NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(STATUTORY BASIS)

DECEMBER 31, 2019 and 2018

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Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Directors of New York Life Insurance Company:

We have audited the accompanying statutory financial statements of New York Life Insurance Company (the "Company"), which comprise the statutory statements of financial position as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related statutory statements of operations, of changes in surplus, and of cash flows for the years then ended.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the New York State Department of Financial Services. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

As described in Note 2 to the financial statements, the financial statements are prepared by the Company on the basis of the accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the New York State Department of Financial Services, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The effects on the financial statements of the variances between the statutory basis of accounting described in Note 2 and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America are material.

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Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter discussed in the "Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" paragraph, the financial statements referred to above do not present fairly, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, or the results of its operations or its cash flows for the years then ended.

Opinion on Statutory Basis of Accounting

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the admitted assets, liabilities and surplus of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with the accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the New York State Department of Financial Services described in Note 2.

Emphasis of Matter

As disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements, the Company has entered into significant related party transactions with its affiliates. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

New York, New York
March 12, 2020

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

STATUTORY STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
	(in millions)	
Assets		
Bonds	$ 112,477	$ 106,077
Common and preferred stocks	10,657	10,318
Mortgage loans	18,322	17,554
Policy loans	11,502	11,208
Other invested assets	9,953	9,671
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	2,292	2,835
Derivatives	788	648
Real estate	1,985	1,486
Total cash and invested assets	167,976	159,797
Deferred and uncollected premiums	1,984	1,938
Investment income due and accrued	1,670	1,494
Other assets	6,603	6,354
Separate accounts assets	10,998	10,453
Total assets	$ 189,231	$ 180,036
Liabilities and surplus		
Liabilities:		
Policy reserves	$ 114,951	$ 109,968
Deposit funds	23,451	21,909
Dividends payable to policyholders	1,980	1,911
Policy claims	625	747
Borrowed money	402	501
Amounts payable under security lending agreements	630	653
Derivatives	365	342
Funds held under coinsurance	3,879	4,048
Other liabilities	6,025	5,369
Interest maintenance reserve	522	535
Asset valuation reserve	3,371	2,594
Separate accounts liabilities	10,998	10,453
Total liabilities	167,199	159,030
Surplus:		
Surplus notes	2,987	1,994
Unassigned surplus	19,045	19,012
Total surplus	22,032	21,006
Total liabilities and surplus	$ 189,231	$ 180,036

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

STATUTORY STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	**2018**
	(in millions)	
Income		
Premiums	$ 15,963	$ 17,085
Net investment income	7,164	7,338
Other income	209	184
Adjustment in funds withheld	—	(3,886)
Total income	23,336	20,721
Benefits and expenses		
Benefit payments:		
Death benefits	4,039	3,940
Annuity benefits	1,285	1,280
Health and disability insurance benefits	272	257
Surrender benefits	2,315	2,386
Payments on matured contracts	3,633	5,517
Other benefit payments	584	482
Total benefit payments	12,128	13,862
Additions to reserves	5,037	2,291
Net transfers to (from) separate accounts	104	(1,706)
Adjustment in funds withheld	155	149
Operating expenses	3,405	3,308
Total benefits and expenses	20,829	17,904
Gain from operations before dividends and income taxes	2,507	2,817
Dividends to policyholders	2,043	1,974
Gain from operations before income taxes	464	843
Federal and foreign income taxes	(31)	(442)
Net gain from operations	495	1,285
Net realized capital losses, after tax and transfers to interest maintenance reserve	(117)	(75)
Net income	$ 378	$ 1,210

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
STATUTORY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SURPLUS

	Years Ended December 31, 2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Surplus, beginning of year	$ 21,006	$ 20,357
Net income	378	1,210
Change in liability for pension and postretirement plans	(418)	248
Change in asset valuation reserve	(777)	58
Change in nonadmitted assets	(519)	17
Change in net deferred income tax	241	(93)
Change in reserve valuation basis	(26)	(236)
Change in net unrealized capital gains on investments	1,157	(550)
Issuance of surplus notes	993	—
Other adjustments, net	(3)	(5)
Surplus, end of year	$ 22,032	$ 21,006

