): Repurchase-to-Maturity Transactions, Repurchase Financings, and Disclosure), effective prospectively for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2014 and interim periods within those years. The new guidance requires that repurchase-to-maturity transactions and repurchase financing arrangements be accounted for as secured borrowings and provides for enhanced disclosures, including the nature of collateral pledged and the time to maturity. Certain interim period disclosures for repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions are not required until the second quarter of 2015. The Company does not expect the adoption of this new guidance to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued a comprehensive new revenue recognition standard (ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)), effective retrospectively for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016 and interim periods within those years. Early adoption of this standard is not permitted. The new guidance will supersede nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under GAAP; however, it will not impact the accounting for insurance contracts, leases, financial instruments and guarantees. For those contracts that are impacted by the new guidance, the guidance will require an entity to recognize revenue upon the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled, in exchange for those goods or services. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2014, the FASB issued new guidance regarding investments (ASU 2014-01, Investments – Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Accounting for Investments in Qualified Affordable Housing Projects), effective retrospectively for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2014 and interim reporting periods within those years. The new guidance is applicable to investments in flow-through limited liability entities that manage or invest in affordable housing projects that qualify for the low-income housing tax credit. Under the guidance, an entity that meets certain conditions is permitted to make an accounting policy election to amortize the initial cost of its investment in proportion to the tax credits and other tax benefits received and recognize the net investment performance on the statement of operations as a component of income tax expense (benefit). The Company does not expect the adoption of this new guidance to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Segment Information

MetLife is organized into six segments, reflecting three broad geographic regions: Retail; Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits; Corporate Benefit Funding; and Latin America (collectively, the Americas); Asia; and EMEA. In addition, the Company reports certain of its results of operations in Corporate & Other.

Americas

The Americas consists of the following segments:

Retail

The Retail segment offers a broad range of protection products and services and a variety of annuities to individuals and employees of corporations and other institutions, and is organized into two businesses: Life & Other and Annuities. Life & Other insurance products and services include variable life, universal life, term life and whole life products. Additionally, through broker-dealer affiliates, the Company offers a full range of mutual funds and other securities products. Life & Other products and services also include individual disability income products and personal lines property & casualty insurance, including private passenger automobile, homeowners and personal excess liability insurance. Annuities includes a variety of variable and fixed annuities which provide for both asset accumulation and asset distribution needs.

Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits

The Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits segment offers a broad range of protection products and services to individuals and corporations, as well as other institutions and their respective employees. Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits insurance products and services include life, dental, group short- and long-term disability and accidental death and dismemberment (AD&D) coverages. In addition, the Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits segment offers property & casualty insurance, including private passenger automobile, homeowners and personal excess liability, which is offered to employees on a voluntary basis, LTC, critical illness and accident & health coverages, as well as prepaid legal plans.

Corporate Benefit Funding

The Corporate Benefit Funding segment offers a broad range of annuity and investment products, including guaranteed interest products and other stable value products, income annuities, and separate account contracts for the investment management of defined benefit and defined contribution plan assets. This segment also includes structured settlements and certain products to fund postretirement benefits and company-, bank- or trust-owned life insurance used to finance non-qualified benefit programs for executives.

Latin America

The Latin America segment offers a broad range of products to both individuals and corporations, as well as other institutions and their respective employees, which include life insurance, accident & health insurance, group medical,

dental, credit insurance, endowment and retirement & savings products written in Latin America. The Latin America segment also includes U.S. sponsored direct business, comprised of group and individual products sold through sponsoring organizations and affinity groups. Products included are life, dental, group short- and long-term disability, AD&D coverages, property & casualty and other accident & health coverages, as well as non-insurance products such as identity protection.

Asia

The Asia segment offers a broad range of products to both individuals and corporations, as well as other institutions and their respective employees, which include whole life, term life, variable life, universal life, accident & health insurance, fixed and variable annuities, credit insurance and endowment products.

EMEA

The EMEA segment offers a broad range of products to both individuals and corporations, as well as other institutions and their respective employees, which include life insurance, accident & health insurance, credit insurance, annuities, endowment and retirement & savings products.

Corporate & Other

Corporate & Other contains the excess capital, as well as certain charges and activities, not allocated to the segments, including external integration costs, internal resource costs for associates committed to acquisitions, enterprise-wide strategic initiative restructuring charges, various start-up businesses (including expatriate benefits insurance, the investment management business through which we offer fee-based investment management services to institutional clients, as well as direct and digital marketing products) and certain run-off businesses. Corporate & Other also includes assumed reinsurance of certain variable annuity products from the Company's former operating joint venture in Japan. Under this in-force reinsurance agreement, the Company reinsures living and death benefit guarantees issued in connection with variable annuity products. Additionally, Corporate & Other includes interest expense related to the majority of the Company's outstanding debt and expenses associated with certain legal proceedings and income tax audit issues. Corporate & Other also includes the elimination of intersegment amounts, which generally relate to intersegment loans, which bear interest rates commensurate with related borrowings.

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Segment Information (continued)

Financial Measures and Segment Accounting Policies

Operating earnings is the measure of segment profit or loss the Company uses to evaluate segment performance and allocate resources. Consistent with GAAP guidance for segment reporting, operating earnings is the Company's measure of segment performance and is reported below. Operating earnings should not be viewed as a substitute for income (loss) from continuing operations, net of income tax. The Company believes the presentation of operating earnings as the Company measures it for management purposes enhances the understanding of its performance by highlighting the results of operations and the underlying profitability drivers of the business.

Operating earnings is defined as operating revenues less operating expenses, both net of income tax.

Operating revenues and operating expenses exclude results of discontinued operations and other businesses that have been or will be sold or exited by MetLife and are referred to as divested businesses. Operating revenues also excludes net investment gains (losses) and net derivative gains (losses). Operating expenses also excludes goodwill impairments.

The following additional adjustments are made to GAAP revenues, in the line items indicated, in calculating operating revenues:

Universal life and investment-type product policy fees excludes the amortization of unearned revenue related to net investment gains (losses) and net derivative gains (losses) and certain variable annuity GMIB fees (GMIB Fees);

Net investment income: (i) includes amounts for scheduled periodic settlement payments and amortization of premium on derivatives that are hedges of investments or that are used to replicate certain investments, but do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment, (ii) includes income from discontinued real estate operations, (iii) excludes post-tax operating earnings adjustments relating to insurance joint ventures accounted for under the equity method, (iv) excludes certain amounts related to contractholder-directed unit-linked investments, and (v) excludes certain amounts related to securitization entities that are VIEs consolidated under GAAP; and

Other revenues are adjusted for settlements of foreign currency earnings hedges.

The following additional adjustments are made to GAAP expenses, in the line items indicated, in calculating operating expenses:

Policyholder benefits and claims and policyholder dividends excludes: (i) changes in the policyholder dividend obligation related to net investment gains (losses) and net derivative gains (losses), (ii) inflation-indexed benefit adjustments associated with contracts backed by inflation-indexed investments and amounts associated with periodic crediting rate adjustments based on the total return of a contractually referenced pool of assets and other pass through adjustments, (iii) benefits and hedging costs related to GMIBs (GMIB Costs), and (iv) market value adjustments associated with surrenders or terminations of contracts (Market Value Adjustments);

Interest credited to policyholder account balances includes adjustments for scheduled periodic settlement payments and amortization of premium on derivatives that are hedges of PABs but do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment and excludes amounts related to net investment income earned on contractholder-directed unit-linked investments;

Amortization of DAC and VOBA excludes amounts related to: (i) net investment gains (losses) and net derivative gains (losses), (ii) GMIB Fees and GMIB Costs, and (iii) Market Value Adjustments;

Amortization of negative VOBA excludes amounts related to Market Value Adjustments;

Interest expense on debt excludes certain amounts related to securitization entities that are VIEs consolidated under GAAP; and

Other expenses excludes costs related to: (i) noncontrolling interests, (ii) implementation of new insurance regulatory requirements, and (iii) acquisition and integration costs.

Operating earnings also excludes the recognition of certain contingent assets and liabilities that could not be recognized at acquisition or adjusted for during the measurement period under GAAP business combination accounting guidance. In addition to the tax impact of the adjustments mentioned above, provision for income tax expense (benefit) also includes the impact related to the timing of certain tax credits, as well as certain tax reforms.

The sale of MetLife Assurance Limited (MAL) was completed in May 2014. As a result, the operations of MAL have been classified as divested business for all periods presented. See Note 3. Consequently, the results for Corporate Benefit Funding decreased by \$12 million, net of \$8 million of income tax, and \$21 million, net of \$13 million of income tax, for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Also, the results for Corporate & Other decreased by \$14 million, net of \$7 million of income tax, and \$16 million, net of \$8 million of income tax, for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Set forth in the tables below is certain financial information with respect to the Company's segments, as well as Corporate & Other, for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 and at December 31, 2014 and 2013. The segment accounting policies are the same as those used to prepare the Company's consolidated financial statements, except for operating earnings adjustments as defined above. In addition, segment accounting policies include the method of capital allocation described below.

Economic capital is an internally developed risk capital model, the purpose of which is to measure the risk in the business and to provide a basis upon which capital is deployed. The economic capital model accounts for the unique and specific nature of the risks inherent in the Company's business.

MetLife, Inc.

115

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****2. Segment Information (continued)**

The Company's economic capital model aligns segment allocated equity with emerging standards and consistent risk principles. The model applies statistics-based risk evaluation principles to the material risks to which the Company is exposed. These consistent risk principles include calibrating required economic capital shock factors to a specific confidence level and time horizon and applying an industry standard method for the inclusion of diversification benefits among risk types. The Company's management is responsible for the ongoing production and enhancement of the economic capital model and reviews its approach periodically to ensure that it remains consistent with emerging industry practice standards.

For the Company's domestic segments, net investment income is credited or charged based on the level of allocated equity; however, changes in allocated equity do not impact the Company's consolidated net investment income, operating earnings or income (loss) from continuing operations, net of income tax.

Net investment income is based upon the actual results of each segment's specifically identifiable investment portfolios adjusted for allocated equity. Other costs are allocated to each of the segments based upon: (i) a review of the nature of such costs; (ii) time studies analyzing the amount of employee compensation costs incurred by each segment; and (iii) cost estimates included in the Company's product pricing.

Effective January 1, 2015, the Company implemented certain segment reporting changes related to the measurement of segment operating earnings, as well as the realignment of consumer direct business from Corporate & Other to Latin America. The changes will be applied retrospectively beginning with the first quarter of 2015. The changes will not impact total consolidated operating earnings or net income.

ended December 31, 2014	Operating Results								Total Adjustments	Total
	Retail	Americas Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits	Corporate Benefit Funding	Latin America	Total	Asia	EMEA	Corporate & Other		
	(In millions)									
	\$ 7,280	\$ 15,979	\$ 2,768	\$ 2,967	\$ 28,994	\$ 7,566	\$ 2,309	\$ 153	\$ 39,022	\$ 45
Life and health insurance										
Investment income	5,074	716	226	1,239	7,255	1,693	466	127	9,541	405
	7,953	1,844	5,799	1,347	16,943	2,856	508	177	20,484	669

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

Revenues	1,059	420	286	34	1,799	106	60	68	2,033	(3)
Investment gains (losses)										(197)
Other gains (losses)										1,317
Revenues	21,366	18,959	9,079	5,587	54,991	12,221	3,343	525	71,080	2,236
Expenses										
Under benefits and claims										
Policyholder dividends	9,851	14,897	5,106	2,743	32,597	5,724	1,053	104	39,478	1,000
Revenues credited to policyholder balances	2,245	156	1,140	394	3,935	1,544	148	34	5,661	1,282
Impairment										
Provision of DAC	(969)	(143)	(31)	(385)	(1,528)	(1,914)	(680)	(60)	(4,182)	(1)
Provision of DAC and VOBA	1,515	149	19	321	2,004	1,397	613	13	4,027	105
Provision of negative VOBA				(1)	(1)	(364)	(31)		(396)	(46)
Expense on debt	1	1	9		11			1,167	1,178	38
Expenses	4,695	2,570	513	1,677	9,455	3,971	1,810	1,018	16,254	114
Expenses	17,338	17,630	6,756	4,749	46,473	10,358	2,913	2,276	62,020	2,492
Provision for income tax expense	1,382	464	812	156	2,814	575	68	(1,079)	2,378	87
Operating earnings	\$ 2,646	\$ 865	\$ 1,511	\$ 682	\$ 5,704	\$ 1,288	\$ 362	\$ (672)	6,682	\$
Components to:										
Revenues									2,236	
Expenses									(2,492)	
Provision for income tax (expense) benefit									(87)	
(Loss) from continuing operations, net of income tax									\$ 6,339	\$

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****2. Segment Information (continued)**

At December 31, 2014	Group, Voluntary Corporate & Worksite Benefit Funding Latin America Asia (1) EMEA Corporate & Other							Total
	Retail	Benefits	Funding	America	Asia (1)	EMEA	Other	
	(In millions)							
Total assets	\$ 359,173	\$ 45,434	\$ 230,124	\$ 71,419	\$ 116,915	\$ 27,698	\$ 51,574	\$ 902,337
Separate account assets	\$ 171,726	\$ 669	\$ 81,150	\$ 50,301	\$ 9,078	\$ 4,070	\$	\$ 316,994
Separate account liabilities	\$ 171,726	\$ 669	\$ 81,150	\$ 50,301	\$ 9,078	\$ 4,070	\$	\$ 316,994

(1) Total assets includes \$93.8 billion of assets from the Japan operations which represents 10% of total consolidated assets. See Note 11 for information regarding goodwill.

Operating Results

ended December 31, 2013	Americas Group, Voluntary Corporate & Worksite Benefit Funding Latin America Total Asia EMEA Corporate & Other							Total Adjustments	Total	
	Retail	Benefits	Funding	America	Total	Asia	EMEA			Other
	(In millions)									
Revenues	\$ 6,528	\$ 15,250	\$ 2,767	\$ 2,824	\$ 27,369	\$ 7,801	\$ 2,297	\$ 116	\$ 37,583	\$ 91
Life and investment-type policy fees	4,912	688	247	991	6,838	1,722	386	139	9,085	366
Investment income	7,898	1,856	5,621	1,246	16,621	2,915	498	360	20,394	1,838
Other revenues	1,018	418	278	23	1,737	92	97	28	1,954	(34)
Investment gains (losses)										161
Other gains (losses)										(3,239)
Revenues	20,356	18,212	8,913	5,084	52,565	12,530	3,278	643	69,016	(817)

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

Under benefits and claims and under dividends	9,028	14,227	5,180	2,454	30,889	5,755	1,039	63	37,746	1,620
credited to policyholder balances	2,331	155	1,233	417	4,136	1,690	147	42	6,015	2,164
impairment										
reduction of DAC	(1,309)	(141)	(27)	(424)	(1,901)	(2,143)	(714)	(28)	(4,786)	
reduction of DAC and VOBA	1,384	140	23	310	1,857	1,542	683	1	4,083	(533)
reduction of negative VOBA				(2)	(2)	(427)	(95)		(524)	(55)
expense on debt		1	9		10		1	1,148	1,159	123
expenses	5,084	2,380	504	1,612	9,580	4,312	1,810	894	16,596	539
expenses	16,518	16,762	6,922	4,367	44,569	10,729	2,871	2,120	60,289	3,858
for income tax expense	1,314	488	696	143	2,641	557	78	(932)	2,344	(1,683)
Operating earnings	\$ 2,524	\$ 962	\$ 1,295	\$ 574	\$ 5,355	\$ 1,244	\$ 329	\$ (545)	6,383	
Adjustments to:										
Revenues									(817)	
Expenses									(3,858)	
for income tax (expense) benefit									1,683	
(Loss) from continuing operations, net of income tax									\$ 3,391	\$

MetLife, Inc.

117

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****2. Segment Information (continued)**

At December 31, 2013	Retail	Group, Voluntary Corporate & Worksite Benefit Benefits Funding	Latin America	Asia (1)	EMEA	Corporate & Other	Total	
							(In millions)	
Total assets	\$ 349,516	\$ 43,404	\$ 220,612	\$ 69,874	\$ 119,717	\$ 33,382	\$ 48,791	\$ 885,296
Separate account assets	\$ 172,382	\$ 644	\$ 77,023	\$ 49,660	\$ 8,996	\$ 8,496	\$	\$ 317,201
Separate account liabilities	\$ 172,382	\$ 644	\$ 77,023	\$ 49,660	\$ 8,996	\$ 8,496	\$	\$ 317,201

(1) Total assets includes \$98.4 billion of assets from the Japan operations which represents 11% of total consolidated assets. See Note 11 for information regarding goodwill.

Operating Results

At December 31, 2012	Retail	Americas Group, Voluntary Corporate & Worksite Benefit Benefits Funding	Latin America	Total	Asia	EMEA	Corporate & Other	Total	Adjustments	
									(In millions)	
	\$ 6,532	\$ 14,794	\$ 2,681	\$ 2,578	\$ 26,585	\$ 8,344	\$ 2,370	\$ 56	\$ 37,355	\$ 620
life and t-type product policy	4,561	662	225	785	6,233	1,491	333	155	8,212	344
ment income	7,670	1,768	5,542	1,198	16,178	2,895	535	679	20,287	1,697
venues	879	422	259	16	1,576	26	121	33	1,756	150
ment gains (losses)										(352)
ative gains (losses)										(1,919)
venues	19,642	17,646	8,707	4,577	50,572	12,756	3,359	923	67,610	540

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

er benefits and claims										
holder dividends	9,010	13,691	5,039	2,231	29,971	5,819	1,196	119	37,105	2,251
credited to policyholder										
balances	2,375	167	1,358	393	4,293	1,784	126	39	6,242	1,487
impairment										1,868
tion of DAC	(1,753)	(138)	(29)	(353)	(2,273)	(2,288)	(723)		(5,284)	(5)
tion of DAC and VOBA	1,607	133	22	224	1,986	1,563	626	2	4,177	22
tion of negative VOBA				(5)	(5)	(456)	(94)		(555)	(67)
expense on debt		1	8	(1)	8	5	1	1,176	1,190	166
enses	5,369	2,351	460	1,375	9,555	4,738	1,810	559	16,662	1,449
enses	16,608	16,205	6,858	3,864	43,535	11,165	2,942	1,895	59,537	7,171
for income tax expense	1,032	481	646	130	2,289	554	146	(687)	2,302	(2,174)
g earnings	\$ 2,002	\$ 960	\$ 1,203	\$ 583	\$ 4,748	\$ 1,037	\$ 271	\$ (285)	5,771	
nts to:										
enes									540	
enses									(7,171)	
for income tax (expense) benefit									2,174	
loss) from continuing operations, net of income tax									\$ 1,314	

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****2. Segment Information (continued)**

The following table presents total premiums, universal life and investment-type product policy fees and other revenues by major product groups of the Company's segments, as well as Corporate & Other:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
Life insurance	\$ 23,483	\$ 23,189	\$ 22,832
Accident & health insurance	13,336	13,214	13,255
Annuities	9,984	8,987	8,891
Property and casualty insurance	3,524	3,270	3,117
Non-insurance	716	385	342
Total	\$ 51,043	\$ 49,045	\$ 48,437

The following table presents total premiums, universal life and investment-type product policy fees and other revenues associated with the Company's U.S. and foreign operations:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
U.S.	\$ 34,536	\$ 32,529	\$ 31,500
Foreign:			
Japan	6,917	7,373	7,833
Other	9,590	9,143	9,104
Total	\$ 51,043	\$ 49,045	\$ 48,437

Revenues derived from any customer did not exceed 10% of consolidated premiums, universal life and investment-type product policy fees and other revenues for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012.

3. Acquisitions and Dispositions

2014 Disposition

In May 2014, the Company completed the sale of its wholly-owned subsidiary, MAL, for \$702 million (£418 million) in net cash consideration. As a result of the sale, a loss of \$633 million (\$442 million, net of income tax), was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2014, which includes a reduction to goodwill of \$60 million (\$51 million, net of income tax), as well as \$77 million (\$50 million, net of income tax) related to net investments in foreign operation hedges. The loss is reflected within net investment gains (losses) on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss). Compared to the expected loss at the time of the sales agreement, the actual loss on the sale was increased by net income from MAL of \$77 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. MAL's results of operations are included in continuing operations. They were historically included in the Corporate Benefit Funding segment. See Note 2.

2013 Acquisition

ProVida

Description of Transaction

On October 1, 2013, MetLife completed its previously announced acquisition of Administradora de Fondos de Pensiones Provida S.A. (*ProVida*), the largest private pension fund administrator in Chile based on assets under management and number of pension fund contributors. The acquisition of *ProVida* supports the Company's growth strategy in emerging markets and further strengthens the Company's overall position in Chile. Pursuant to an agreement with Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A. and BBVA Inversiones Chile S.A. (together, *BBVA*), a subsidiary of MetLife, Inc. acquired 64.32% of the outstanding shares of *ProVida* from *BBVA* and conducted a public cash tender offer, through which MetLife acquired an additional 27.06% of the outstanding shares of *ProVida*. As a result, as of October 1, 2013, MetLife owned 91.38% of the total outstanding shares of *ProVida*, for a total acquisition price of \$1.9 billion.

MetLife's accounting for pension products sold in foreign jurisdictions, where the sale and administration of those products are restricted by government regulations to pension companies, is under an insurance company accounting model. *ProVida*'s assets under management meet the qualifications for separate account presentation. As such, the portion of the assets representing pension participants' funds are

MetLife, Inc.

119

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****3. Acquisitions and Dispositions (continued)**

reported at estimated fair value as separate account assets, with an equivalent amount reported as separate account liabilities. The fair value of separate account assets and liabilities as of the acquisition date was \$45.2 billion. ProVida's mandatory ownership interest in the funds (the Encaje investment), representing a 1% interest in each of the funds offered, is accounted for as FVO Securities and reported in fair value option and trading securities on the balance sheet. Direct and incremental costs resulting in successful sales are capitalized and amortized over the estimated gross profits of the new business sold. Additionally, a portion of the revenue collected through fees on ProVida's mandatory savings product are deferred and recognized when future services are provided to participants who have stopped contributing to the savings product due to retirement, disability or unemployment (non-contributors).

Allocation of Purchase Price

Of the \$1.9 billion purchase price, \$631 million and \$159 million was allocated to the fair value of tangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, respectively, of which \$451 million in assets represented the Encaje investment. Additionally, \$941 million was allocated to VOBA, which represented the value of the future profit margin from existing in-force pension participants (acquired affiliates) who were contributors as of the acquisition date and is subject to amortization as a percentage of estimated gross profits from the acquired contributing affiliates over an estimated weighted average period of 15 years. The amounts allocated to the ProVida trade name and goodwill were \$179 million and \$1.1 billion, respectively, both of which were not subject to amortization. The value of the trade name represented the savings or relief from royalty costs due to ownership of the ProVida name. Goodwill represented the expected future profits resulting from new sales after the acquisition date. The purchase price was also allocated to a future service liability (FSL) of \$589 million attributable to acquired affiliates who, at the purchase date, were not contributing or would become non-contributors at some point in the future. This liability represents the discounted future cost of servicing these affiliate accounts. The FSL is being released to earnings over the non-contributor phase period based on the actual expenses incurred during the respective period for servicing non-contributors from the acquired business. The allocated purchase price also included deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities of \$118 million and \$224 million, respectively, which were attributable to the intangible assets and liabilities, excluding goodwill, established at the purchase date. No portion of goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes. The fair value of noncontrolling interests was \$176 million, and was valued based upon the offered public cash tender price for each outstanding share of ProVida not acquired by MetLife.

Revenues and Earnings of ProVida

Revenues and net income of \$100 million and \$42 million, respectively, resulting from the acquisition of ProVida since the acquisition date, were included in the consolidated statement of operations within the Latin America segment for the year ended December 31, 2013.

2013 Disposition

MetLife Bank

In 2013, MetLife Bank, National Association (MetLife Bank) and MetLife, Inc. completed the sale of MetLife Bank s \$6.4 billion of deposits. In August 2013, MetLife Bank merged with and into MetLife Home Loans LLC (MLHL), its former subsidiary, with MLHL as the surviving, non-bank entity. MetLife Bank has sold or otherwise exited substantially all of its operations. In conjunction with exiting MetLife Bank s businesses (the MetLife Bank Divestiture), for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, the Company recorded net losses of \$21 million, \$115 million and \$163 million, respectively, net of income tax. The net losses included the gain on disposal of the depository business, the loss on disposal of mortgage servicing rights (MSRs), gains (losses) on securities and mortgage loans sold or other costs related to MetLife Bank s businesses.

Each of the businesses that were exited as part of the MetLife Bank Divestiture could not be separated from the rest of the operations since the Company did not separately manage the businesses as a reportable segment, operating segment, or reporting unit. As a result, the businesses have not been reported as discontinued operations in the consolidated financial statements.

MetLife Bank had historically taken advantage of collateralized borrowing opportunities with the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) of New York (FHLB of NY). In January 2012, MetLife Bank discontinued taking advances from the FHLB of NY. In April 2012, MetLife Bank transferred cash to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (MLIC) related to \$3.8 billion of outstanding advances which had been included in long-term debt, and MLIC assumed the associated obligations under terms similar to those of the transferred advances by issuing funding agreements which are included in PABs. See Note 12.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****4. Insurance****Insurance Liabilities**

Insurance liabilities are comprised of future policy benefits, PABs and other policy-related balances. Information regarding insurance liabilities by segment, as well as Corporate & Other, was as follows at:

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
	(In millions)	
Retail	\$ 136,812	\$ 134,915
Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits	30,328	29,521
Corporate Benefit Funding	115,440	112,591
Latin America	15,480	16,162
Asia	86,483	93,066
EMEA	20,520	21,657
Corporate & Other	8,239	8,129
Total	\$ 413,302	\$ 416,041

Future policy benefits are measured as follows:

Product Type:	Measurement Assumptions:
Participating life	Aggregate of (i) net level premium reserves for death and endowment policy benefits (calculated based upon the non-forfeiture interest rate, ranging from 3% to 7% for domestic business and 1% to 11% for international business, and mortality rates guaranteed in calculating the cash surrender values described in such contracts); and (ii) the liability for terminal dividends for domestic business.
Nonparticipating life	Aggregate of the present value of expected future benefit payments and related expenses less the present value of expected future net premiums. Assumptions as to mortality and persistency are based upon the Company's experience when the basis of the liability is established. Interest rate assumptions for the aggregate future policy benefit liabilities range from 2% to 11% for domestic business and 1% to 13% for international business.
Individual and group traditional fixed annuities	Present value of expected future payments. Interest rate assumptions used in establishing such liabilities range from 1% to 11% for domestic business and 1% to 12% for international business.

after annuitization	
Non-medical health insurance	The net level premium method and assumptions as to future morbidity, withdrawals and interest, which provide a margin for adverse deviation. Interest rate assumptions used in establishing such liabilities range from 4% to 7% (primarily related to domestic business).
Disabled lives	Present value of benefits method and experience assumptions as to claim terminations, expenses and interest. Interest rate assumptions used in establishing such liabilities range from 3% to 8% for domestic business and 1% to 9% for international business.
Property and casualty insurance	The amount estimated for claims that have been reported but not settled and claims incurred but not reported are based upon the Company's historical experience and other actuarial assumptions that consider the effects of current developments, anticipated trends and risk management programs, reduced for anticipated salvage and subrogation.

Participating business represented 5% of the Company's life insurance in-force at both December 31, 2014 and 2013. Participating policies represented 18%, 19% and 20% of gross life insurance premiums for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

PABs are equal to: (i) policy account values, which consist of an accumulation of gross premium payments and investment performance; (ii) credited interest, ranging from 1% to 13% for domestic business and 1% to 12% for international business, less expenses, mortality charges and withdrawals; and (iii) fair value adjustments relating to business combinations.

MetLife, Inc.

121

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

4. Insurance (continued)

Guarantees

The Company issues variable annuity products with guaranteed minimum benefits. The non-life contingent portion of GMWBs and the portion of certain GMIBs that does not require annuitization are accounted for as embedded derivatives in PABs and are further discussed in Note 9. Guarantees accounted for as insurance liabilities include:

Guarantee:	Measurement Assumptions:
<p>GMDBs A return of purchase payment upon death even if the account value is reduced to zero.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">An enhanced death benefit may be available for an additional fee.</p>	<p>Present value of expected death benefits in excess of the projected account balance recognizing the excess ratably over the accumulation period based on the present value of total expected assessments.</p> <p>Assumptions are consistent with those used for amortizing DAC, and are thus subject to the same variability and risk.</p> <p>Investment performance and volatility assumptions are consistent with the historical experience of the appropriate underlying equity index, such as the S&P 500 Index.</p> <p>Benefit assumptions are based on the average benefits payable over a range of scenarios.</p>
<p>GMIBs After a specified period of time determined at the time of issuance of the variable annuity contract, a minimum accumulation of purchase payments, even if the account value is reduced to zero, that can be annuitized to receive a monthly income stream that is not less than a specified amount.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Certain contracts also provide for a guaranteed lump sum return of purchase premium in lieu of the annuitization benefit.</p>	<p>Present value of expected income benefits in excess of the projected account balance at any future date of annuitization and recognizing the excess ratably over the accumulation period based on present value of total expected assessments.</p> <p>Assumptions are consistent with those used for estimating GMDB liabilities.</p> <p>Calculation incorporates an assumption for the percentage of the potential annuitizations that may be elected by the contractholder.</p>
<p>GMWBs A return of purchase payment via partial withdrawals, even if the account value is reduced to zero, provided that cumulative withdrawals in a contract year do not exceed a certain limit.</p>	<p>Expected value of the life contingent payments and expected assessments using assumptions consistent with those used for estimating the GMDB liabilities.</p>

Certain contracts include guaranteed withdrawals
that are life contingent.

The Company also issues annuity contracts that apply a lower rate on funds deposited if the contractholder elects to surrender the contract for cash and a higher rate if the contractholder elects to annuitize (two tier annuities). These guarantees include benefits that are payable in the event of death, maturity or at annuitization. Certain other annuity contracts contain guaranteed annuitization benefits that may be above what would be provided by the current account value of the contract. Additionally, the Company issues universal and variable life contracts where the Company contractually guarantees to the contractholder a secondary guarantee or a guaranteed paid-up benefit.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****4. Insurance (continued)**

Information regarding the liabilities for guarantees (excluding base policy liabilities and embedded derivatives) relating to annuity and universal and variable life contracts was as follows:

	Annuity Contracts		Universal and Variable Life Contracts		Total
	GMDBs	GMIBs	Secondary Guarantees (In millions)	Paid-Up Guarantees	
Direct and Assumed					
Balance at January 1, 2012	\$ 432	\$ 882	\$ 4,463	\$ 221	\$ 5,998
Incurring guaranteed benefits (1)	252	771	348	25	1,396
Paid guaranteed benefits	(117)	(18)	(26)		(161)
Balance at December 31, 2012	567	1,635	4,785	246	7,233
Incurring guaranteed benefits (1)	200	229	(64)	20	385
Paid guaranteed benefits	(82)	(13)	(23)		(118)
Balance at December 31, 2013	685	1,851	4,698	266	7,500
Incurring guaranteed benefits (1)	310	262	411	22	1,005
Paid guaranteed benefits	(59)		(17)		(76)
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 936	\$ 2,113	\$ 5,092	\$ 288	\$ 8,429
Ceded					
Balance at January 1, 2012	\$ 54	\$ 8	\$ 614	\$ 155	\$ 831
Incurring guaranteed benefits	22	1	139	18	180
Paid guaranteed benefits	(20)				(20)

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

Balance at December 31, 2012	56	9	753	173	991
Incurred guaranteed benefits	(5)		175	14	184
Paid guaranteed benefits	(10)	(2)			(12)
Balance at December 31, 2013	41	7	928	187	1,163
Incurred guaranteed benefits	9		134	15	158
Paid guaranteed benefits	(12)				(12)
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 38	\$ 7	\$ 1,062	\$ 202	\$ 1,309
Net					
Balance at January 1, 2012	\$ 378	\$ 874	\$ 3,849	\$ 66	\$ 5,167
Incurred guaranteed benefits	230	770	209	7	1,216
Paid guaranteed benefits	(97)	(18)	(26)		(141)
Balance at December 31, 2012	511	1,626	4,032	73	6,242
Incurred guaranteed benefits	205	229	(239)	6	201
Paid guaranteed benefits	(72)	(11)	(23)		(106)
Balance at December 31, 2013	644	1,844	3,770	79	6,337
Incurred guaranteed benefits	301	262	277	7	847
Paid guaranteed benefits	(47)		(17)		(64)
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 898	\$ 2,106	\$ 4,030	\$ 86	\$ 7,120

(1) Secondary guarantees include the effects of foreign currency translation of (\$343) million, (\$597) million and (\$39) million at December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

MetLife, Inc.

123

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

4. Insurance (continued)

Account balances of contracts with insurance guarantees were invested in separate account asset classes as follows at:

	2014	December 31, 2013 (In millions)
Fund Groupings:		
Balanced	\$ 87,667	\$ 75,928
Equity	71,742	79,036
Bond	11,416	10,632
Money Market	1,024	1,157
Total	\$ 171,849	\$ 166,753

Based on the type of guarantee, the Company defines net amount at risk as listed below. These amounts include direct and assumed business, but exclude offsets from hedging or reinsurance, if any.

Variable Annuity Guarantees**In the Event of Death**

Defined as the death benefit less the total contract account value, as of the balance sheet date. It represents the amount of the claim that the Company would incur if death claims were filed on all contracts on the balance sheet date and includes any additional contractual claims associated with riders purchased to assist with covering income taxes payable upon death.

At Annuitization

Defined as the amount (if any) that would be required to be added to the total contract account value to purchase a lifetime income stream, based on current annuity rates, equal to the minimum amount provided under the guaranteed benefit. This amount represents the Company's potential economic exposure to such guarantees in the event all contractholders were to annuitize on the balance sheet date, even though the contracts contain terms that allow annuitization of the guaranteed amount only after the 10th anniversary of the contract, which not all contractholders have achieved.

Two Tier and Other Annuities

Two tier annuities are defined as the excess of the upper tier, adjusted for a profit margin, less the lower tier, as of the balance sheet date. These contracts apply a lower rate on funds if the contractholder elects to surrender the contract for cash and a higher rate if the contractholder elects to annuitize. Other annuities are defined as the amount (if any) that would be required to be added to the total contract account value to purchase a lifetime income stream, based on current annuity rates, equal to the minimum amount provided under the guaranteed benefit. This amount represents the Company's potential economic exposure to such guarantees in the event all contractholders were to annuitize on the balance sheet date.

Universal and Variable Life Contracts

Defined as the guarantee amount less the account value, as of the balance sheet date. It represents the amount of the claim that the Company would incur if death claims were filed on all contracts on the balance sheet date.

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

4. Insurance (continued)

Information regarding the types of guarantees relating to annuity contracts and universal and variable life contracts was as follows at:

	December 31,			
	2014		2013	
	In the	At	In the	At
	Event of Death Annuitization			
	(In millions)			
Annuity Contracts (1)				
Variable Annuity Guarantees				
Total contract account value (2)	\$ 196,595	\$ 99,000	\$ 201,395	\$ 100,527
Separate account value	\$ 163,566	\$ 95,963	\$ 164,500	\$ 96,459
Net amount at risk (2)	\$ 4,230	\$ 1,770	\$ 4,203	\$ 1,219
Average attained age of contractholders	65 years	65 years	63 years	63 years
Two Tier and Other Annuities				
Account value	N/A	\$ 1,040	N/A	\$ 880
Net amount at risk	N/A	\$ 340	N/A	\$ 234
Average attained age of contractholders	N/A	50 years	N/A	50 years

	December 31,			
	2014		2013	
	Secondary	Paid-Up	Secondary	Paid-Up
	Guarantees			
	(In millions)			
Universal and Variable Life Contracts (1)				
Account value (general and separate account)	\$ 16,875	\$ 3,587	\$ 16,048	\$ 3,700
Net amount at risk	\$ 180,069	\$ 20,344	\$ 185,920	\$ 21,737
Average attained age of policyholders	56 years	61 years	55 years	60 years

- (1) The Company's annuity and life contracts with guarantees may offer more than one type of guarantee in each contract. Therefore, the amounts listed above may not be mutually exclusive.
- (2) Includes amounts, which are not reported on the consolidated balance sheets, from assumed reinsurance of certain variable annuity products from the Company's former operating joint venture in Japan.