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
STATUTORY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31, 2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Premiums received	$ 15,938	$ 17,087
Net investment income received	6,445	6,301
Other	277	249
Total received	22,660	23,637
Benefits and other payments	11,839	13,673
Net transfers to (from) separate accounts	112	(1,702)
Operating expenses	3,058	2,748
Dividends to policyholders	1,973	1,964
Federal income taxes paid (received)	50	(863)
Total paid	17,032	15,820
Net cash from operating activities	5,628	7,817
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from investments sold	4,860	6,102
Proceeds from investments matured or repaid	13,640	12,871
Cost of investments acquired	(25,687)	(29,168)
Net change in policy loans and premium notes	(294)	(332)
Net cash used in investing activities	(7,481)	(10,527)
Cash flows from financing and miscellaneous activities:		
Net proceeds from surplus notes	993	—
Other changes in borrowed money	(99)	4
Net inflows from deposit contracts	925	3,729
Net change in amounts payable under security lending agreements	(23)	(26)
Other miscellaneous uses	(486)	(582)
Net cash from financing and miscellaneous activities	1,310	3,125
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	(543)	415
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, beginning of year	2,835	2,420
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, end of year	$ 2,292	$ 2,835

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

STATUTORY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (supplemental)

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
	(in millions)	
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Non-cash activities during the year not included in the Statutory Statements of Cash Flows:		
Transfer of assets between investment types	$ 1,069	$ 1,124
Depreciation/amortization on fixed assets	$ 221	$ 203
Capitalized interest on bonds and other invested assets	$ 110	$ 115
Merger/spinoff/exchange/conversion/transfer of equity investment to equity investment	$ 21	$ 27
Other invested assets stock distribution	$ 17	$ 4
Capital contribution to affiliated other invested asset	$ 8	$ 38
Exchange/conversion of bond investment to equity investment	$ 8	$ 17
Capitalized deferred interest on mortgage loans	$ 8	$ 1
Return of capital from affiliated other invested asset	$ 7	$ —
Low-income housing tax credit future commitments	$ 2	$ 9
Transfer of equity to charitable organizations	$ —	$ 100
Other	$ 1	$ 1

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

NOTE 1 – NATURE OF OPERATIONS

New York Life Insurance Company (the "Company"), a mutual life insurance company domiciled in New York State, and its subsidiaries offer a wide range of insurance and investment products and services including life insurance, annuities, long-term care, insurance pension products, disability insurance, mutual funds, securities brokerage, financial planning, trust services, capital financing, and investment advisory services. The Company and its subsidiaries its insurance and annuity products throughout the United States and its territories, Mexico and Canada, primarily through the Company's career agency force, but also through third party banks, brokers and independent financial advisors. The Company and its subsidiaries provide investment management and advisory services in the United States, Europe, Asia and Australia.

Pending Acquisition

On December 17, 2019, the Company entered into a definitive agreement with Cigna Corporation and its subsidiary, Cigna Holding Company (together, "Cigna"), to acquire Cigna's group life and group disability insurance business (the "Group Business") for a purchase price of $6.3 billion, subject to adjustment. The acquisition of the Group Business will include the purchase by the Company of two insurance companies through which the Group Business is primarily conducted, Life Insurance Company of North America and Cigna Life Insurance Company of New York. The acquisition is expected to close in 2020, subject to receipt of applicable regulatory approvals and satisfaction of other customary closing conditions.

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared using accounting practices prescribed by the New York State Department of Financial Services ("NYSDFS" or "statutory accounting practices"), which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. ("U.S. GAAP").