Obligations Under Funding Agreements

The Company issues fixed and floating rate funding agreements, which are denominated in either U.S. dollars or foreign currencies, to certain special purpose entities (SPEs) that have issued either debt securities or commercial paper for which payment of interest and principal is secured by such funding agreements. During the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, the Company issued \$48.9 billion, \$37.7 billion and \$35.1 billion, respectively, and repaid \$45.6 billion, \$36.8 billion and \$31.1 billion, respectively, of such funding agreements. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, liabilities for funding agreements outstanding, which are included in PABs, were \$33.9 billion and \$31.2 billion, respectively.

Certain of the Company's subsidiaries are members of regional banks in the FHLB system (FHLBanks). Holdings of common stock of FHLBanks, included in equity securities, were as follows at:

	2014	December 31, 2013	
		(In millions)	
FHLB of NY	\$ 661	\$	700
FHLB of Des Moines	\$ 66	\$	76
FHLB of Boston	\$ 55	\$	64
FHLB of Pittsburgh	\$ 35	\$	30

MetLife, Inc. **125**

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****4. Insurance (continued)**

Such subsidiaries have also entered into funding agreements with FHLBanks and the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, a federally chartered instrumentality of the U.S. (Farmer Mac). The liability for such funding agreements is included in PABs. Information related to such funding agreements was as follows at:

	Liability		Collateral	
	2014	2013	December 31, 2014 (In millions)	2013
FHLB of NY (1)	\$ 12,570	\$ 12,770	\$ 15,255 (2)	\$ 14,287 (2)
Farmer Mac (3)	\$ 2,750	\$ 2,750	\$ 3,162	\$ 3,159
FHLB of Des Moines (1)	\$ 1,405	\$ 1,405	\$ 1,688 (2)	\$ 1,596 (2)
FHLB of Boston (1)	\$ 575	\$ 450	\$ 666 (2)	\$ 808 (2)
FHLB of Pittsburgh (1)	\$ 435	\$ 375	\$ 1,637 (2)	\$ 976 (2)

- (1) Represents funding agreements issued to the applicable FHLBank in exchange for cash and for which such FHLBank has been granted a lien on certain assets, some of which are in the custody of such FHLBank, including residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), to collateralize obligations under advances evidenced by funding agreements. The Company is permitted to withdraw any portion of the collateral in the custody of such FHLBank as long as there is no event of default and the remaining qualified collateral is sufficient to satisfy the collateral maintenance level. Upon any event of default by the Company, such FHLBank's recovery on the collateral is limited to the amount of the Company's liability to such FHLBank.
- (2) Advances are collateralized by mortgage-backed securities. The amount of collateral presented is at estimated fair value.
- (3) Represents funding agreements issued to certain SPEs that have issued debt securities for which payment of interest and principal is secured by such funding agreements, and such debt securities are also guaranteed as to payment of interest and principal by Farmer Mac. The obligations under these funding agreements are secured by a pledge of certain eligible agricultural real estate mortgage loans and may, under certain circumstances, be secured by other qualified collateral. The amount of collateral presented is at carrying value.

Liabilities for Unpaid Claims and Claim Expenses

Information regarding the liabilities for unpaid claims and claim expenses relating to property and casualty, group accident and non-medical health policies and contracts, which are reported in future policy benefits and other policy-related balances, was as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
Balance at January 1,	\$ 10,630	\$ 10,436	\$ 10,117
Less: Reinsurance recoverables	1,661	1,581	1,436
Net balance at January 1,	8,969	8,855	8,681
Incurred related to:			
Current year	9,358	8,660	8,399
Prior years (1)	(70)	(86)	(69)
Total incurred	9,288	8,574	8,330
Paid related to:			
Current year	(6,714)	(6,083)	(5,689)
Prior years	(2,383)	(2,377)	(2,467)
Total paid	(9,097)	(8,460)	(8,156)
Net balance at December 31,	9,160	8,969	8,855
Add: Reinsurance recoverables	1,876	1,661	1,581
Balance at December 31,	\$ 11,036	\$ 10,630	\$ 10,436

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

4. Insurance (continued)

- (1) During 2014, 2013 and 2012, as a result of changes in estimates of insured events in the respective prior year, claims and claim adjustment expenses associated with prior years decreased due to a reduction in prior year automobile bodily injury and homeowners severity. In addition, 2013 and 2012 included improved loss ratios for non-medical health claim liabilities.

Separate Accounts

Separate account assets and liabilities include two categories of account types: pass-through separate accounts totaling \$261.3 billion and \$265.4 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, for which the policyholder assumes all investment risk, and separate accounts for which the Company contractually guarantees either a minimum return or account value to the policyholder which totaled \$55.7 billion and \$51.8 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The latter category consisted primarily of funding agreements and participating close-out contracts. The average interest rate credited on these contracts was 2.25% and 2.23% at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, there were no investment gains (losses) on transfers of assets from the general account to the separate accounts.

5. Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs, Value of Business Acquired and Other Intangibles

See Note 1 for a description of capitalized acquisition costs.

Nonparticipating and Non-Dividend-Paying Traditional Contracts

The Company amortizes DAC and VOBA related to these contracts (term insurance, nonparticipating whole life insurance, traditional group life insurance, non-medical health insurance, and accident & health insurance) over the appropriate premium paying period in proportion to the historic actual and expected future gross premiums that were set at contract issue. The expected premiums are based upon the premium requirement of each policy and assumptions for mortality, morbidity, persistency and investment returns at policy issuance, or policy acquisition (as it relates to VOBA), include provisions for adverse deviation, and are consistent with the assumptions used to calculate future policyholder benefit liabilities. These assumptions are not revised after policy issuance or acquisition unless the DAC or VOBA balance is deemed to be unrecoverable from future expected profits. Absent a premium deficiency, variability in amortization after policy issuance or acquisition is caused only by variability in premium volumes.

Participating, Dividend-Paying Traditional Contracts

The Company amortizes DAC and VOBA related to these contracts over the estimated lives of the contracts in proportion to actual and expected future gross margins. The amortization includes interest based on rates in effect at inception or acquisition of the contracts. The future gross margins are dependent principally on investment returns, policyholder dividend scales, mortality, persistency, expenses to administer the business, creditworthiness of reinsurance counterparties and certain economic variables, such as inflation. For participating contracts within the closed block (dividend-paying traditional contracts) future gross margins are also dependent upon changes in the policyholder dividend obligation. See Note 7. Of these factors, the Company anticipates that investment returns, expenses, persistency and other factor changes, as well as policyholder dividend scales, are reasonably likely to impact significantly the rate of DAC and VOBA amortization. Each reporting period, the Company updates the estimated gross margins with the actual gross margins for that period. When the actual gross margins change from previously estimated gross margins, the cumulative DAC and VOBA amortization is re-estimated and adjusted by a cumulative charge or credit to current operations. When actual gross margins exceed those previously estimated, the DAC and VOBA amortization will increase, resulting in a current period charge to earnings. The opposite result occurs when the actual gross margins are below the previously estimated gross margins. Each reporting period, the Company also updates the actual amount of business in-force, which impacts expected future gross margins. When expected future gross margins are below those previously estimated, the DAC and VOBA amortization will increase, resulting in a current period charge to earnings. The opposite result occurs when the expected future gross margins are above the previously estimated expected future gross margins. Each period, the Company also reviews the estimated gross margins for each block of business to determine the recoverability of DAC and VOBA balances.

Fixed and Variable Universal Life Contracts and Fixed and Variable Deferred Annuity Contracts

The Company amortizes DAC and VOBA related to these contracts over the estimated lives of the contracts in proportion to actual and expected future gross profits. The amortization includes interest based on rates in effect at inception or acquisition of the contracts. The amount of future gross profits is dependent principally upon returns in excess of the amounts credited to policyholders, mortality, persistency, interest crediting rates, expenses to administer the business, creditworthiness of reinsurance counterparties, the effect of any hedges used and certain economic variables, such as inflation. Of these factors, the Company anticipates that investment returns, expenses and persistency are reasonably likely to impact significantly the rate of DAC and VOBA amortization. Each reporting period, the Company updates the estimated gross profits with the actual gross profits for that period. When the actual gross profits change from previously estimated gross profits, the cumulative DAC and VOBA amortization is re-estimated and adjusted by a cumulative charge or credit to current operations. When actual gross profits exceed those previously estimated, the DAC and VOBA amortization will increase, resulting in a current period charge to earnings. The opposite result occurs when the actual gross profits are below the previously estimated gross profits. Each reporting period, the Company also updates the actual amount of business remaining in-force, which impacts expected future gross profits. When expected future gross profits are below those previously estimated, the DAC and VOBA amortization will increase, resulting in a current period charge to earnings. The opposite result occurs when the expected future gross profits are above the previously estimated expected future gross profits. Each period, the Company also reviews the estimated gross profits for each block of business to determine the recoverability of DAC and VOBA balances.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****5. Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs, Value of Business Acquired and Other Intangibles (continued)*****Credit Insurance, Property and Casualty Insurance and Other Short-Duration Contracts***

The Company amortizes DAC for these contracts, which is primarily composed of commissions and certain underwriting expenses, in proportion to historic and future earned premium over the applicable contract term.

Factors Impacting Amortization

Separate account rates of return on variable universal life contracts and variable deferred annuity contracts affect in-force account balances on such contracts each reporting period, which can result in significant fluctuations in amortization of DAC and VOBA. Returns that are higher than the Company's long-term expectation produce higher account balances, which increases the Company's future fee expectations and decreases future benefit payment expectations on minimum death and living benefit guarantees, resulting in higher expected future gross profits. The opposite result occurs when returns are lower than the Company's long-term expectation. The Company's practice to determine the impact of gross profits resulting from returns on separate accounts assumes that long-term appreciation in equity markets is not changed by short-term market fluctuations, but is only changed when sustained interim deviations are expected. The Company monitors these events and only changes the assumption when its long-term expectation changes.

The Company also periodically reviews other long-term assumptions underlying the projections of estimated gross margins and profits. These assumptions primarily relate to investment returns, policyholder dividend scales, interest crediting rates, mortality, persistency and expenses to administer business. Management annually updates assumptions used in the calculation of estimated gross margins and profits which may have significantly changed. If the update of assumptions causes expected future gross margins and profits to increase, DAC and VOBA amortization will decrease, resulting in a current period increase to earnings. The opposite result occurs when the assumption update causes expected future gross margins and profits to decrease.

Periodically, the Company modifies product benefits, features, rights or coverages that occur by the exchange of a contract for a new contract, or by amendment, endorsement, or rider to a contract, or by election or coverage within a contract. If such modification, referred to as an internal replacement, substantially changes the contract, the associated DAC or VOBA is written off immediately through income and any new deferrable costs associated with the replacement contract are deferred. If the modification does not substantially change the contract, the DAC or VOBA amortization on the original contract will continue and any acquisition costs associated with the related modification are expensed.

Amortization of DAC and VOBA is attributed to net investment gains (losses) and net derivative gains (losses), and to other expenses for the amount of gross margins or profits originating from transactions other than investment gains and losses. Unrealized investment gains and losses represent the amount of DAC and VOBA that would have been amortized if such gains and losses had been recognized.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****5. Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs, Value of Business Acquired and Other Intangibles (continued)**

Information regarding DAC and VOBA was as follows:

	2014	Years Ended December 31,	
		2013	2012
		(In millions)	
DAC			
Balance at January 1,	\$ 19,774	\$ 17,150	\$ 15,240
Capitalizations	4,183	4,786	5,289
Amortization related to:			
Net investment gains (losses) and net derivative gains (losses)	(39)	192	(40)
Other expenses	(3,372)	(2,812)	(2,875)
Total amortization	(3,411)	(2,620)	(2,915)
Unrealized investment gains (losses)	(676)	924	(516)
Effect of foreign currency translation and other	(886)	(466)	52
Balance at December 31,	18,984	19,774	17,150
VOBA			
Balance at January 1,	6,932	7,611	9,379
Acquisitions (1)		947	55
Amortization related to:			
Net investment gains (losses) and net derivative gains (losses)	(1)	3	(1)
Other expenses	(720)	(933)	(1,283)
Total amortization	(721)	(930)	(1,284)
Unrealized investment gains (losses)	(26)	358	(197)
Effect of foreign currency translation and other	(727)	(1,054)	(342)

Balance at December 31,	5,458	6,932	7,611
-------------------------	-------	-------	-------

Total DAC and VOBA

Balance at December 31,	\$ 24,442	\$ 26,706	\$ 24,761
-------------------------	-----------	-----------	-----------

(1) See Note 3 for a description of acquisitions.

Information regarding total DAC and VOBA by segment, as well as Corporate & Other, was as follows at:

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
	(In millions)	
Retail	\$ 11,963	\$ 12,882
Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits	377	382
Corporate Benefit Funding	111	99
Latin America	1,991	2,201
Asia	8,217	9,077
EMEA	1,709	2,039
Corporate & Other	74	26
Total	\$ 24,442	\$ 26,706

MetLife, Inc.

129

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****5. Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs, Value of Business Acquired and Other Intangibles (continued)**

Information regarding other intangibles was as follows:

	2014	Years Ended December 31,	
		2013	2012
		(In millions)	
DSI			
Balance at January 1,	\$ 950	\$ 930	\$ 926
Capitalization	56	58	81
Amortization	(130)	(36)	(77)
Unrealized investment gains (losses)	(64)		
Effect of foreign currency translation	(2)	(2)	
Balance at December 31,	\$ 810	\$ 950	\$ 930
VODA and VOCRA			
Balance at January 1,	\$ 975	\$ 1,108	\$ 1,264
Amortization (1)	(82)	(84)	(150)
Effect of foreign currency translation	(46)	(49)	(6)
Balance at December 31,	\$ 847	\$ 975	\$ 1,108
Accumulated amortization	\$ 500	\$ 418	\$ 334
Negative VOBA			
Balance at January 1,	\$ 2,162	\$ 2,916	\$ 3,657
Acquisitions			10
Amortization	(442)	(579)	(622)
Effect of foreign currency translation and other	(124)	(175)	(129)
Balance at December 31,	\$ 1,596	\$ 2,162	\$ 2,916
Accumulated amortization	\$ 2,404	\$ 1,962	\$ 1,383

- (1) In connection with the Company's annual impairment testing of VOCRA, it was determined that the VOCRA included in the Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits segment, associated with a previously acquired dental business, was impaired as the undiscounted future cash flows associated with the asset were lower than its current carrying value. This shortfall in undiscounted future cash flows is primarily the result of actual persistency experience being less favorable than what was assumed when the asset was acquired. As a result of this impairment, the Company wrote the asset down to its estimated fair value, which was determined using the discounted cash flow valuation approach. The Company recorded a non-cash charge of \$77 million (\$50 million, net of income tax) for the impairment of the VOCRA balance to other expenses in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2012.

The estimated future amortization expense (credit) to be reported in other expenses for the next five years is as follows:

	VOBA	VODA and VOCRA (In millions)	Negative VOBA
2015	\$ 633	\$ 75	\$ (342)
2016	\$ 532	\$ 70	\$ (262)
2017	\$ 455	\$ 67	\$ (146)
2018	\$ 403	\$ 62	\$ (61)
2019	\$ 353	\$ 58	\$ (40)

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****6. Reinsurance**

The Company enters into reinsurance agreements primarily as a purchaser of reinsurance for its various insurance products and also as a provider of reinsurance for some insurance products issued by third parties. The Company participates in reinsurance activities in order to limit losses, minimize exposure to significant risks and provide additional capacity for future growth.

Accounting for reinsurance requires extensive use of assumptions and estimates, particularly related to the future performance of the underlying business and the potential impact of counterparty credit risks. The Company periodically reviews actual and anticipated experience compared to the aforementioned assumptions used to establish assets and liabilities relating to ceded and assumed reinsurance and evaluates the financial strength of counterparties to its reinsurance agreements using criteria similar to that evaluated in the security impairment process discussed in Note 8.

Americas Excluding Latin America

For its Retail Life & Other insurance products, the Company has historically reinsured the mortality risk primarily on an excess of retention basis or on a quota share basis. The Company currently reinsures 90% of the mortality risk in excess of \$2 million for most products. In addition to reinsuring mortality risk as described above, the Company reinsures other risks, as well as specific coverages. Placement of reinsurance is done primarily on an automatic basis and also on a facultative basis for risks with specified characteristics. On a case by case basis, the Company may retain up to \$20 million per life and reinsure 100% of amounts in excess of the amount the Company retains. The Company evaluates its reinsurance programs routinely and may increase or decrease its retention at any time.

The Company's Retail Annuities business reinsures a portion of the living and death benefit guarantees issued in connection with its variable annuities. Under these reinsurance agreements, the Company pays a reinsurance premium generally based on fees associated with the guarantees collected from policyholders, and receives reimbursement for benefits paid or accrued in excess of account values, subject to certain limitations. The value of the embedded derivatives on the ceded risk is determined using a methodology consistent with the guarantees directly written by the Company with the exception of the input for nonperformance risk that reflects the credit of the reinsurer.

For certain policies within the Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits segment, the Company generally retains most of the risk and only cedes particular risks on certain client arrangements. The majority of the Company's reinsurance activity within this segment relates to client agreements for employer sponsored captive programs, risk-sharing agreements and multinational pooling.

The Company, through its property & casualty business within the Retail and Group, Voluntary & Worksite Benefits segments, purchases reinsurance to manage its exposure to large losses (primarily catastrophe losses) and to protect statutory surplus. The Company cedes to reinsurers losses and premiums based upon the exposure of the policies subject to reinsurance. To manage exposure to large property & casualty losses, the Company purchases property catastrophe, casualty and property per risk excess of loss reinsurance protection.

The Company's Corporate Benefit Funding segment has periodically engaged in reinsurance activities, on an opportunistic basis. The impact of these activities on the financial results of this segment has not been significant and there were no additional transactions during the periods presented.

Latin America, Asia and EMEA

For certain life insurance products, the Company currently reinsures risks in excess of \$5 million to external reinsurers on a yearly renewable term basis. The Company may also reinsure certain risks with external reinsurers depending upon the nature of the risk and local regulatory requirements. For selected large corporate clients, the Company reinsures group employee benefits or credit insurance business with various client-affiliated reinsurance companies, covering policies issued to the employees or customers of the clients. Additionally, the Company cedes and assumes risk with other insurance companies when either company requires a business partner with the appropriate local licensing to issue certain types of policies in certain countries. In these cases, the assuming company typically underwrites the risks, develops the products and assumes most or all of the risk. The Company also has reinsurance agreements in force that reinsure a portion of the living and death benefit guarantees issued in connection with variable annuity products. Under these agreements, the Company pays reinsurance fees associated with the guarantees collected from policyholders, and receives reimbursement for benefits paid or accrued in excess of account values, subject to certain limitations.

Corporate & Other

The Company also reinsures, through 100% quota share reinsurance agreements, certain run-off LTC and workers compensation business written by MetLife USA.

Corporate & Other also has a reinsurance agreement, whereby it assumes the living and death benefit guarantees issued in connection with certain variable annuity products. Under this agreement, the Company receives reinsurance fees associated with the guarantees collected from policyholders, and provides reimbursement for benefits paid or accrued in excess of account values, subject to certain limitations.

Catastrophe Coverage

The Company has exposure to catastrophes which could contribute to significant fluctuations in the Company's results of operations. In the Americas, excluding Latin America, the Company uses excess of retention and quota share reinsurance agreements to provide greater diversification of risk and minimize exposure to larger risks. Currently, for Latin America, Asia and EMEA, the Company purchases catastrophe coverage to insure risks within certain countries deemed by management to be exposed to the greatest catastrophic risks.

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Reinsurance (continued)*Reinsurance Recoverables*

The Company reinsures its business through a diversified group of well-capitalized reinsurers. The Company analyzes recent trends in arbitration and litigation outcomes in disputes, if any, with its reinsurers. The Company monitors ratings and evaluates the financial strength of its reinsurers by analyzing their financial statements. In addition, the reinsurance recoverable balance due from each reinsurer is evaluated as part of the overall monitoring process. Recoverability of reinsurance recoverable balances is evaluated based on these analyses. The Company generally secures large reinsurance recoverable balances with various forms of collateral, including secured trusts, funds withheld accounts and irrevocable letters of credit. These reinsurance recoverable balances are stated net of allowances for uncollectible reinsurance, which at December 31, 2014 and 2013, were not significant.

The Company has secured certain reinsurance recoverable balances with various forms of collateral, including secured trusts, funds withheld accounts and irrevocable letters of credit. The Company had \$5.9 billion and \$5.6 billion of unsecured reinsurance recoverable balances at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

At December 31, 2014, the Company had \$14.9 billion of net ceded reinsurance recoverables. Of this total, \$10.8 billion, or 73%, were with the Company's five largest ceded reinsurers, including \$2.6 billion of net ceded reinsurance recoverables which were unsecured. At December 31, 2013, the Company had \$14.4 billion of net ceded reinsurance recoverables. Of this total, \$10.6 billion, or 74%, were with the Company's five largest ceded reinsurers, including \$2.6 billion of net ceded reinsurance recoverables which were unsecured.

The Company has reinsured with an unaffiliated third-party reinsurer, 59.25% of the closed block through a modified coinsurance agreement. The Company accounts for this agreement under the deposit method of accounting. The Company, having the right of offset, has offset the modified coinsurance deposit with the deposit recoverable.

The amounts in the consolidated statements of operations include the impact of reinsurance. Information regarding the significant effects of reinsurance was as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
Premiums			
Direct premiums	\$ 40,049	\$ 38,476	\$ 38,719
Reinsurance assumed	1,472	1,472	1,488
Reinsurance ceded	(2,454)	(2,274)	(2,232)

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

Net premiums	\$ 39,067	\$	37,674	\$	37,975
Universal life and investment-type product policy fees					
Direct universal life and investment-type product policy fees	\$ 10,768	\$	10,197	\$	9,216
Reinsurance assumed	126		139		155
Reinsurance ceded	(948)		(885)		(815)
Net universal life and investment-type product policy fees	\$ 9,946	\$	9,451	\$	8,556
Policyholder benefits and claims					
Direct policyholder benefits and claims	\$ 41,573	\$	40,211	\$	39,262
Reinsurance assumed	962		1,047		1,167
Reinsurance ceded	(3,433)		(3,151)		(2,442)
Net policyholder benefits and claims	\$ 39,102	\$	38,107	\$	37,987
Other expenses					
Direct other expenses	\$ 17,334	\$	16,712	\$	17,848
Reinsurance assumed	165		147		228
Reinsurance ceded	(408)		(257)		(321)
Net other expenses	\$ 17,091	\$	16,602	\$	17,755

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****6. Reinsurance (continued)**

The amounts in the consolidated balance sheets include the impact of reinsurance. Information regarding the significant effects of reinsurance was as follows at:

	2014			December 31,		2013		
	Direct	Assumed	Ceded	Total Balance Sheet (In millions)	Direct	Assumed	Ceded	Total Balance Sheet
Assets								
Premiums, reinsurance and other receivables	\$ 6,111	\$ 491	\$ 15,642	\$ 22,244	\$ 6,248	\$ 593	\$ 15,018	\$ 21,859
Deferred policy acquisition costs and value of business acquired	24,807	112	(477)	24,442	26,954	104	(352)	26,706
Total assets	\$ 30,918	\$ 603	\$ 15,165	\$ 46,686	\$ 33,202	\$ 697	\$ 14,666	\$ 48,565
Liabilities								
Future policy benefits	\$ 187,562	\$ 2,024	\$	\$ 189,586	\$ 185,908	\$ 2,034	\$	\$ 187,942
Policyholder account balances	208,307	989	(2)	209,294	211,610	1,277	(2)	212,885
Other policy-related balances	14,131	285	6	14,422	14,838	353	23	15,214
Other liabilities	20,752	481	3,204	24,437	19,591	533	3,044	23,168
Total liabilities	\$ 430,752	\$ 3,779	\$ 3,208	\$ 437,739	\$ 431,947	\$ 4,197	\$ 3,065	\$ 439,209

Reinsurance agreements that do not expose the Company to a reasonable possibility of a significant loss from insurance risk are recorded using the deposit method of accounting. The deposit assets on reinsurance were \$2.3 billion at both December 31, 2014 and 2013. The deposit liabilities on reinsurance were \$35 million and \$37 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

7. Closed Block

On April 7, 2000 (the Demutualization Date), MLIC converted from a mutual life insurance company to a stock life insurance company and became a wholly-owned subsidiary of MetLife, Inc. The conversion was pursuant to an order by the New York Superintendent of Insurance approving MLIC's plan of reorganization, as amended (the Plan of Reorganization). On the Demutualization Date, MLIC established a closed block for the benefit of holders of certain individual life insurance policies of MLIC. Assets have been allocated to the closed block in an amount that has been determined to produce cash flows which, together with anticipated revenues from the policies included in the closed block, are reasonably expected to be sufficient to support obligations and liabilities relating to these policies, including, but not limited to, provisions for the payment of claims and certain expenses and taxes, and to provide for the continuation of policyholder dividend scales in effect for 1999, if the experience underlying such dividend scales continues, and for appropriate adjustments in such scales if the experience changes. At least annually, the Company compares actual and projected experience against the experience assumed in the then-current dividend scales. Dividend scales are adjusted periodically to give effect to changes in experience.

The closed block assets, the cash flows generated by the closed block assets and the anticipated revenues from the policies in the closed block will benefit only the holders of the policies in the closed block. To the extent that, over time, cash flows from the assets allocated to the closed block and claims and other experience related to the closed block are, in the aggregate, more or less favorable than what was assumed when the closed block was established, total dividends paid to closed block policyholders in the future may be greater than or less than the total dividends that would have been paid to these policyholders if the policyholder dividend scales in effect for 1999 had been continued. Any cash flows in excess of amounts assumed will be available for distribution over time to closed block policyholders and will not be available to stockholders. If the closed block has insufficient funds to make guaranteed policy benefit payments, such payments will be made from assets outside of the closed block. The closed block will continue in effect as long as any policy in the closed block remains in-force. The expected life of the closed block is over 100 years.

The Company uses the same accounting principles to account for the participating policies included in the closed block as it used prior to the Demutualization Date. However, the Company establishes a policyholder dividend obligation for earnings that will be paid to policyholders as additional dividends as described below. The excess of closed block liabilities over closed block assets at the Demutualization Date (adjusted to eliminate the impact of related amounts in AOCI) represents the estimated maximum future earnings from the closed block expected to result from operations attributed to the closed block after income taxes. Earnings of the closed block are recognized in income over the period the policies and contracts in the closed block remain in-force. Management believes that over time the actual cumulative earnings of the closed block will approximately equal the expected cumulative earnings due to the effect of dividend changes. If, over the period the closed block remains in

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****7. Closed Block (continued)**

existence, the actual cumulative earnings of the closed block are greater than the expected cumulative earnings of the closed block, the Company will pay the excess of the actual cumulative earnings of the closed block over the expected cumulative earnings to closed block policyholders as additional policyholder dividends unless offset by future unfavorable experience of the closed block and, accordingly, will recognize only the expected cumulative earnings in income with the excess recorded as a policyholder dividend obligation. If over such period, the actual cumulative earnings of the closed block are less than the expected cumulative earnings of the closed block, the Company will recognize only the actual earnings in income. However, the Company may change policyholder dividend scales in the future, which would be intended to increase future actual earnings until the actual cumulative earnings equal the expected cumulative earnings.

Experience within the closed block, in particular mortality and investment yields, as well as realized and unrealized gains and losses, directly impact the policyholder dividend obligation. Amortization of the closed block DAC, which resides outside of the closed block, is based upon cumulative actual and expected earnings within the closed block. Accordingly, the Company's net income continues to be sensitive to the actual performance of the closed block.

Closed block assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses are combined on a line-by-line basis with the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses outside the closed block based on the nature of the particular item.

Information regarding the closed block liabilities and assets designated to the closed block was as follows at:

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
	(In millions)	
Closed Block Liabilities		
Future policy benefits	\$ 41,667	\$ 42,076
Other policy-related balances	265	298
Policyholder dividends payable	461	456
Policyholder dividend obligation	3,155	1,771
Current income tax payable	1	18
Other liabilities	646	582
Total closed block liabilities	46,195	45,201

Assets Designated to the Closed Block

Investments:

Fixed maturity securities available-for-sale, at estimated fair value	29,199	28,374
Equity securities available-for-sale, at estimated fair value	91	86
Mortgage loans	6,076	6,155
Policy loans	4,646	4,669
Real estate and real estate joint ventures	666	492
Other invested assets	1,065	814
Total investments	41,743	40,590
Cash and cash equivalents	227	238
Accrued investment income	477	477
Premiums, reinsurance and other receivables	67	98
Deferred income tax assets	289	293
Total assets designated to the closed block	42,803	41,696
Excess of closed block liabilities over assets designated to the closed block	3,392	3,505
Amounts included in AOCI:		
Unrealized investment gains (losses), net of income tax	2,291	1,502
Unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives, net of income tax	28	(3)
Allocated to policyholder dividend obligation, net of income tax	(2,051)	(1,151)
Total amounts included in AOCI	268	348
Maximum future earnings to be recognized from closed block assets and liabilities	\$ 3,660	\$ 3,853

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

7. Closed Block (continued)

Information regarding the closed block policyholder dividend obligation was as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
Balance at January 1,	\$ 1,771	\$ 3,828	\$ 2,919
Change in unrealized investment and derivative gains (losses)	1,384	(2,057)	909
Balance at December 31,	\$ 3,155	\$ 1,771	\$ 3,828

Information regarding the closed block revenues and expenses was as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
Revenues			
Premiums	\$ 1,918	\$ 1,987	\$ 2,139
Net investment income	2,093	2,130	2,188
Net investment gains (losses)	7	25	61
Net derivative gains (losses)	20	(6)	(12)
Total revenues	4,038	4,136	4,376
Expenses			
Policyholder benefits and claims	2,598	2,702	2,783
Policyholder dividends	988	979	1,072
Other expenses	155	165	179
Total expenses	3,741	3,846	4,034
	297	290	342

Revenues, net of expenses before provision for income tax expense (benefit)				
Provision for income tax expense (benefit)	104	101	120	
Revenues, net of expenses and provision for income tax expense (benefit) from continuing operations	193	189	222	
Revenues, net of expenses and provision for income tax expense (benefit) from discontinued operations			10	
Revenues, net of expenses and provision for income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 193	\$ 189	\$ 232	

MLIC charges the closed block with federal income taxes, state and local premium taxes and other additive state or local taxes, as well as investment management expenses relating to the closed block as provided in the Plan of Reorganization. MLIC also charges the closed block for expenses of maintaining the policies included in the closed block.

8. Investments

See Note 10 for information about the fair value hierarchy for investments and the related valuation methodologies.

Investment Risks and Uncertainties

Investments are exposed to the following primary sources of risk: credit, interest rate, liquidity, market valuation, currency and real estate risk. The financial statement risks, stemming from such investment risks, are those associated with the determination of estimated fair values, the diminished ability to sell certain investments in times of strained market conditions, the recognition of impairments, the recognition of income on certain investments and the potential consolidation of VIEs. The use of different methodologies, assumptions and inputs relating to these financial statement risks may have a material effect on the amounts presented within the consolidated financial statements.

The determination of valuation allowances and impairments is highly subjective and is based upon periodic evaluations and assessments of known and inherent risks associated with the respective asset class. Such evaluations and assessments are revised as conditions change and new information becomes available.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****8. Investments (continued)**

The recognition of income on certain investments (e.g. structured securities, including mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities (ABS), certain structured investment transactions and FVO and trading securities) is dependent upon certain factors such as prepayments and defaults, and changes in such factors could result in changes in amounts to be earned.

Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities AFS***Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities AFS by Sector***

The following table presents the fixed maturity and equity securities AFS by sector. Redeemable preferred stock is reported within U.S. corporate and foreign corporate fixed maturity securities and non-redeemable preferred stock is reported within equity securities. Included within fixed maturity securities are structured securities including RMBS, commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) and ABS.

	Cost or Amortized Cost	December 31, 2014			Estimated Fair Value (In millions)	Cost or Amortized Cost	December 31, 2013			Estimated Fair Value
		Gross Gains	Unrealized Temporary Losses	OTTI Losses			Gross Gains	Unrealized Temporary Losses	OTTI Losses	
Fixed maturity securities										
U.S. corporate	\$ 96,235	\$ 10,343	\$ 624	\$	\$ 105,954	\$ 100,203	\$ 7,495	\$ 1,229	\$	\$ 106,469
Foreign corporate	57,695	4,651	664	7	61,675	59,778	3,939	565		63,152
U.S. Treasury and agency	54,654	6,892	30		61,516	43,928	2,251	1,056		45,123
Foreign government	47,327	5,500	161		52,666	50,717	4,107	387		54,437
RMBS	38,064	2,102	214	106	39,846	34,167	1,584	490	206	35,055
State and political subdivision	12,922	2,291	26		15,187	13,233	903	306		13,830
CMBS (1)	13,762	615	46	(1)	14,332	16,115	605	170		16,550
ABS	14,121	240	112		14,249	15,458	296	171	12	15,571

Total fixed maturity securities	\$ 334,780	\$ 32,634	\$ 1,877	\$ 112	\$ 365,425	\$ 333,599	\$ 21,180	\$ 4,374	\$ 218	\$ 350,187
Equity securities										
Common stock	\$ 1,990	\$ 554	\$ 28	\$	\$ 2,516	\$ 1,927	\$ 431	\$ 5	\$	\$ 2,353
Non-redeemable preferred stock	1,086	68	39		1,115	1,085	76	112		1,049
Total equity securities	\$ 3,076	\$ 622	\$ 67	\$	\$ 3,631	\$ 3,012	\$ 507	\$ 117	\$	\$ 3,402

- (1) The noncredit loss component of OTTI losses for CMBS was in an unrealized gain position of \$1 million at December 31, 2014, due to increases in estimated fair value subsequent to initial recognition of noncredit losses on such securities. See also Net Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses).

The Company held non-income producing fixed maturity securities with an estimated fair value of \$64 million and \$74 million with unrealized gains (losses) of \$28 million and \$23 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Methodology for Amortization of Premium and Accretion of Discount on Structured Securities

Amortization of premium and accretion of discount on structured securities considers the estimated timing and amount of prepayments of the underlying loans. Actual prepayment experience is periodically reviewed and effective yields are recalculated when differences arise between the originally anticipated and the actual prepayments received and currently anticipated. Prepayment assumptions for single class and multi-class mortgage-backed and ABS are estimated using inputs obtained from third-party specialists and based on management's knowledge of the current market. For credit-sensitive mortgage-backed and ABS and certain prepayment-sensitive securities, the effective yield is recalculated on a prospective basis. For all other mortgage-backed and ABS, the effective yield is recalculated on a retrospective basis.

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

8. Investments (continued)

Maturities of Fixed Maturity Securities

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of fixed maturity securities, by contractual maturity date, were as follows at:

	2014		December 31,		2013	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
	(In millions)					
Due in one year or less	\$ 13,023	\$ 13,259	\$ 15,828	\$ 16,030		
Due after one year through five years	74,303	77,704	70,467	74,229		
Due after five years through ten years	78,923	84,988	78,159	83,223		
Due after ten years	102,584	121,047	103,405	109,529		
Subtotal	268,833	296,998	267,859	283,011		
Structured securities (RMBS, CMBS and ABS)	65,947	68,427	65,740	67,176		
Total fixed maturity securities	\$ 334,780	\$ 365,425	\$ 333,599	\$ 350,187		

Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities due to the exercise of call or prepayment options. Fixed maturity securities not due at a single maturity date have been presented in the year of final contractual maturity. RMBS, CMBS and ABS are shown separately, as they are not due at a single maturity.

Continuous Gross Unrealized Losses for Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities AFS by Sector

The following table presents the estimated fair value and gross unrealized losses of fixed maturity and equity securities AFS in an unrealized loss position, aggregated by sector and by length of time that the securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position.