NYSDFS recognizes only statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the State of New York for determining and reporting the financial position and results of operations of an insurance company and for determining its solvency under New York Insurance Law. The National Association of Insurance Commissioners' ("NAIC") Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual ("NAIC SAP") has been adopted as a component of prescribed practices by the State of New York. Prescribed statutory accounting practices include state laws and regulations. Permitted statutory accounting practices encompass accounting practices that are not prescribed; such practices differ from state to state, may differ from company to company within a state, and may change in the future. The Company has no permitted practices.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

A reconciliation of the Company's net income and capital and surplus at December 31, 2019 and 2018 between practices prescribed or permitted by the State of New York and NAIC SAP is shown below (in millions):

	SSAP #	F/S Page	2019	2018
Net income, State of New York basis	XXX	XXX	$ 378	$ 1,210
State prescribed practices:				
1. NYSDFS Circular Letter No. 11 (2010) impact on deferred premiums[1]	61	3,4,6[3]	9	1
2. NYSDFS Seventh Amendment to Regulation No. 172 admitted unearned reinsurance premium[2]	61	3,4,6[3]	(4)	(2)
Net income, NAIC SAP	XXX	XXX	$ 383	$1,209

A reconciliation of the Company's capital and surplus at December 31, 2019 and 2018 between practices prescribed by the State of New York and NAIC SAP is shown below (in millions):

	SSAP #	F/S Page	2019	2018
Capital and surplus, State of New York basis	XXX	XXX	$ 22,032	$ 21,006
State prescribed practices:				
1. NYSDFS Circular Letter No. 11 (2010) impact on deferred premiums[1]	61	3,4,6[3]	132	124
2. NYSDFS Seventh Amendment to Regulation No. 172 admitted unearned reinsurance premium[2]	61	3,4,6[3]	(54)	(50)
Capital and surplus, NAIC SAP	XXX	XXX	$ 22,110	$ 21,080

[1] NYSDFS Circular Letter No. 11 (2010) clarified the accounting for deferred premium assets when reinsurance is involved.
[2] NYSDFS Regulation 172 was amended to allow for the admission of an unearned reinsurance premium asset.
[3] Financial statement line items include: Deferred and uncollected premiums (Assets), Premiums (Operations), and Premiums received (Cash Flows)

Out-of-Period Adjustment

In 2019, the Company recorded an out-of-period adjustment related to an overstatement of its investment in New York Life Insurance and Annuity Corporation ("NYLIAC"), one of its wholly-owned insurance subsidiaries. The overstatement was due to an error in the insurance reserves reported by NYLIAC for its fixed deferred annuity product with guaranteed income, which caused NYLIAC's reserves to be understated in prior years. The out of period adjustment resulted in a decrease in the Company's common stock investments and a decrease in the Company's surplus of $126 million. The decrease in surplus was reflected in Change in Net Unrealized Capital Gains on Investments in the Statutory Statements of Changes in Surplus. Management evaluated the impact of the error and concluded that it was not material to previously issued financial statements and the impact of correcting the error in 2019 is not material to the current year financial statements.

Statutory vs. U.S. GAAP Basis of Accounting

Financial statements prepared under NAIC SAP as determined under New York State Insurance Law vary from those prepared under U.S. GAAP. The primary differences that apply to the financial statements of the Company are as follows:

- investments in subsidiaries and other controlled entities, including partnerships, limited liability companies and joint ventures, are not consolidated with the financial statements of the Company, whereas under U.S. GAAP, consolidated financial statements are prepared;

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

- contracts that have any mortality or morbidity risk, regardless of significance, and contracts with life contingent annuity purchase rate guarantees are classified as insurance contracts, whereas under U.S. GAAP, only contracts that have significant mortality or morbidity risk are classified as insurance contracts otherwise they are accounted for in a manner consistent with the accounting for interest bearing or other financial instruments;

- the costs related to acquiring insurance contracts (principally commissions), policy issue expenses and sales inducements are charged to income in the period incurred, whereas under U.S. GAAP, these costs are deferred when related directly to successful sales and amortized over the periods benefited;