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

	December 31, 2014				December 31, 2013			
	Less than 12 Months		Equal to or Greater than 12 Months		Less than 12 Months		Equal to or Greater than 12 Months	
	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
Fixed maturity securities								
U.S. corporate	\$ 11,389	\$ 331	\$ 4,658	\$ 293	\$ 13,889	\$ 808	\$ 3,807	\$ 421
Foreign corporate	9,410	505	2,074	166	9,019	402	2,320	163
U.S. Treasury and agency	8,927	12	1,314	18	15,225	1,037	357	19
Foreign government	1,085	80	630	81	5,052	336	1,846	51
RMBS	4,180	92	2,534	228	10,754	363	2,302	333
State and political subdivision	83	1	297	25	3,109	225	351	81
CMBS	1,268	23	934	22	3,696	142	631	28
ABS	4,456	57	1,440	55	3,772	59	978	124
Total fixed maturity securities	\$ 40,798	\$ 1,101	\$ 13,881	\$ 888	\$ 64,516	\$ 3,372	\$ 12,592	\$ 1,220
Equity securities								
Common stock	\$ 111	\$ 28	\$ 1	\$	\$ 81	\$ 4	\$ 16	\$ 1
Non-redeemable preferred stock	67	2	192	37	364	65	191	47
Total equity securities	\$ 178	\$ 30	\$ 193	\$ 37	\$ 445	\$ 69	\$ 207	\$ 48
Total number of securities in an unrealized loss position	3,153		1,435		4,480		1,571	

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****8. Investments (continued)****Evaluation of AFS Securities for OTTI and Evaluating Temporarily Impaired AFS Securities****Evaluation and Measurement Methodologies**

Management considers a wide range of factors about the security issuer and uses its best judgment in evaluating the cause of the decline in the estimated fair value of the security and in assessing the prospects for near-term recovery. Inherent in management's evaluation of the security are assumptions and estimates about the operations of the issuer and its future earnings potential. Considerations used in the impairment evaluation process include, but are not limited to: (i) the length of time and the extent to which the estimated fair value has been below cost or amortized cost; (ii) the potential for impairments when the issuer is experiencing significant financial difficulties; (iii) the potential for impairments in an entire industry sector or sub-sector; (iv) the potential for impairments in certain economically depressed geographic locations; (v) the potential for impairments where the issuer, series of issuers or industry has suffered a catastrophic loss or has exhausted natural resources; (vi) with respect to fixed maturity securities, whether the Company has the intent to sell or will more likely than not be required to sell a particular security before the decline in estimated fair value below amortized cost recovers; (vii) with respect to structured securities, changes in forecasted cash flows after considering the quality of underlying collateral, expected prepayment speeds, current and forecasted loss severity, consideration of the payment terms of the underlying assets backing a particular security, and the payment priority within the tranche structure of the security; (viii) the potential for impairments due to weakening of foreign currencies on non-functional currency denominated fixed maturity securities that are near maturity; and (ix) other subjective factors, including concentrations and information obtained from regulators and rating agencies.

The methodology and significant inputs used to determine the amount of credit loss on fixed maturity securities are as follows:

The Company calculates the recovery value by performing a discounted cash flow analysis based on the present value of future cash flows. The discount rate is generally the effective interest rate of the security prior to impairment.

When determining collectability and the period over which value is expected to recover, the Company applies considerations utilized in its overall impairment evaluation process which incorporates information regarding the specific security, fundamentals of the industry and geographic area in which the security issuer operates, and overall macroeconomic conditions. Projected future cash flows are estimated using assumptions derived from management's best estimates of likely scenario-based outcomes after giving consideration to a variety of variables that include, but are not limited to: payment terms of the security; the likelihood that the issuer can service the interest and principal payments; the quality and amount of any credit enhancements; the security's position within the capital structure of the issuer; possible corporate restructurings or asset sales by the issuer;

and changes to the rating of the security or the issuer by rating agencies.

Additional considerations are made when assessing the unique features that apply to certain structured securities including, but not limited to: the quality of underlying collateral, expected prepayment speeds, current and forecasted loss severity, consideration of the payment terms of the underlying loans or assets backing a particular security, and the payment priority within the tranche structure of the security.

When determining the amount of the credit loss for U.S. and foreign corporate securities, foreign government securities and state and political subdivision securities, the estimated fair value is considered the recovery value when available information does not indicate that another value is more appropriate. When information is identified that indicates a recovery value other than estimated fair value, management considers in the determination of recovery value the same considerations utilized in its overall impairment evaluation process as described above, as well as any private and public sector programs to restructure such securities.

With respect to securities that have attributes of debt and equity (perpetual hybrid securities), consideration is given in the OTTI analysis as to whether there has been any deterioration in the credit of the issuer and the likelihood of recovery in value of the securities that are in a severe and extended unrealized loss position. Consideration is also given as to whether any perpetual hybrid securities, with an unrealized loss, regardless of credit rating, have deferred any dividend payments. When an OTTI loss has occurred, the OTTI loss is the entire difference between the perpetual hybrid security's cost and its estimated fair value with a corresponding charge to earnings.

The cost or amortized cost of fixed maturity and equity securities is adjusted for OTTI in the period in which the determination is made. The Company does not change the revised cost basis for subsequent recoveries in value.

In periods subsequent to the recognition of OTTI on a fixed maturity security, the Company accounts for the impaired security as if it had been purchased on the measurement date of the impairment. Accordingly, the discount (or reduced premium) based on the new cost basis is accreted over the remaining term of the fixed maturity security in a prospective manner based on the amount and timing of estimated future cash flows.

Current Period Evaluation

Based on the Company's current evaluation of its AFS securities in an unrealized loss position in accordance with its impairment policy, and the Company's current intentions and assessments (as applicable to the type of security) about holding, selling and any requirements to sell these securities, the Company concluded that these securities were not other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2014. Future OTTI will depend primarily on economic fundamentals, issuer performance (including changes in the present value of future cash flows expected to be collected), and changes in credit ratings, collateral valuation, interest rates and credit spreads. If economic fundamentals deteriorate or if there are adverse changes in the above factors, OTTI may be incurred in upcoming periods.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****8. Investments (continued)**

Gross unrealized losses on fixed maturity securities decreased \$2.6 billion during the year ended December 31, 2014 from \$4.6 billion to \$2.0 billion. The decrease in gross unrealized losses for the year ended December 31, 2014, was primarily attributable to a decrease in interest rates, partially offset by widening credit spreads.

At December 31, 2014, \$143 million of the total \$2.0 billion of gross unrealized losses were from 51 fixed maturity securities with an unrealized loss position of 20% or more of amortized cost for six months or greater.

Investment Grade Fixed Maturity Securities

Of the \$143 million of gross unrealized losses on fixed maturity securities with an unrealized loss of 20% or more of amortized cost for six months or greater, \$61 million, or 43%, are related to gross unrealized losses on 25 investment grade fixed maturity securities. Unrealized losses on investment grade fixed maturity securities are principally related to widening credit spreads and, with respect to fixed-rate fixed maturity securities, rising interest rates since purchase.

Below Investment Grade Fixed Maturity Securities

Of the \$143 million of gross unrealized losses on fixed maturity securities with an unrealized loss of 20% or more of amortized cost for six months or greater, \$82 million, or 57%, were related to gross unrealized losses on 26 below investment grade fixed maturity securities. Unrealized losses on below investment grade fixed maturity securities are principally related to non-agency RMBS (primarily alternative residential mortgage loans), ABS (primarily foreign ABS) and foreign corporate securities (primarily financial services industry) and are the result of significantly wider credit spreads resulting from higher risk premiums since purchase, largely due to economic and market uncertainties including concerns over valuations of residential real estate supporting non-agency RMBS. Management evaluates non-agency RMBS and ABS based on actual and projected cash flows after considering the quality of underlying collateral, expected prepayment speeds, current and forecasted loss severity, consideration of the payment terms of the underlying assets backing a particular security, and the payment priority within the tranche structure of the security; and evaluates foreign corporate securities based on factors such as expected cash flows and the financial condition and near-term and long-term prospects of the issuer.

Equity Securities

Gross unrealized losses on equity securities decreased \$50 million during the year ended December 31, 2014 from \$117 million to \$67 million. Of the \$67 million, \$27 million were from six equity securities with gross unrealized losses of 20% or more of cost for 12 months or greater, all of which were financial services industry investment grade non-redeemable preferred stock, of which 22% were rated A or better.

Mortgage Loans**Mortgage Loans by Portfolio Segment**

Mortgage loans are summarized as follows at:

	December 31,			
	2014	%	2013	%
	Carrying Value (In millions)	of Total	Carrying Value (In millions)	of Total
Mortgage loans held-for-investment:				
Commercial	\$ 41,088	68.3%	\$ 40,926	70.9%
Agricultural	12,378	20.6	12,391	21.5
Residential	6,369	10.6	2,772	4.8
Subtotal (1)	59,835	99.5	56,089	97.2
Valuation allowances	(305)	(0.5)	(322)	(0.6)
Subtotal mortgage loans held-for-investment, net	59,530	99.0	55,767	96.6
Residential FVO	308	0.5	338	0.6
Commercial mortgage loans held by CSEs FVO	280	0.5	1,598	2.8
Total mortgage loans held-for-investment, net	60,118	100.0	57,703	100.0
Mortgage loans held-for-sale			3	
Total mortgage loans, net	\$ 60,118	100.0%	\$ 57,706	100.0%

(1) Purchases of mortgage loans were \$4.7 billion and \$2.2 billion for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

MetLife, Inc.

139

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****8. Investments (continued)**

See Variable Interest Entities for discussion of CSEs.

Mortgage Loans, Valuation Allowance and Impaired Loans by Portfolio Segment

Mortgage loans held-for-investment by portfolio segment, by method of evaluation of credit loss, impaired mortgage loans including those modified in a troubled debt restructuring, and the related valuation allowances, were as follows at and for the years ended:

December 31,	Evaluated Individually for Credit Losses			Impaired Loans without a Valuation Allowance		Evaluated Collectively for Credit Losses	Impaired Loans		Average Recorded Investment
	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Valuation Allowance	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment		Recorded Valuation Allowances	Carrying Value	
	(In millions)								
2014									
Commercial	\$ 75	\$ 75	\$ 24	\$ 101	\$ 100	\$ 40,913	\$ 200	\$ 151	\$ 359
Agricultural	51	48	2	14	13	12,317	37	59	80
Residential				40	37	6,332	42	37	19
Total	\$ 126	\$ 123	\$ 26	\$ 155	\$ 150	\$ 59,562	\$ 279	\$ 247	\$ 458
2013									
Commercial	\$ 214	\$ 210	\$ 58	\$ 299	\$ 296	\$ 40,420	\$ 200	\$ 448	\$ 526
Agricultural	68	66	7	35	34	12,291	37	93	153
Residential	12	12	1	5	4	2,756	19	15	14
Total	\$ 294	\$ 288	\$ 66	\$ 339	\$ 334	\$ 55,467	\$ 256	\$ 556	\$ 693

The average recorded investment for commercial, agricultural and residential mortgage loans was \$464 million, \$204 million and \$13 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Valuation Allowance Rollforward by Portfolio Segment

The changes in the valuation allowance, by portfolio segment, were as follows:

	Commercial	Agricultural	Residential	Total
	(In millions)			
Balance at January 1, 2012	\$ 398	\$ 81	\$ 2	\$ 481
Provision (release)	(92)		6	(86)
Charge-offs, net of recoveries	(13)	(24)		(37)
Transfers to held-for-sale (1)		(5)	(6)	(11)
Balance at December 31, 2012	293	52	2	347
Provision (release)	(35)	4	18	(13)
Charge-offs, net of recoveries		(12)		(12)
Transfers to held-for-sale				
Balance at December 31, 2013	258	44	20	322
Provision (release)	(11)	(4)	27	12
Charge-offs, net of recoveries	(23)	(1)	(5)	(29)
Transfers to held-for-sale				
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 224	\$ 39	\$ 42	\$ 305

- (1) The valuation allowance on and the related carrying value of certain residential mortgage loans held-for-investment were transferred to mortgage loans held-for-sale in connection with the MetLife Bank Divestiture. See Note 3.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****8. Investments (continued)****Valuation Allowance Methodology**

Mortgage loans are considered to be impaired when it is probable that, based upon current information and events, the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due under the loan agreement. Specific valuation allowances are established using the same methodology for all three portfolio segments as the excess carrying value of a loan over either (i) the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate, (ii) the estimated fair value of the loan's underlying collateral if the loan is in the process of foreclosure or otherwise collateral dependent, or (iii) the loan's observable market price. A common evaluation framework is used for establishing non-specific valuation allowances for all loan portfolio segments; however, a separate non-specific valuation allowance is calculated and maintained for each loan portfolio segment that is based on inputs unique to each loan portfolio segment. Non-specific valuation allowances are established for pools of loans with similar risk characteristics where a property-specific or market-specific risk has not been identified, but for which the Company expects to incur a credit loss. These evaluations are based upon several loan portfolio segment-specific factors, including the Company's experience for loan losses, defaults and loss severity, and loss expectations for loans with similar risk characteristics. These evaluations are revised as conditions change and new information becomes available.

Commercial and Agricultural Mortgage Loan Portfolio Segments

The Company typically uses several years of historical experience in establishing non-specific valuation allowances which captures multiple economic cycles. For evaluations of commercial mortgage loans, in addition to historical experience, management considers factors that include the impact of a rapid change to the economy, which may not be reflected in the loan portfolio, and recent loss and recovery trend experience as compared to historical loss and recovery experience. For evaluations of agricultural mortgage loans, in addition to historical experience, management considers factors that include increased stress in certain sectors, which may be evidenced by higher delinquency rates, or a change in the number of higher risk loans. On a quarterly basis, management incorporates the impact of these current market events and conditions on historical experience in determining the non-specific valuation allowance established for commercial and agricultural mortgage loans.

All commercial mortgage loans are reviewed on an ongoing basis which may include an analysis of the property financial statements and rent roll, lease rollover analysis, property inspections, market analysis, estimated valuations of the underlying collateral, loan-to-value ratios, debt service coverage ratios, and tenant creditworthiness. The monitoring process focuses on higher risk loans, which include those that are classified as restructured, delinquent or in foreclosure, as well as loans with higher loan-to-value ratios and lower debt service coverage ratios. All agricultural mortgage loans are monitored on an ongoing basis. The monitoring process for agricultural mortgage loans is generally similar to the commercial mortgage loan monitoring process, with a focus on higher risk loans, including reviews on a geographic and property-type basis. Higher risk loans are reviewed individually on an ongoing basis for potential credit loss and specific valuation allowances are established using the methodology described above. Quarterly, the remaining loans are reviewed on a pool basis by aggregating groups of loans that have similar risk

characteristics for potential credit loss, and non-specific valuation allowances are established as described above using inputs that are unique to each segment of the loan portfolio.

For commercial mortgage loans, the primary credit quality indicator is the debt service coverage ratio, which compares a property's net operating income to amounts needed to service the principal and interest due under the loan. Generally, the lower the debt service coverage ratio, the higher the risk of experiencing a credit loss. The Company also reviews the loan-to-value ratio of its commercial mortgage loan portfolio. Loan-to-value ratios compare the unpaid principal balance of the loan to the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral. Generally, the higher the loan-to-value ratio, the higher the risk of experiencing a credit loss. The debt service coverage ratio and loan-to-value ratio, as well as the values utilized in calculating these ratios, are updated annually, on a rolling basis, with a portion of the loan portfolio updated each quarter.

For agricultural mortgage loans, the Company's primary credit quality indicator is the loan-to-value ratio. The values utilized in calculating this ratio are developed in connection with the ongoing review of the agricultural mortgage loan portfolio and are routinely updated.

Residential Mortgage Loan Portfolio Segment

The Company's residential mortgage loan portfolio is comprised primarily of closed end, amortizing residential mortgage loans. For evaluations of residential mortgage loans, the key inputs of expected frequency and expected loss reflect current market conditions, with expected frequency adjusted, when appropriate, for differences from market conditions and the Company's historical experience. In contrast to the commercial and agricultural mortgage loan portfolios, residential mortgage loans are smaller-balance homogeneous loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment. Non-specific valuation allowances are established using the evaluation framework described above for pools of loans with similar risk characteristics from inputs that are unique to the residential segment of the loan portfolio. Loan specific valuation allowances are only established on residential mortgage loans when they have been restructured and are established using the methodology described above for all loan portfolio segments.

For residential mortgage loans, the Company's primary credit quality indicator is whether the loan is performing or nonperforming. The Company generally defines nonperforming residential mortgage loans as those that are 60 or more days past due and/or in non-accrual status which is assessed monthly. Generally, nonperforming residential mortgage loans have a higher risk of experiencing a credit loss.