- life insurance and annuity reserves are based on different statutory methods and assumptions than they are under U.S. GAAP;

- dividends on participating policies are recognized for the full year when approved by the board of directors of the Company, whereas under U.S. GAAP, they are accrued when earned by policyholders;

- certain policies which do not pass through all investment gains to policyholders are maintained in separate accounts, whereas under U.S. GAAP reports, these policies in the general account assets and liabilities of the Company;

- reinsurance agreements are accounted for as reinsurance on an NAIC SAP and U.S. GAAP basis if certain risk transfer provisions have been met. NAIC SAP requires the reinsurer to assume insurance risk, regardless of the significance of the loss potential, whereas U.S. GAAP requires that there is a reasonable possibility that the reinsurer may realize significant loss from assuming insurance risk; under U.S. GAAP, certain reinsurance assumed by the Company is accounted for at fair value based on the election of the fair value option, whereas this treatment is not allowed under NAIC SAP; assets and liabilities from reinsurance transactions are reported net of reinsurance, whereas under U.S. GAAP, assets and liabilities from reinsurance transactions are reported gross of reinsurance;

- U.S. GAAP requires that for certain reinsurance agreements, whereby assets are retained by the ceding insurer (such as funds withheld or modified coinsurance) and a return is paid based on the performance of underlying investments, that the liabilities for these reinsurance arrangements must be adjusted to reflect the fair value of the invested assets; NAIC SAP does not contain a similar requirement;

- investments in subsidiaries, controlled and other affiliated entities as defined in Statements of Statutory Accounting Principles ("SSAP") No. 97, "Investments in Subsidiary, Controlled and Affiliated Entities" ("SCAs"), including partnerships, limited liability companies and joint ventures, are accounted for under the equity method. Under the equity method, domestic insurance subsidiaries are recorded at their underlying audited statutory surplus. Nonpublic non-insurance subsidiaries and other controlled entities are recorded at their underlying audited GAAP equity. Foreign insurance subsidiaries are recorded at their underlying audited GAAP equity with certain adjustments. In the absence of an admissible audit, the entire investment is nonadmitted. Changes in the value of such investments are recorded as unrealized gains or losses. The earnings of such investments are recorded in net investment income only when dividends are declared. Under U.S. GAAP, these investments are consolidated;

- investments in noncontrolled partnerships and limited liability companies are accounted for under the equity method for both NAIC SAP and U.S. GAAP. Under the statutory equity method, undistributed income and capital gains and losses for these investments are reported in surplus as unrealized gains or losses, whereas under U.S. GAAP, in many cases, for investment companies, unrealized gains and losses are included in net investment income.

- investments in bonds are generally carried at amortized cost or values as prescribed by the NYSDFS, whereas under U.S. GAAP, investments in bonds that are classified as available for sale or trading are carried at fair value, with changes in fair value of bonds classified as available for sale reflected in equity, and changes in fair value of bonds classified as trading reflected in earnings;

- an asset valuation reserve ("AVR") based on a formula prescribed by the NAIC is established as a liability to offset potential non-interest related investment losses. Changes in the AVR are recorded directly to surplus, whereas under U.S. GAAP, no AVR is recognized;

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

- realized gains and losses resulting from changes in interest rates are deferred in the interest maintenance reserve ("IMR") and amortized into investment income over the remaining life of the investment sold, whereas under U.S. GAAP, the gains and losses are recognized in income at the time of sale;

- corporate securities deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired are written down to fair value, whereas under U.S. GAAP, if certain conditions are met, credit impairments on corporate securities are recorded based on the net present value of future cash flows expected to be collected, discounted at the current book yield. Also, if certain conditions are met, the non-credit portion of the impairment on a loan-backed or structured security is not accounted for whereas under U.S. GAAP, if certain conditions are met, the non-credit portion of the impairment on a debt security is recorded through other comprehensive income. A non-credit loss exists when the fair value of a security is less than the present value of projected future cash flows expected to be collected;