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

8. Investments (continued)

Credit Quality of Commercial Mortgage Loans

The credit quality of commercial mortgage loans held-for-investment were as follows at:

	Recorded Investment Debt Service Coverage Ratios			Total	% of Total	Estimated Fair Value (In millions)	% of Total
	> 1.20x	1.00x -1.20x	< 1.00x				
	(In millions)						
December 31, 2014							
Loan-to-value ratios:							
Less than 65%	\$ 33,933	\$ 1,105	\$ 1,101	\$ 36,139	88.0%	\$ 38,166	88.4%
65% to 75%	3,306	405	87	3,798	9.2	3,873	9.0
76% to 80%	130		15	145	0.4	153	0.3
Greater than 80%	562	281	163	1,006	2.4	987	2.3
Total	\$ 37,931	\$ 1,791	\$ 1,366	\$ 41,088	100.0%	\$ 43,179	100.0%
December 31, 2013							
Loan-to-value ratios:							
Less than 65%	\$ 30,552	\$ 614	\$ 841	\$ 32,007	78.2%	\$ 33,519	78.9%
65% to 75%	6,360	438	149	6,947	17.0	7,039	16.6
76% to 80%	525	192	189	906	2.2	892	2.1
Greater than 80%	661	242	163	1,066	2.6	1,006	2.4
Total	\$ 38,098	\$ 1,486	\$ 1,342	\$ 40,926	100.0%	\$ 42,456	100.0%

Credit Quality of Agricultural Mortgage Loans

The credit quality of agricultural mortgage loans held-for-investment were as follows at:

	December 31,			
	2014		2013	
	Recorded Investment (In millions)	% of Total	Recorded Investment (In millions)	% of Total
Loan-to-value ratios:				
Less than 65%	\$ 11,743	94.9%	\$ 11,461	92.5%
65% to 75%	533	4.3	729	5.9
76% to 80%	17	0.1	84	0.7
Greater than 80%	85	0.7	117	0.9
Total	\$ 12,378	100.0%	\$ 12,391	100.0%

The estimated fair value of agricultural mortgage loans held-for-investment was \$12.8 billion and \$12.7 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

8. Investments (continued)

Credit Quality of Residential Mortgage Loans

The credit quality of residential mortgage loans held-for-investment were as follows at:

	December 31,			
	2014		2013	
	Recorded Investment (In millions)	% of Total	Recorded Investment (In millions)	% of Total
Performance indicators:				
Performing	\$ 6,196	97.3%	\$ 2,693	97.1%
Nonperforming	173	2.7	79	2.9
Total	\$ 6,369	100.0%	\$ 2,772	100.0%

The estimated fair value of residential mortgage loans held-for-investment was \$6.6 billion and \$2.8 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Past Due and Interest Accrual Status of Mortgage Loans

The Company has a high quality, well performing mortgage loan portfolio, with 99% of all mortgage loans classified as performing at both December 31, 2014 and 2013. The Company defines delinquency consistent with industry practice, when mortgage loans are past due as follows: commercial and residential mortgage loans 60 days and agricultural mortgage loans 90 days. The past due and accrual status of mortgage loans at recorded investment, prior to valuation allowances, by portfolio segment, were as follows at:

	Past Due		Nonaccrual Status	
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(In millions)			
Commercial	\$ 10	\$ 12	\$ 75	\$ 191
Agricultural	1	44	41	47
Residential	173	79	163	65

Total	\$ 184	\$	135	\$ 279	\$	303
-------	--------	----	-----	--------	----	-----

Mortgage Loans Modified in a Troubled Debt Restructuring

For a small portion of the mortgage loan portfolio, classified as troubled debt restructurings, concessions are granted related to borrowers experiencing financial difficulties. Generally, the types of concessions include: reduction of the contractual interest rate, extension of the maturity date at an interest rate lower than current market interest rates, and/or a reduction of accrued interest. The amount, timing and extent of the concession granted is considered in determining any impairment or changes in the specific valuation allowance. During the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company did not have a significant amount of mortgage loans modified in a troubled debt restructuring.

Other Invested Assets

Other invested assets is comprised primarily of freestanding derivatives with positive estimated fair values (see Note 9), tax credit and renewable energy partnerships, and leveraged and direct financing leases.

MetLife, Inc.

143

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****8. Investments (continued)****Leveraged and Direct Financing Leases**

Investment in leveraged and direct financing leases consisted of the following at:

	December 31,			
	2014	2013		2013
	Leveraged Leases	Direct Financing Leases	Leveraged Leases	Direct Financing Leases
	(In millions)			
Rental receivables, net	\$ 1,414	\$ 1,750	\$ 1,491	\$ 1,806
Estimated residual values	1,148	145	1,325	90
Subtotal	2,562	1,895	2,816	1,896
Unearned income	(777)	(776)	(870)	(796)
Investment in leases, net of non-recourse debt	\$ 1,785	\$ 1,119	\$ 1,946	\$ 1,100

Rental receivables are generally due in periodic installments. The payment periods for leveraged leases generally range from one to 15 years but in certain circumstances can be over 30 years, while the payment periods for direct financing leases range from one to 30 years. For rental receivables, the primary credit quality indicator is whether the rental receivable is performing or nonperforming, which is assessed monthly. The Company generally defines nonperforming rental receivables as those that are 90 days or more past due. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, all leveraged lease receivables were performing and over 99% of direct financing rental receivables were performing.

The deferred income tax liability related to leveraged leases was \$1.5 billion and \$1.6 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The components of income from investment in leveraged and direct financing leases, excluding net investment gains (losses), were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012

	Leveraged Leases	Direct Financing Leases	Leveraged Leases	Direct Financing Leases	Leveraged Leases	Direct Financing Leases
	(In millions)					
Income from investment in leases	\$ 66	\$ 72	\$ 82	\$ 75	\$ 57	\$ 67
Less: Income tax expense on leases	23	25	29	26	20	23
Investment income after income tax	\$ 43	\$ 47	\$ 53	\$ 49	\$ 37	\$ 44

Cash Equivalents

The carrying value of cash equivalents, which includes securities and other investments with an original or remaining maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase, was \$4.5 billion and \$3.8 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Net Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses)

Unrealized investment gains (losses) on fixed maturity and equity securities AFS and the effect on DAC, VOBA, DSI, future policy benefits and the policyholder dividend obligation that would result from the realization of the unrealized gains (losses), are included in net unrealized investment gains (losses) in AOCI.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****8. Investments (continued)**

The components of net unrealized investment gains (losses), included in AOCI, were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
Fixed maturity securities	\$ 30,367	\$ 16,672	\$ 33,641
Fixed maturity securities with noncredit OTTI losses in AOCI	(112)	(218)	(361)
Total fixed maturity securities	30,255	16,454	33,280
Equity securities	608	390	97
Derivatives	1,761	375	1,274
Other	149	(73)	(30)
Subtotal	32,773	17,146	34,621
Amounts allocated from:			
Future policy benefits	(2,886)	(898)	(6,049)
DAC and VOBA related to noncredit OTTI losses recognized in AOCI	(4)	6	19
DAC, VOBA and DSI	(1,946)	(1,190)	(2,485)
Policyholder dividend obligation	(3,155)	(1,771)	(3,828)
Subtotal	(7,991)	(3,853)	(12,343)
Deferred income tax benefit (expense) related to noncredit OTTI losses recognized in AOCI	42	73	119
Deferred income tax benefit (expense)	(8,556)	(4,956)	(7,973)
Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	16,268	8,410	14,424
Net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(33)	4	(5)
Net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to MetLife, Inc.	\$ 16,235	\$ 8,414	\$ 14,419

The changes in fixed maturity securities with noncredit OTTI losses included in AOCI were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
	(In millions)	
Balance at January 1,	\$ (218)	\$ (361)
Noncredit OTTI losses and subsequent changes recognized	17	60
Securities sold with previous noncredit OTTI loss	53	149
Subsequent changes in estimated fair value	36	(66)
Balance at December 31,	\$ (112)	\$ (218)

MetLife, Inc.

145

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****8. Investments (continued)**

The changes in net unrealized investment gains (losses) were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
Balance at January 1,	\$ 8,414	\$ 14,419	\$ 8,674
Fixed maturity securities on which noncredit OTTI losses have been recognized	106	143	363
Unrealized investment gains (losses) during the year	15,521	(17,618)	12,467
Unrealized investment gains (losses) relating to:			
Future policy benefits	(1,988)	5,151	(2,053)
DAC and VOBA related to noncredit OTTI losses recognized in AOCI	(10)	(13)	(28)
DAC, VOBA and DSI	(756)	1,295	(685)
Policyholder dividend obligation	(1,384)	2,057	(909)
Deferred income tax benefit (expense) related to noncredit OTTI losses recognized in AOCI	(31)	(46)	(117)
Deferred income tax benefit (expense)	(3,600)	3,017	(3,279)
Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	16,272	8,405	14,433
Net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(37)	9	(14)
Balance at December 31,	\$ 16,235	\$ 8,414	\$ 14,419
Change in net unrealized investment gains (losses)	\$ 7,858	\$ (6,014)	\$ 5,759
Change in net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(37)	9	(14)
Change in net unrealized investment gains (losses) attributable to MetLife, Inc.	\$ 7,821	\$ (6,005)	\$ 5,745

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Investments in any counterparty that were greater than 10% of the Company's equity, other than the U.S. government and its agencies, were in fixed income securities of the Japanese government and its agencies with an estimated fair value of \$20.3 billion and \$21.7 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Company's investment in fixed maturity and equity securities to counterparties that primarily conduct business in Japan, including Japan government and agency fixed maturity securities, was \$25.5 billion and \$26.9 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Securities Lending

Elements of the securities lending program are presented below at:

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
	(In millions)	
Securities on loan: (1)		
Amortized cost	\$ 26,989	\$ 27,094
Estimated fair value	\$ 30,269	\$ 27,595
Cash collateral on deposit from counterparties (2)	\$ 30,826	\$ 28,319
Security collateral on deposit from counterparties (3)	\$ 83	\$
Reinvestment portfolio – estimated fair value	\$ 31,314	\$ 28,481

- (1) Included within fixed maturity securities, short-term investments, equity securities and cash and cash equivalents.
- (2) Included within payables for collateral under securities loaned and other transactions.
- (3) Security collateral on deposit from counterparties may not be sold or re-pledged, unless the counterparty is in default, and is not reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****8. Investments (continued)*****Invested Assets on Deposit, Held in Trust and Pledged as Collateral***

Invested assets on deposit, held in trust and pledged as collateral are presented below at estimated fair value for all asset classes, except mortgage loans, which are presented at carrying value at:

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
	(In millions)	
Invested assets on deposit (regulatory deposits) (1)	\$ 9,437	\$ 2,153
Invested assets held in trust (collateral financing arrangements and reinsurance agreements)	10,069	11,004
Invested assets pledged as collateral (2)	25,996	23,770
Total invested assets on deposit, held in trust and pledged as collateral	\$ 45,502	\$ 36,927

(1) In November 2014, MetLife Insurance Company of Connecticut (MICC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of MetLife, Inc., re-domesticated from Connecticut to Delaware, changed its name to MetLife Insurance Company USA and merged with its subsidiary, MetLife Investors USA Insurance Company (MLI-USA), and its affiliate, MetLife Investors Insurance Company (MLIIC), each a U.S. insurance company that issued variable annuity products in addition to other products, and Exeter Reassurance Company, Ltd. (Exeter), a former offshore reinsurance subsidiary of MetLife, Inc. and affiliate of MICC that mainly reinsured guarantees associated with variable annuity products (the Mergers). The surviving entity of the Mergers was MetLife Insurance Company USA (MetLife USA). Exeter, formerly a Cayman Islands company, was re-domesticated to Delaware in October 2013. In anticipation of the Mergers, effective January 1, 2014, following receipt of New York State Department of Financial Services (the Department of Financial Services) approval, MICC withdrew its license to issue insurance policies and annuity contracts in New York. Also effective January 1, 2014, MICC reinsured with an affiliate all existing New York insurance policies and annuity contracts that include a separate account feature and deposited investments with an estimated fair market value of \$6.3 billion into a custodial account to secure MICC s remaining New York policyholder liabilities not covered by such reinsurance.

(2)

The Company has pledged invested assets in connection with various agreements and transactions, including funding agreements (see Notes 4 and 12), collateral financing arrangements (see Note 13) and derivative transactions (see Note 9).

See Securities Lending for information regarding securities on loan and Note 7 for information regarding investments designated to the closed block.

Purchased Credit Impaired Investments

Investments acquired with evidence of credit quality deterioration since origination and for which it is probable at the acquisition date that the Company will be unable to collect all contractually required payments are classified as purchased credit impaired (PCI) investments. For each investment, the excess of the cash flows expected to be collected as of the acquisition date over its acquisition date fair value is referred to as the accretable yield and is recognized as net investment income on an effective yield basis. If, subsequently, based on current information and events, it is probable that there is a significant increase in cash flows previously expected to be collected or if actual cash flows are significantly greater than cash flows previously expected to be collected, the accretable yield is adjusted prospectively. The excess of the contractually required payments (including interest) as of the acquisition date over the cash flows expected to be collected as of the acquisition date is referred to as the nonaccretable difference, and this amount is not expected to be realized as net investment income. Decreases in cash flows expected to be collected can result in OTTI or the recognition of mortgage loan valuation allowances.

The Company s PCI investments, by invested asset class, were as follows at:

	December 31,			
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	Fixed Maturity Securities		Mortgage Loans	
	(In millions)			
Outstanding principal and interest balance (1)	\$ 5,287	\$ 5,319	\$ 239	\$ 291
Carrying value (2)	\$ 4,170	\$ 4,109	\$ 132	\$ 138

(1) Represents the contractually required payments, which is the sum of contractual principal, whether or not currently due, and accrued interest.

(2) Estimated fair value plus accrued interest for fixed maturity securities and amortized cost, plus accrued interest, less any valuation allowances, for mortgage loans.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****8. Investments (continued)**

The following table presents information about PCI investments acquired during the periods indicated:

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	Fixed Maturity Securities		Mortgage Loans	
	(In millions)			
Contractually required payments (including interest)	\$ 947	\$ 1,872	\$	\$
Cash flows expected to be collected (1)	\$ 745	\$ 1,446	\$	\$
Fair value of investments acquired	\$ 503	\$ 978	\$	\$

(1) Represents undiscounted principal and interest cash flow expectations, at the date of acquisition. The following table presents activity for the accretable yield on PCI investments:

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	Fixed Maturity Securities		Mortgage Loans	
	(In millions)			
Accretable yield, January 1,	\$ 2,746	\$ 2,665	\$ 74	\$ 184
Investments purchased	242	468		
Accretion recognized in earnings	(244)	(260)	(22)	(87)
Disposals	(60)	(152)		
Reclassification (to) from nonaccretable difference	(541)	25	(4)	(23)
Accretable yield, December 31,	\$ 2,143	\$ 2,746	\$ 48	\$ 74

Collectively Significant Equity Method Investments

The Company holds investments in real estate joint ventures, real estate funds and other limited partnership interests consisting of leveraged buy-out funds, hedge funds, private equity funds, joint ventures and other funds. The portion

of these investments accounted for under the equity method had a carrying value of \$14.3 billion at December 31, 2014. The Company's maximum exposure to loss related to these equity method investments is limited to the carrying value of these investments plus unfunded commitments of \$4.1 billion at December 31, 2014. Except for certain real estate joint ventures, the Company's investments in real estate funds and other limited partnership interests are generally of a passive nature in that the Company does not participate in the management of the entities.

As described in Note 1, the Company generally records its share of earnings in its equity method investments using a three-month lag methodology and within net investment income. Aggregate net investment income from these equity method investments exceeded 10% of the Company's consolidated pre-tax income (loss) from continuing operations for two of the three most recent annual periods: 2013 and 2012. The Company is providing the following aggregated summarized financial data for such equity method investments, for the most recent annual periods, in order to provide comparative information. This aggregated summarized financial data does not represent the Company's proportionate share of the assets, liabilities, or earnings of such entities.

The aggregated summarized financial data presented below reflects the latest available financial information and is as of, and for, the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012. Aggregate total assets of these entities totaled \$385.7 billion and \$303.4 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Aggregate total liabilities of these entities totaled \$39.5 billion and \$29.7 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Aggregate net income (loss) of these entities totaled \$34.9 billion, \$26.3 billion and \$17.9 billion for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Aggregate net income (loss) from the underlying entities in which the Company invests is primarily comprised of investment income, including recurring investment income and realized and unrealized investment gains (losses).

Variable Interest Entities

The Company has invested in certain structured transactions (including CSEs), formed trusts to invest proceeds from certain collateral financing arrangements and has insurance operations that are VIEs. In certain instances, the Company holds both the power to direct the most significant activities of the entity, as well as an economic interest in the entity and, as such, is deemed to be the primary beneficiary or consolidator of the entity.

The determination of the VIE's primary beneficiary requires an evaluation of the contractual and implied rights and obligations associated with each party's relationship with or involvement in the entity, an estimate of the entity's expected losses and expected residual returns and the

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

8. Investments (continued)

allocation of such estimates to each party involved in the entity. The Company generally uses a qualitative approach to determine whether it is the primary beneficiary. However, for VIEs that are investment companies or apply measurement principles consistent with those utilized by investment companies, the primary beneficiary is based on a risks and rewards model and is defined as the entity that will absorb a majority of a VIE's expected losses, receive a majority of a VIE's expected residual returns if no single entity absorbs a majority of expected losses, or both. The Company reassesses its involvement with VIEs on a quarterly basis. The use of different methodologies, assumptions and inputs in the determination of the primary beneficiary could have a material effect on the amounts presented within the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated VIEs

The following table presents the total assets and total liabilities relating to VIEs for which the Company has concluded that it is the primary beneficiary and which are consolidated at December 31, 2014 and 2013. Creditors or beneficial interest holders of VIEs where the Company is the primary beneficiary have no recourse to the general credit of the Company, as the Company's obligation to the VIEs is limited to the amount of its committed investment.