- deferred income taxes exclude state income taxes and are admitted to the extent they can be realized within three years subject to a 15% limitation of capital and surplus with changes in the net deferred tax reflected as a component of surplus, whereas under U.S. GAAP, deferred income taxes include federal and state income taxes and changes in deferred taxes are reflected in either earnings or other comprehensive income;

- a tax loss contingency is required to be established if it is more likely than not that a tax position will not be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. If a loss contingency is greater than 50 percent of the tax benefit associated with a tax position, the loss contingency is increased to 100 percent, whereas under U.S. GAAP the amount of the benefit for any uncertain tax position is the largest amount that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon settlement;

- certain assets, such as intangible assets, overfunded pension plan assets, furniture and equipment, and unsecured receivables are considered nonadmitted and excluded from assets, whereas they are included in assets under U.S. GAAP subject to a valuation allowance, as appropriate;

- goodwill held by an insurance company is admitted subject to a 10% limitation on surplus and amortized over the useful life of the goodwill, not to exceed 10 years, and goodwill held by non-insurance subsidiaries is assessed in accordance with U.S. GAAP, subject to certain limitations for holding companies and foreign insurance subsidiaries, whereas under the U.S. GAAP private company accounting alternative elected by the Company in 2019, goodwill is amortized over the useful life of the goodwill, not to exceed 10 years, and is tested for impairment, but it is not subject to the 10% limitation on surplus;

- fair value is required to be used in the determination of the expected return on the plan assets component of the net periodic benefit cost of pension and other postretirement obligations, whereas under U.S. GAAP, the market-related value of plan assets is used. The market-related value of plan assets can be either fair value or a calculated value that recognizes asset gains or losses over a period not to exceed five years;

- surplus notes are included as a component of surplus, whereas under U.S. GAAP, they are presented as a liability;

- contracts that contain an embedded derivative are not bifurcated between components and are accounted for consistent with the host contract or the whole instrument is accounted for as a derivative if certain criteria are met, whereas under U.S. GAAP, either the contract is recorded at fair value with changes in the fair value included in earnings or the embedded derivative needs to be bifurcated from the host contract and accounted for separately;

- certain derivative instruments are carried at amortized cost, whereas under U.S. GAAP, all derivative instruments are carried at fair value; and

- changes in the fair value of derivative instruments not carried at amortized cost are recorded as unrealized capital gains or losses and reported as changes in surplus, whereas under U.S. GAAP, these changes are generally reported through earnings unless they qualify and are designated for cash flow or net investment hedge accounting.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

The effects on the financial statements of the above variances between NAIC SAP as determined under New York State Insurance Law and U.S. GAAP are material to the Company.

The following table reconciles the Company's statutory capital and surplus determined in accordance with statutory accounting practices with consolidated equity, excluding non-controlling interests, determined on a U.S. GAAP basis at December 31, 2019 and 2018 (in millions):

	2019	2018
Capital and surplus	$ 22,032	$ 21,006
AVR	3,371	2,594
Capital and surplus and AVR	25,403	23,600
Adjustments to statutory basis for:		
Mark-to-market on investments, pre-tax and deferred acquisition costs ("DAC")	13,772	1,174
DAC asset	6,718	8,314
Removal of AVR of domestic insurance companies	1,562	1,214
Inclusion of statutory accounting nonadmitted assets	1,404	1,048
Dividends payable to policyholders	717	671
Liability for pension and other postretirement benefits	—	659
Removal of IMR of domestic insurance companies	620	640
Sales inducement asset	528	579
Inclusion of goodwill in excess of statutory limitations	440	439
Net assets of separate accounts	437	25
Differences in reserve valuation bases for future policy benefits and policyholders' account balances	(1,608)	(1,297)
Net adjustment for deferred taxes	(3,930)	(1,890)
Reclassification of surplus notes to liabilities	(2,984)	(1,991)
Other	(67)	(66)
Total adjustments	17,609	9,519
Total consolidated U.S. GAAP equity, excluding non-controlling interests	$ 43,012	$ 33,119

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

The following table reconciles the Company's statutory net income determined in accordance with statutory accounting practices with consolidated net income determined on a U.S. GAAP basis for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 (in millions):

	2019	2018
Net gain from operations	$ 495	$ 1,285
Net realized capital losses	(117)	(75)
Statutory net income	378	1,210
Adjustments to statutory net income for:		
Inclusion of GAAP net investment gains (losses)	1,736	(709)
Net income from subsidiaries (less dividends to the Company)	1,415	142
Net capitalization of DAC	272	240
Dividends to policyholders	41	15
Inclusion of GAAP earnings of limited partnerships, net of distributions	(4)	6
Removal of IMR capitalization, net of amortization	(5)	(126)
Inclusion of deferred income taxes	(94)	(222)
Differences in reserve valuation bases for future policy benefits and policyholders' account balances	(461)	651
Fair value adjustment of certain liabilities	(619)	303
Other	61	(64)
Total adjustments	2,342	236
Total consolidated U.S. GAAP net income	$ 2,720	$ 1,446

NOTE 3 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Management is also required to disclose contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Bonds

Bonds other than loan-backed and structured securities are stated at amortized cost using the interest method. Bonds in or near default (rated NAIC 6) are stated at the lower of amortized cost or fair value. Refer to Note 9 - Fair Value Measurements for discussion on the valuation approach and methods for bonds.

Loan-backed and structured securities, which are included in bonds, are valued at amortized cost using the interest method including current assumptions of projected cash flows. Loan-backed and structured securities in or near default (rated NAIC 6) are stated at the lower of amortized cost or fair value. Amortization of premium or accretion of discount from the purchase of these securities considers the estimated timing and amount of cash flows of the underlying loans, including prepayment assumptions based on data obtained from external sources or internal estimates. Projected future cash flows are updated monthly, and the amortized cost and effective yield of the securities are adjusted as necessary to reflect historical prepayment experience and changes in estimated future prepayments. For high credit quality loan-backed and structured securities (those rated AA or above at the date of acquisition), the adjustments to amortized cost are recorded as a charge or credit to net investment income in accordance with the retrospective method. For loan-backed and structured securities that are not of high credit quality (those rated below AA at date of acquisition), certain floating rate securities and securities with the potential for a loss of a portion of the original investment due to contractual

NOTE 3 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

prepayments (e.g., interest only securities), the effective yield is adjusted prospectively for any changes in estimated cash flows. Refer to Note 9 - Fair Value Measurements for discussion on the valuation approach and methods for bonds.

All acquisitions of securities are recorded in the financial statements on a trade date basis except for the acquisitions of private placement bonds, which are recorded on the funding date.

Preferred Stocks

Preferred stocks in “good standing” (NAIC designation of 1 to 3) are valued at amortized cost. Preferred stocks “not in good standing” (NAIC designation of 4 to 6) are valued at the lower of amortized cost or fair value. Refer to Note 9 - Fair Value Measurements for discussion on the valuation approach and methods for preferred stocks.

Common Stocks

Common stocks include the Company's investments in unaffiliated stocks, which includes investments in shares of SEC registered investment funds as well as regulated foreign open-end investment funds, and two direct, wholly owned U.S. insurance subsidiaries: NYLIAC and NYLIFE Insurance Company of Arizona ("NYLAZ"). The Company also has investments in non-insurance subsidiaries organized as limited liability companies, which are included in Other invested assets in accordance with NAIC SAP.

Investments in common stocks of U.S. insurance subsidiaries are carried at the value of their audited underlying U.S. statutory surplus. Unaffiliated common stocks are carried at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses are reflected in surplus, net of deferred taxes. Refer to Note 9 - Fair Value Measurements for a discussion on the valuation approach and methods for common stocks.

Dividends and distributions from subsidiaries other than those deemed a return of capital are recorded as a component of net investment income when declared and changes in the equity of subsidiaries are recorded as unrealized gains or losses in surplus, net of deferred taxes.