	December 31,			
	2014	2013		2013
	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Total Assets	Total Liabilities
	(In millions)			
MRSC (collateral financing arrangement (primarily securities)) (1)	\$ 3,471	\$	\$ 3,440	\$
Operating joint ventures (2)	2,405	1,999	2,095	1,777
CSEs (assets (primarily loans) and liabilities (primarily debt)) (3)	297	155	1,630	1,457
Investments:				
Other invested assets	59		82	7
FVO and trading securities	45		69	
Other limited partnership interests	37		61	
Real estate joint ventures (4)	9	15	1,181	443
Total	\$ 6,323	\$ 2,169	\$ 8,558	\$ 3,684

- (1) See Note 13 for a description of the MetLife Reinsurance Company of South Carolina (MRSC) collateral financing arrangement.
- (2) Assets of the operating joint venture are primarily fixed maturity securities and separate account assets. Liabilities of the operating joint venture are primarily future policy benefits, other policyholder funds and separate account liabilities.
- (3) The Company consolidates entities that are structured as CMBS and as collateralized debt obligations. The assets of these entities can only be used to settle their respective liabilities, and under no circumstances is the Company liable for any principal or interest shortfalls should any arise. The Company's exposure was limited to that of its remaining investment in these entities of \$123 million and \$154 million at estimated fair value at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The long-term debt bears interest primarily at fixed rates ranging from 2.25% to 5.57%, payable primarily on a monthly basis. Interest expense related to these obligations, included in other expenses, was \$38 million, \$122 million and \$163 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 respectively.
- (4) At December 31, 2013, the Company consolidated an open ended core real estate fund formed in the fourth quarter of 2013 (the MetLife Core Property Fund), which represented the majority of the balances at December 31, 2013. As a result of the quarterly reassessment in the first quarter of 2014, the Company no longer consolidated the MetLife Core Property Fund, effective March 31, 2014, based on the terms of the revised partnership agreement. The Company accounts for its retained interest in the real estate fund under the equity method. Assets of the real estate fund are a real estate investment trust which holds primarily traditional core income-producing real estate which has associated liabilities that are primarily non-recourse debt secured by certain real estate assets of the fund. The assets of these entities can only be used to settle their respective liabilities, and under no circumstances is the Company liable for any principal or interest shortfalls should any arise. The Company's exposure was limited to that of its investment in the real estate fund of \$178 million at carrying value at December 31, 2013. The long-term debt bears interest primarily at fixed rates ranging from 1.39% to 4.45%, payable primarily on a monthly basis.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****8. Investments (continued)****Unconsolidated VIEs**

The carrying amount and maximum exposure to loss relating to VIEs in which the Company holds a significant variable interest but is not the primary beneficiary and which have not been consolidated were as follows at:

	December 31,			
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	Carrying Amount	Maximum Exposure to Loss (1)	Carrying Amount	Maximum Exposure to Loss (1)
	(In millions)			
Fixed maturity securities AFS:				
Structured securities (RMBS, CMBS and ABS) (2)	\$ 68,427	\$ 68,427	\$ 67,176	\$ 67,176
U.S. and foreign corporate	3,829	3,829	3,966	3,966
Other limited partnership interests	6,250	8,402	5,041	6,994
Other invested assets	1,720	2,050	1,509	1,897
FVO and trading securities	565	565	619	619
Real estate joint ventures	100	125	70	71
Mortgage loans	51	51	106	106
Equity securities AFS:				
Non-redeemable preferred stock	41	41	35	35
Total	\$ 80,983	\$ 83,490	\$ 78,522	\$ 80,864

- (1) The maximum exposure to loss relating to fixed maturity securities AFS, FVO and trading securities and equity securities AFS is equal to their carrying amounts or the carrying amounts of retained interests. The maximum exposure to loss relating to other limited partnership interests, mortgage loans and real estate joint ventures is equal to the carrying amounts plus any unfunded commitments of the Company. For certain of its investments in

other invested assets, the Company's return is in the form of income tax credits which are guaranteed by creditworthy third parties. For such investments, the maximum exposure to loss is equal to the carrying amounts plus any unfunded commitments, reduced by income tax credits guaranteed by third parties of \$212 million and \$257 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Such a maximum loss would be expected to occur only upon bankruptcy of the issuer or investee.

- (2) For these variable interests, the Company's involvement is limited to that of a passive investor in mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities issued by trusts that do not have substantial equity. As described in Note 21, the Company makes commitments to fund partnership investments in the normal course of business. Excluding these commitments, the Company did not provide financial or other support to investees designated as VIEs during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****8. Investments (continued)***Net Investment Income*

The components of net investment income were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
Investment income:			
Fixed maturity securities	\$ 14,868	\$ 15,071	\$ 15,218
Equity securities	133	127	133
FVO and trading securities – Actively Traded and FVO general account securities (1)	103	65	88
Mortgage loans	2,928	3,020	3,191
Policy loans	629	620	626
Real estate and real estate joint ventures	951	909	834
Other limited partnership interests	1,033	955	845
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	168	181	163
Operating joint ventures	10	10	19
Other	192	165	131
Subtotal	21,015	21,123	21,248
Less: Investment expenses	1,178	1,198	1,090
Subtotal, net	19,837	19,925	20,158
FVO and trading securities – FVO contractholder-directed unit-linked investments (1)	1,266	2,172	1,473
Securitized reverse residential mortgage loans			177
FVO CSEs – interest income:			
Commercial mortgage loans	49	132	172
Securities	1	3	4

Subtotal	1,316	2,307	1,826
Net investment income	\$ 21,153	\$ 22,232	\$ 21,984

- (1) Changes in estimated fair value subsequent to purchase for securities still held as of the end of the respective years included in net investment income were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
Actively Traded and FVO general account securities	\$ (3)	\$ 18	\$ 51
FVO contractholder-directed unit-linked investments	\$ 645	\$ 1,579	\$ 1,170

See Variable Interest Entities for discussion of CSEs.

MetLife, Inc.

151

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****8. Investments (continued)***Net Investment Gains (Losses)***Components of Net Investment Gains (Losses)**

The components of net investment gains (losses) were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
Total gains (losses) on fixed maturity securities:			
Total OTTI losses recognized by sector and industry:			
U.S. and foreign corporate securities by industry:			
Consumer	\$ (7)	\$ (11)	\$ (19)
Transportation	(2)	(3)	(17)
Utility		(48)	(61)
Finance		(10)	(32)
Communications		(2)	(19)
Technology			(6)
Industrial			(5)
Total U.S. and foreign corporate securities	(9)	(74)	(159)
RMBS	(31)	(80)	(97)
CMBS	(13)	(12)	(51)
ABS	(7)		(9)
State and political subdivision			(1)
OTTI losses on fixed maturity securities recognized in earnings	(60)	(166)	(317)
Fixed maturity securities net gains (losses) on sales and disposals	598	561	253
Total gains (losses) on fixed maturity securities	538	395	(64)
Total gains (losses) on equity securities:			

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

Total OTTI losses recognized by sector:

Non-redeemable preferred stock	(23)	(20)	
Common stock	(13)	(6)	(34)
OTTI losses on equity securities recognized in earnings	(36)	(26)	(34)
Equity securities net gains (losses) on sales and disposals	101	31	38
Total gains (losses) on equity securities	65	5	4
FVO and trading securities FVO general account securities	9	15	17
Mortgage loans	(36)	22	57
Real estate and real estate joint ventures	222	(19)	(36)
Other limited partnership interests	(78)	(48)	(36)
Other investment portfolio gains (losses)	(110)	22	(151)
Subtotal investment portfolio gains (losses)	610	392	(209)
FVO CSEs:			
Commercial mortgage loans	(13)	(52)	7
Securities		2	
Long-term debt related to commercial mortgage loans	19	85	25
Long-term debt related to securities	(1)	(2)	(7)
Non-investment portfolio gains (losses) (1)	(812)	(264)	(168)
Subtotal FVO CSEs and non-investment portfolio gains (losses)	(807)	(231)	(143)
Total net investment gains (losses)	\$ (197)	\$ 161	\$ (352)

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****8. Investments (continued)**

(1) Non-investment portfolio gains (losses) for the year ended December 31, 2014 includes a loss of \$633 million related to the disposition of MAL as more fully described in Note 3.

See Variable Interest Entities for discussion of CSEs.

Gains (losses) from foreign currency transactions included within net investment gains (losses) were (\$183) million, \$171 million and (\$112) million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Sales or Disposals and Impairments of Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities

Proceeds from sales or disposals of fixed maturity and equity securities and the components of fixed maturity and equity securities net investment gains (losses) are as shown in the table below. Investment gains and losses on sales of securities are determined on a specific identification basis.

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
	Fixed Maturity Securities			Equity Securities		
	(In millions)					
Proceeds	\$ 82,075	\$ 76,070	\$ 59,219	\$ 544	\$ 746	\$ 1,648
Gross investment gains	\$ 1,165	\$ 1,326	\$ 944	\$ 112	\$ 56	\$ 73
Gross investment losses	(567)	(765)	(691)	(11)	(25)	(35)
OTTI losses (1)	(60)	(166)	(317)	(36)	(26)	(34)
Net investment gains (losses)	\$ 538	\$ 395	\$ (64)	\$ 65	\$ 5	\$ 4

(1) OTTI losses recognized in earnings include noncredit-related impairment losses of \$0, \$19 million and \$94 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, on (i) perpetual hybrid securities classified within fixed maturity securities where the primary reason for the impairment was the severity and/or the duration

of an unrealized loss position, and (ii) fixed maturity securities where there is an intent to sell or it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before recovery of the decline in estimated fair value.

Credit Loss Rollforward

The table below presents a rollforward of the cumulative credit loss component of OTTI loss recognized in earnings on fixed maturity securities still held for which a portion of the OTTI loss was recognized in OCI:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
	(In millions)	
Balance at January 1,	\$ 378	\$ 392
Additions:		
Initial impairments credit loss OTTI recognized on securities not previously impaired	2	6
Additional impairments credit loss OTTI recognized on securities previously impaired	25	69
Reductions:		
Sales (maturities, pay downs or prepayments) of securities previously impaired as credit loss OTTI	(40)	(87)
Securities impaired to net present value of expected future cash flows	(7)	
Increases in cash flows accretion of previous credit loss OTTI	(1)	(2)
Balance at December 31,	\$ 357	\$ 378

MetLife, Inc.

153

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

9. Derivatives

Accounting for Derivatives

See Note 1 for a description of the Company's accounting policies for derivatives and Note 10 for information about the fair value hierarchy for derivatives.

Derivative Strategies

The Company is exposed to various risks relating to its ongoing business operations, including interest rate, foreign currency exchange rate, credit and equity market. The Company uses a variety of strategies to manage these risks, including the use of derivatives.

Derivatives are financial instruments whose values are derived from interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, credit spreads and/or other financial indices. Derivatives may be exchange-traded or contracted in the over-the-counter (OTC) market. Certain of the Company's OTC derivatives are cleared and settled through central clearing counterparties (OTC-cleared), while others are bilateral contracts between two counterparties (OTC-bilateral). The types of derivatives the Company uses include swaps, forwards, futures and option contracts. To a lesser extent, the Company uses credit default swaps and structured interest rate swaps to synthetically replicate investment risks and returns which are not readily available in the cash market.

Interest Rate Derivatives

The Company uses a variety of interest rate derivatives to reduce its exposure to changes in interest rates, including interest rate swaps, caps, floors, swaptions, futures and forwards.

Interest rate swaps are used by the Company primarily to reduce market risks from changes in interest rates and to alter interest rate exposure arising from mismatches between assets and liabilities (duration mismatches). In an interest rate swap, the Company agrees with another party to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed rate and floating rate interest amounts as calculated by reference to an agreed notional amount. The Company utilizes interest rate swaps in fair value, cash flow and non-qualifying hedging relationships.

The Company uses structured interest rate swaps to synthetically create investments that are either more expensive to acquire or otherwise unavailable in the cash markets. These transactions are a combination of a derivative and a cash instrument such as a U.S. Treasury, agency, or other fixed maturity security. Structured interest rate swaps are included in interest rate swaps. Structured interest rate swaps are not designated as hedging instruments.

The Company purchases interest rate caps and floors primarily to protect its floating rate liabilities against rises in interest rates above a specified level, and against interest rate exposure arising from mismatches between assets and liabilities, as well as to protect its minimum rate guarantee liabilities against declines in interest rates below a specified level, respectively. In certain instances, the Company locks in the economic impact of existing purchased caps and floors by entering into offsetting written caps and floors. The Company utilizes interest rate caps and floors in non-qualifying hedging relationships.

In exchange-traded interest rate (Treasury and swap) futures transactions, the Company agrees to purchase or sell a specified number of contracts, the value of which is determined by the different classes of interest rate securities, and to post variation margin on a daily basis in an amount equal to the difference in the daily market values of those contracts. The Company enters into exchange-traded futures with regulated futures commission merchants that are members of the exchange. Exchange-traded interest rate (Treasury and swap) futures are used primarily to hedge mismatches between the duration of assets in a portfolio and the duration of liabilities supported by those assets, to hedge against changes in value of securities the Company owns or anticipates acquiring, to hedge against changes in interest rates on anticipated liability issuances by replicating Treasury or swap curve performance, and to hedge minimum guarantees embedded in certain variable annuity products offered by the Company. The Company utilizes exchange-traded interest rate futures in non-qualifying hedging relationships.

Swaptions are used by the Company to hedge interest rate risk associated with the Company's long-term liabilities and invested assets. A swaption is an option to enter into a swap with a forward starting effective date. In certain instances, the Company locks in the economic impact of existing purchased swaptions by entering into offsetting written swaptions. The Company pays a premium for purchased swaptions and receives a premium for written swaptions. The Company utilizes swaptions in non-qualifying hedging relationships. Swaptions are included in interest rate options.

The Company enters into interest rate forwards to buy and sell securities. The price is agreed upon at the time of the contract and payment for such a contract is made at a specified future date. The Company utilizes interest rate forwards in cash flow hedging relationships.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Derivatives

The Company uses foreign currency exchange rate derivatives, including foreign currency swaps, foreign currency forwards, currency options and exchange-traded currency futures, to reduce the risk from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates associated with its assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. The Company also uses foreign currency derivatives to hedge the foreign currency exchange rate risk associated with certain of its net investments in foreign operations.

In a foreign currency swap transaction, the Company agrees with another party to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between one currency and another at a fixed exchange rate, generally set at inception, calculated by reference to an agreed upon notional amount. The notional amount of each currency is exchanged at the inception and termination of the currency swap by each party. The Company utilizes foreign currency swaps in fair value, cash flow and non-qualifying hedging relationships.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****9. Derivatives (continued)**

In a foreign currency forward transaction, the Company agrees with another party to deliver a specified amount of an identified currency at a specified future date. The price is agreed upon at the time of the contract and payment for such a contract is made at the specified future date. The Company utilizes foreign currency forwards in fair value, net investment in foreign operations and non-qualifying hedging relationships.

The Company enters into currency options that give it the right, but not the obligation, to sell the foreign currency amount in exchange for a functional currency amount within a limited time at a contracted price. The contracts may also be net settled in cash, based on differentials in the foreign currency exchange rate and the strike price. The Company uses currency options to hedge against the foreign currency exposure inherent in certain of its variable annuity products. The Company also uses currency options as an economic hedge of foreign currency exposure related to the Company's international subsidiaries. The Company utilizes currency options in net investment in foreign operations and non-qualifying hedging relationships.

To a lesser extent, the Company uses exchange-traded currency futures to hedge currency mismatches between assets and liabilities, and to hedge minimum guarantees embedded in certain variable annuity products offered by the Company. The Company utilizes exchange-traded currency futures in non-qualifying hedging relationships.

Credit Derivatives

The Company enters into purchased credit default swaps to hedge against credit-related changes in the value of its investments. In a credit default swap transaction, the Company agrees with another party to pay, at specified intervals, a premium to hedge credit risk. If a credit event occurs, as defined by the contract, the contract may be cash settled or it may be settled gross by the delivery of par quantities of the referenced investment equal to the specified swap notional amount in exchange for the payment of cash amounts by the counterparty equal to the par value of the investment surrendered. Credit events vary by type of issuer but typically include bankruptcy, failure to pay debt obligations, repudiation, moratorium, involuntary restructuring or governmental intervention. In each case, payout on a credit default swap is triggered only after the Credit Derivatives Determinations Committee of the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA) deems that a credit event has occurred. The Company utilizes credit default swaps in non-qualifying hedging relationships.

The Company enters into written credit default swaps to synthetically create credit investments that are either more expensive to acquire or otherwise unavailable in the cash markets. These transactions are a combination of a derivative and one or more cash instruments, such as U.S. Treasury securities, agency securities or other fixed maturity securities. These credit default swaps are not designated as hedging instruments.

The Company also enters into certain purchased and written credit default swaps held in relation to trading portfolios for the purpose of generating profits on short-term differences in price. These credit default swaps are not designated as hedging instruments.

The Company enters into forwards to lock in the price to be paid for forward purchases of certain securities. The price is agreed upon at the time of the contract and payment for the contract is made at a specified future date. When the primary purpose of entering into these transactions is to hedge against the risk of changes in purchase price due to changes in credit spreads, the Company designates these as credit forwards. The Company utilizes credit forwards in cash flow hedging relationships.

Equity Derivatives

The Company uses a variety of equity derivatives to reduce its exposure to equity market risk, including equity index options, equity variance swaps, exchange-traded equity futures and total rate of return swaps (TRRs).

Equity index options are used by the Company primarily to hedge minimum guarantees embedded in certain variable annuity products offered by the Company. To hedge against adverse changes in equity indices, the Company enters into contracts to sell the equity index within a limited time at a contracted price. The contracts will be net settled in cash based on differentials in the indices at the time of exercise and the strike price. Certain of these contracts may also contain settlement provisions linked to interest rates. In certain instances, the Company may enter into a combination of transactions to hedge adverse changes in equity indices within a pre-determined range through the purchase and sale of options. The Company utilizes equity index options in non-qualifying hedging relationships.

Equity variance swaps are used by the Company primarily to hedge minimum guarantees embedded in certain variable annuity products offered by the Company. In an equity variance swap, the Company agrees with another party to exchange amounts in the future, based on changes in equity volatility over a defined period. The Company utilizes equity variance swaps in non-qualifying hedging relationships.

In exchange-traded equity futures transactions, the Company agrees to purchase or sell a specified number of contracts, the value of which is determined by the different classes of equity securities, and to post variation margin on a daily basis in an amount equal to the difference in the daily market values of those contracts. The Company enters into exchange-traded futures with regulated futures commission merchants that are members of the exchange. Exchange-traded equity futures are used primarily to hedge minimum guarantees embedded in certain variable annuity products offered by the Company. The Company utilizes exchange-traded equity futures in non-qualifying hedging relationships.