Other than Temporary Impairments

The cost basis of bonds and equity securities is adjusted for impairments in value that are deemed to be other than temporary. An other-than-temporary loss is recognized in net income when it is anticipated that the amortized cost will not be recovered. Factors considered in evaluating whether a decline in value is other than temporary include: (1) whether the decline is substantial; (2) the duration that the fair value has been less than cost; (3) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer; and (4) the Company’s ability and intent to retain the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for an anticipated recovery in value.

When a bond (other than loan-backed and structured securities), preferred stock or common stock is deemed other-than-temporarily impaired, the difference between the investments’ amortized cost and its fair value is recognized as a realized loss and reported in net income if the loss is credit related, or deferred in the IMR if interest related for bonds.

For loan-backed and structured securities, the entire difference between the security’s amortized cost and its fair value is recognized in net income only when the Company (a) has the intent to sell the security or (b) it does not have the intent and ability to hold the security to recovery. If neither of these two conditions exists, a realized loss is recognized in net income for the difference between the amortized cost basis of the security and the net present value of projected future cash flows expected to be collected. The net present value is calculated by discounting the Company’s best estimate of projected future cash flows at the effective interest rate implicit in the loan-backed or structured security prior to impairment.

The determination of cash flow estimates in the net present value calculation is subjective and methodologies will vary, depending on the type of security. The Company considers all information relevant to the collectability of the security, including past events, current conditions, and reasonably supportable assumptions and forecasts in developing the estimate of cash flows expected to be collected. This information generally includes, but may not be limited to, the remaining payment terms of the security, estimated prepayment speeds, defaults, recoveries upon liquidation of the

NOTE 3 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

underlying collateral securing the notes, the financial condition of the issuer(s), credit enhancements and other third-party guarantees. In addition, other information, such as industry analyst reports and forecasts, sector credit ratings, the financial condition of the bond insurer for insured fixed income securities and other market data relevant to the collectability may also be considered, as well as the expected timing of the receipt of insured payments, if any. The estimated fair value of the collateral may be used to estimate recovery value if the Company determines that the security is dependent on the liquidation of the collateral for recovery.

The new cost basis of an impaired security is not adjusted for subsequent increases in estimated fair value. In periods subsequent to the recognition of an other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI"), the impaired bond security is accounted for 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 may be accreted (or amortized) into net investment income in future periods based on prospective changes in cash flow estimates, to reflect adjustments to the effective yield.

Mortgage Loans

Mortgage loans on real estate are carried at unpaid principal balances, net of discounts, premiums, deferred origination fees related to points, and specific valuation allowances, and are collateralized. Specific valuation allowances are established for the excess carrying value of the mortgage loan over the estimated fair value of the collateral as an unrealized loss in surplus when it is probable that based on current information and events, the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due under the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Fair value of the collateral is estimated by performing an internal or external current appraisal. If impairment is deemed to be other-than-temporary, which can include a loan modification that qualifies as a troubled debt restructuring (“TDR”), a direct write-down is recognized as a realized loss reported in net income, and a new cost basis for the individual mortgage loan, which is equal to the fair value of the collateral, less costs to obtain and sell, is established. Refer to Note 9 - Fair Value Measurements for a discussion of the valuation approach and methods for mortgage loans.

The Company accrues interest income on mortgage loans to the extent it is deemed collectible. The Company places loans on non-accrual status, and ceases to recognize interest income when management determines that the collection of interest and repayment of principal is not probable. Any accrued but uncollected interest is reversed out of interest income once a loan is put on non-accrual status. Interest payments received on mortgage loans where interest payments have been deemed uncollectible are recognized on a cash basis and recorded as interest income. If a determination is made that the principal will not be collected, the interest payment received is used to reduce the principal balance. If a mortgage loan has any investment income due and accrued that is 90 days past due and collectible, the investment income will continue to accrue but all accrued interest related to the mortgage loan is reported as a nonadmitted asset, until such time that it has been paid or is deemed uncollectible.