TRRs are swaps whereby the Company agrees with another party to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between the economic risk and reward of an asset or a market index and the LIBOR, calculated by reference to an agreed notional amount. No cash is exchanged at the outset of the contract. Cash is paid and received over the life of the contract based on the terms of the swap. The Company uses TRRs to hedge its equity market guarantees in certain of its insurance products. TRRs can be used as hedges or to synthetically create investments. The Company utilizes TRRs in non-qualifying hedging relationships.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****9. Derivatives (continued)****Primary Risks Managed by Derivatives**

The following table presents the gross notional amount, estimated fair value and primary underlying risk exposure of the Company's derivatives, excluding embedded derivatives, held at:

Primary Underlying Risk Exposure	Gross Notional Amount	December 31, 2014 Estimated Fair Value		December 31, 2013 Estimated Fair Value			
		Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments							
Fair value hedges:							
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	\$ 6,044	\$ 2,064	\$ 21	\$ 6,419	\$ 1,282	\$ 78
Foreign currency swaps	Foreign currency exchange rate	2,708	65	100	2,713	252	135
Foreign currency forwards	Foreign currency exchange rate	2,335		291	2,935		77
Subtotal		11,087	2,129	412	12,067	1,534	290
Cash flow hedges:							
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	2,560	528		3,121	83	141
Interest rate forwards	Interest rate	225	63		450	7	7
Foreign currency	Foreign currency exchange rate	18,325	563	930	12,452	401	660

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

swaps

Subtotal		21,110	1,154	930	16,023	491	808
----------	--	--------	-------	-----	--------	-----	-----

Foreign operations hedges:

Foreign currency forwards	Foreign currency exchange rate	4,097	295	11	3,182	82	47
---------------------------	--------------------------------	-------	-----	----	-------	----	----

Currency options	Foreign currency exchange rate	6,419	415		7,362	318	
------------------	--------------------------------	-------	-----	--	-------	-----	--

Subtotal		10,516	710	11	10,544	400	47
----------	--	--------	-----	----	--------	-----	----

Total qualifying hedges		42,713	3,993	1,353	38,634	2,425	1,145
-------------------------	--	--------	-------	-------	--------	-------	-------

Derivatives Not Designated or Not Qualifying as Hedging Instruments

Interest rate swaps	Interest rate	93,266	4,570	2,051	107,354	3,330	1,767
---------------------	---------------	--------	-------	-------	---------	-------	-------

Interest rate floors	Interest rate	55,645	440	199	63,064	451	346
----------------------	---------------	--------	-----	-----	--------	-----	-----

Interest rate caps	Interest rate	49,128	145	1	39,460	177	
--------------------	---------------	--------	-----	---	--------	-----	--

Interest rate futures	Interest rate	2,707	4	9	6,011	9	9
-----------------------	---------------	-------	---	---	-------	---	---

Interest rate options	Interest rate	48,078	1,241	75	40,978	255	243
-----------------------	---------------	--------	-------	----	--------	-----	-----

Synthetic GICs	Interest rate	4,298			4,409		
----------------	---------------	-------	--	--	-------	--	--

Foreign currency swaps	Foreign currency exchange rate	11,041	447	385	9,307	133	684
------------------------	--------------------------------	--------	-----	-----	-------	-----	-----

Foreign currency forwards	Foreign currency exchange rate	13,206	127	791	11,311	69	359
---------------------------	--------------------------------	--------	-----	-----	--------	----	-----

Currency futures	Foreign currency exchange rate	522	2		1,316	1	1
------------------	--------------------------------	-----	---	--	-------	---	---

Currency options	Foreign currency exchange rate	8,324	585	340	2,265	53	48
------------------	--------------------------------	-------	-----	-----	-------	----	----

Credit default swaps purchased	Credit	2,830	8	34	3,725	7	51
	Credit	10,527	181	6	9,055	166	1

Credit default swaps written							
Equity futures	Equity market	6,073	65	2	5,157	1	43
Equity index options	Equity market	39,345	1,426	1,036	37,411	1,344	1,068
Equity variance swaps	Equity market	24,598	196	639	21,636	174	577
TRRs	Equity market	3,297	22	101	3,802		179
Total non-designated or non-qualifying derivatives		372,885	9,459	5,669	366,261	6,170	5,376
Total		\$ 415,598	\$ 13,452	\$ 7,022	\$ 404,895	\$ 8,595	\$ 6,521

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

9. Derivatives (continued)

Based on gross notional amounts, a substantial portion of the Company's derivatives was not designated or did not qualify as part of a hedging relationship at both December 31, 2014 and 2013. The Company's use of derivatives includes (i) derivatives that serve as macro hedges of the Company's exposure to various risks and that generally do not qualify for hedge accounting due to the criteria required under the portfolio hedging rules; (ii) derivatives that economically hedge insurance liabilities that contain mortality or morbidity risk and that generally do not qualify for hedge accounting because the lack of these risks in the derivatives cannot support an expectation of a highly effective hedging relationship; (iii) derivatives that economically hedge embedded derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting because the changes in estimated fair value of the embedded derivatives are already recorded in net income; and (iv) written credit default swaps that are used to synthetically create credit investments and that do not qualify for hedge accounting because they do not involve a hedging relationship. For these non-qualified derivatives, changes in market factors can lead to the recognition of fair value changes on the statement of operations without an offsetting gain or loss recognized in earnings for the item being hedged.

Net Derivative Gains (Losses)

The components of net derivative gains (losses) were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In millions)		
Derivatives and hedging gains (losses) (1)	\$ 1,638	\$ (8,343)	\$ (3,158)
Embedded derivatives	(321)	5,104	1,239
Total net derivative gains (losses)	\$ 1,317	\$ (3,239)	\$ (1,919)

(1) Includes foreign currency transaction gains (losses) on hedged items in cash flow and non-qualifying hedging relationships, which are not presented elsewhere in this note.

The following table presents earned income on derivatives:

Years Ended December 31,

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

	2014	2013 (In millions)	2012
Qualifying hedges:			
Net investment income	\$ 158	\$ 135	\$ 111
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	101	150	164
Other expenses	(3)	(6)	(5)
Non-qualifying hedges:			
Net investment income	(4)	(6)	(6)
Other revenues			47
Net derivative gains (losses)	828	328	476
Policyholder benefits and claims	40	(292)	(120)
Total	\$ 1,120	\$ 309	\$ 667

MetLife, Inc.

157

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****9. Derivatives (continued)*****Non-Qualifying Derivatives and Derivatives for Purposes Other Than Hedging***

The following table presents the amount and location of gains (losses) recognized in income for derivatives that were not designated or qualifying as hedging instruments:

	Net Derivative Gains (Losses)	Net Investment Income (1)	Policyholder Benefits and Claims (2)	Other Revenues (3)
	(In millions)			
Year Ended December 31, 2014				
Interest rate derivatives	\$ 1,545	\$	\$ 42	\$
Foreign currency exchange rate derivatives	(344)			
Credit derivatives purchased	(12)			
Credit derivatives written	21			
Equity derivatives	(634)	(18)	(288)	
Total	\$ 576	\$ (18)	\$ (246)	\$
Year Ended December 31, 2013				
Interest rate derivatives	\$ (3,458)	\$	\$ (27)	\$
Foreign currency exchange rate derivatives	(1,716)			
Credit derivatives purchased	(21)	(14)		
Credit derivatives written	130	1		
Equity derivatives	(3,663)	(25)	(727)	
Total	\$ (8,728)	\$ (38)	\$ (754)	\$
Year Ended December 31, 2012				
Interest rate derivatives	\$ (296)	\$	\$	\$ 28
Foreign currency exchange rate derivatives	(660)			
Credit derivatives purchased	(298)	(14)		
Credit derivatives written	150			

Equity derivatives	(2,556)	(9)	(419)	
Total	\$ (3,660)	\$ (23)	\$ (419)	\$ 28

- (1) Changes in estimated fair value related to economic hedges of equity method investments in joint ventures, derivatives held in relation to trading portfolios and derivatives held within contractholder-directed unit-linked investments.
- (2) Changes in estimated fair value related to economic hedges of variable annuity guarantees included in future policy benefits.
- (3) Changes in estimated fair value related to derivatives held in connection with the Company's mortgage banking activities prior to the MetLife Bank Divestiture.

Fair Value Hedges

The Company designates and accounts for the following as fair value hedges when they have met the requirements of fair value hedging: (i) interest rate swaps to convert fixed rate assets and liabilities to floating rate assets and liabilities; (ii) foreign currency swaps to hedge the foreign currency fair value exposure of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities; and (iii) foreign currency forwards to hedge the foreign currency fair value exposure of foreign currency denominated investments.

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

9. Derivatives (continued)

The Company recognizes gains and losses on derivatives and the related hedged items in fair value hedges within net derivative gains (losses). The following table presents the amount of such net derivative gains (losses):

Derivatives in Fair Value Hedging Relationships	Hedged Items in Fair Value Hedging Relationships	Net Derivative Gains (Losses) Recognized for Derivatives	Net Derivative Gains (Losses) Recognized for Hedged Items	Ineffectiveness Recognized in Net Derivative Gains (Losses)
(In millions)				
Year Ended December 31, 2014				
Interest rate swaps:	Fixed maturity securities	\$ 5	\$ (1)	\$ 4
	Policyholder liabilities (1)	681	(667)	14
Foreign currency swaps:	Foreign-denominated fixed maturity securities	13	(11)	2
	Foreign-denominated PABs (2)	(283)	270	(13)
Foreign currency forwards:	Foreign-denominated fixed maturity securities	(359)	330	(29)
Total		\$ 57	\$ (79)	\$ (22)
Year Ended December 31, 2013				
Interest rate swaps:	Fixed maturity securities	\$ 42	\$ (43)	\$ (1)
	Policyholder liabilities (1)	(830)	835	5
Foreign currency swaps:	Foreign-denominated fixed maturity securities	13	(12)	1
	Foreign-denominated PABs (2)	(97)	110	13
Foreign currency forwards:	Foreign-denominated fixed maturity securities	(109)	102	(7)
Total		\$ (981)	\$ 992	\$ 11

Year Ended December 31, 2012				
Interest rate swaps:	Fixed maturity securities	\$ (4)	\$	\$ (4)
	Policyholder liabilities (1)	(82)	96	14
Foreign currency swaps:	Foreign-denominated fixed maturity securities	(1)	1	
	Foreign-denominated PABs (2)	3	(20)	(17)
Foreign currency forwards:	Foreign-denominated fixed maturity securities	(51)	50	(1)
Total		\$ (135)	\$ 127	\$ (8)

(1) Fixed rate liabilities reported in PABs or future policy benefits.

(2) Fixed rate or floating rate liabilities.

For the Company's foreign currency forwards, the change in the fair value of the derivative related to the changes in the difference between the spot price and the forward price is excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness. For all other derivatives, all components of each derivative's gain or loss were included in the assessment of hedge effectiveness. For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, the component of the change in fair value of derivatives that was excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness was \$3 million, (\$2) million and (\$4) million, respectively.

Cash Flow Hedges

The Company designates and accounts for the following as cash flow hedges when they have met the requirements of cash flow hedging: (i) interest rate swaps to convert floating rate assets and liabilities to fixed rate assets and liabilities; (ii) foreign currency swaps to hedge the foreign currency cash flow exposure of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities; (iii) interest rate forwards and credit forwards to lock in the price to be paid for forward purchases of investments; (iv) interest rate swaps and interest rate forwards to hedge the forecasted purchases of fixed-rate investments; and (v) interest rate swaps and interest rate forwards to hedge forecasted fixed-rate borrowings.

In certain instances, the Company discontinued cash flow hedge accounting because the forecasted transactions were no longer probable of occurring. Because certain of the forecasted transactions also were not probable of occurring within two months of the anticipated date, the Company reclassified certain amounts from AOCI into net derivative gains (losses). These amounts were (\$15) million, (\$1) million and \$1 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Table of Contents**MetLife, Inc.****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****9. Derivatives (continued)**

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the maximum length of time over which the Company was hedging its exposure to variability in future cash flows for forecasted transactions did not exceed six years and seven years, respectively.

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the balance in AOCI associated with cash flow hedges was \$1.8 billion and \$375 million, respectively.

The following table presents the effects of derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships on the consolidated statements of operations and the consolidated statements of equity:

Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Amount of Gains (Losses) Deferred in AOCI on Derivatives (Effective Portion)	Amount and Location of Gains (Losses) Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion)			Other Expenses	Amount and Location of Gains (Losses) Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion) Net Derivative Gains (Losses)
		Net Derivative Gains (Losses)	Net Investment Income	Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Loss) (Effective Portion)		
(In millions)						
Year Ended December 31, 2014						
Interest rate swaps	\$ 722	\$ 42	\$ 9	\$	\$	\$ 3
Interest rate forwards	86	(7)	4	2		
Foreign currency swaps	(139)	(768)	(2)	2		1
Credit forwards			1			
Total	\$ 669	\$ (733)	\$ 12	\$ 4	\$	\$ 4
Year Ended December 31, 2013						
Interest rate swaps	\$ (635)	\$ 20	\$ 8	\$	\$	\$ (3)
Interest rate forwards	(59)	10	3	(1)		1
Foreign currency swaps	(165)	(3)	(3)	1		3
Credit forwards	(4)		1			

Total	\$	(863)	\$	27	\$	9	\$		\$	1
Year Ended December 31, 2012										
Interest rate swaps	\$	(34)	\$	1	\$	4	\$	(3)	\$	2
Interest rate forwards		(17)		1		2		(1)		
Foreign currency swaps		(164)		23		(5)		1		(6)
Credit forwards						1				
Total	\$	(215)	\$	25	\$	2	\$	(3)	\$	(4)

All components of each derivative's gain or loss were included in the assessment of hedge effectiveness.

At December 31, 2014, (\$4) million of deferred net gains (losses) on derivatives in AOCI was expected to be reclassified to earnings within the next 12 months.

Hedges of Net Investments in Foreign Operations

The Company uses foreign currency exchange rate derivatives, which may include foreign currency forwards and currency options, to hedge portions of its net investments in foreign operations against adverse movements in exchange rates. The Company measures ineffectiveness on these derivatives based upon the change in forward rates.

When net investments in foreign operations are sold or substantially liquidated, the amounts in AOCI are reclassified to the statement of operations.

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

9. Derivatives (continued)

The following table presents the effects of derivatives in net investment hedging relationships on the consolidated statements of operations and the consolidated statements of equity:

Derivatives in Net Investment Hedging Relationships (1), (2)	Amount of Gains (Losses) Deferred in AOCI (Effective Portion) Years Ended December 31, (In millions)		
	2014	2013	2012
Foreign currency forwards	\$ 407	\$ 69	\$ (50)
Currency options	222	262	36
Total	\$ 629	\$ 331	\$ (14)

(1) In May 2014, the Company sold its interest in MAL, which was a hedged item in a net investment hedging relationship. See Note 3. As a result, during the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company released losses of \$77 million from AOCI into earnings upon the sale. During the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, there were no sales or substantial liquidations of net investments in foreign operations that would have required the reclassification of gains or losses from AOCI into earnings.

(2) There was no ineffectiveness recognized for the Company's hedges of net investments in foreign operations. All components of each derivative's gain or loss were included in the assessment of hedge effectiveness. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the cumulative foreign currency translation gain (loss) recorded in AOCI related to hedges of net investments in foreign operations was \$940 million and \$233 million, respectively.

Credit Derivatives

In connection with synthetically created credit investment transactions and credit default swaps held in relation to the trading portfolio, the Company writes credit default swaps for which it receives a premium to insure credit risk. Such credit derivatives are included within the non-qualifying derivatives and derivatives for purposes other than hedging table. If a credit event occurs, as defined by the contract, the contract may be cash settled or it may be settled gross by the Company paying the counterparty the specified swap notional amount in exchange for the delivery of par

quantities of the referenced credit obligation. The Company's maximum amount at risk, assuming the value of all referenced credit obligations is zero, was \$10.5 billion and \$9.1 billion at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Company can terminate these contracts at any time through cash settlement with the counterparty at an amount equal to the then current fair value of the credit default swaps. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company would have received \$175 million and \$165 million, respectively, to terminate all of these contracts.

MetLife, Inc.

161

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

9. Derivatives (continued)

The following table presents the estimated fair value, maximum amount of future payments and weighted average years to maturity of written credit default swaps at:

Rating Agency Designation of Referenced Credit Obligations (1)	2014		December 31,		2013	
	Estimated Maximum Fair Value of Credit Default Swaps (In millions)	Maximum Amount of Future Payments under Credit Default Swaps (2) (In millions)	Weighted Average Years to Maturity (3)	Estimated Fair Value of Credit Default Swaps (In millions)	Maximum Amount of Future Payments under Credit Default Swaps (2) (In millions)	Weighted Average Years to Maturity (3)
Aaa/Aa/A						
Single name credit default swaps (corporate)	\$ 10	\$ 677	2.4	\$ 10	\$ 545	2.6
Credit default swaps referencing indices	10	1,700	2.6	26	2,739	1.5
Subtotal	20	2,377	2.6	36	3,284	1.6
Baa						
Single name credit default swaps (corporate)	23	1,591	2.8	24	1,320	3.1
Credit default swaps referencing indices	94	5,774	4.7	73	4,071	4.7
Subtotal	117	7,365	4.3	97	5,391	4.3
Ba						
Single name credit default swaps (corporate)		60	3.0		5	3.8
Credit default swaps referencing indices	(1)	100	2.0			
Subtotal	(1)	160	2.4		5	3.8
B						
Single name credit default swaps (corporate)						

Edgar Filing: METLIFE INC - Form ARS

Credit default swaps referencing indices	39	625	4.9	32	375	4.9
Subtotal	39	625	4.9	32	375	4.9
Total	\$ 175	\$ 10,527	3.9	\$ 165	\$ 9,055	3.4

(1) The rating agency designations are based on availability and the midpoint of the applicable ratings among Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), S&P and Fitch Ratings. If no rating is available from a rating agency, then an internally developed rating is used.

(2) Assumes the value of the referenced credit obligations is zero.

(3) The weighted average years to maturity of the credit default swaps is calculated based on weighted average gross notional amounts.

The Company has also entered into credit default swaps to purchase credit protection on certain of the referenced credit obligations in the table above. As a result, the maximum amounts of potential future recoveries available to offset the \$10.5 billion and \$9.1 billion from the table above were \$75 million and \$90 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Written credit default swaps held in relation to the trading portfolio amounted to \$15 million and \$10 million in gross notional amount and \$1 million and \$0 in fair value at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Credit Risk on Freestanding Derivatives

The Company may be exposed to credit-related losses in the event of nonperformance by counterparties to derivatives. Generally, the current credit exposure of the Company's derivatives is limited to the net positive estimated fair value of derivatives at the reporting date after taking into consideration the existence of master netting or similar agreements and any collateral received pursuant to such agreements.

The Company manages its credit risk related to derivatives by entering into transactions with creditworthy counterparties and establishing and monitoring exposure limits. The Company's OTC-bilateral derivative transactions are generally governed by ISDA Master Agreements which provide for legally enforceable set-off and close-out netting of exposures to specific counterparties in the event of early termination of a transaction, which includes, but is not limited to, events of default and bankruptcy. In the event of an early termination, the Company is permitted to set off

Table of Contents

MetLife, Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

9. Derivatives (continued)

receivables from the counterparty against payables to the same counterparty arising out of all included transactions. Substantially all of the Company's ISDA Master Agreements also include Credit Support Annex provisions which require both the pledging and acce