Real Estate

Real estate includes properties that are directly-owned and real estate property investments that are directly and wholly-owned through a limited liability company and meet certain criteria. Real estate held for the production of income and home office properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and encumbrances. Real estate held for sale is stated at the lower of cost less accumulated depreciation or fair value, less encumbrances and estimated costs to sell. If there is an indication that the carrying amount of the real estate may not be recoverable, then it must be tested for impairment. If the carrying amount of a real estate investment exceeds its undiscounted cash flows, an OTTI is recorded as a realized loss in net income, calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the real estate investment and the fair value of the real estate investment. Depreciation of real estate held for the production of income and home office properties is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated lives of the assets, generally 40 years. Costs of permanent improvements are depreciated over their estimated useful life.

Policy Loans

Policy loans are stated at the aggregate balance due. The excess of the unpaid balance of a policy loan that exceeds the cash surrender value is nonadmitted.

NOTE 3 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Other Invested Assets

Other invested assets include investments in limited partnerships and limited liability companies, including investments in non-insurance subsidiaries, investments in low-income housing tax credits (“LIHTC”) and other invested assets.

Investments in non-insurance subsidiaries organized as limited liability companies are carried as an asset provided the entity’s U.S. GAAP equity is audited. In the absence of an admissible audit, the entire investment is nonadmitted. Generally, each of the Company’s non-insurance subsidiary limited liability companies, except New York Life Enterprises ("NYLE"), NYLIFE LLC and NYL Investors LLC ("NYL Investors"), has a U.S. GAAP audit and are stated as follows: (1) foreign insurance subsidiaries that have U.S. GAAP audits are stated at U.S. GAAP equity adjusted for certain assets that are disallowed under statutory accounting practices, otherwise the investment is nonadmitted; (2) non-insurance subsidiaries are carried at U.S. GAAP equity unless they are engaged in certain transactions that are for the benefit of the Company or its affiliates and receive 20% or more of their revenue from the Company or its affiliates. In this case, non-insurance subsidiaries are carried at U.S. GAAP equity adjusted for the same items as foreign insurance subsidiaries; (3) all other assets and liabilities in a downstream holding company are accounted for in accordance with the appropriate NAIC SAP guidance.

Limited partnerships which have admissible audits are carried at the underlying audited equity of the investee. The Company nonadmits the entire investment when an admissible audit is not performed. The financial statements of limited partnership equity method investees are usually not received in time for the Company to apply the equity method at each reporting period. Therefore, the equity pick-up on these investments has been recorded on a one to three-month lag.

The cost basis of limited partnerships and limited liability companies is adjusted for impairments in value deemed to be other-than-temporary, with the difference between cost and carrying value, which approximates fair value, recognized as a realized loss reported in net income. The new cost basis of an impaired limited partnership or limited liability company is not adjusted for subsequent increases in the underlying audited equity of the investee

Dividends and distributions from limited partnerships and limited liability companies, other than those deemed a return of capital, are recorded in net investment income. Undistributed earnings are included in unrealized gains and losses and are reflected in surplus, net of deferred taxes.

LIHTC investments, which are included in other invested assets, are recorded at proportional amortized cost and include remaining unfunded commitments. The carrying value of the investment is amortized into income in proportion to the actual and projected future amounts of tax credits and deductible losses. The amortization is recorded through net investment income.

Derivative Instruments

Derivative instruments that qualify and are designated for hedge accounting are valued in a manner consistent with the items being hedged. Periodic payments and receipts on these derivatives are recorded on an accrual basis within net investment income for hedges of fixed income securities, other income for hedges of liabilities, and net realized capital gains and losses for hedges of net investments in foreign operations. Net realized gains and losses are recognized upon termination or maturity of these contracts in a manner consistent with the hedged item and when subject to the IMR, are transferred to the IMR, net of taxes.

To qualify for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship is designated and formally documented at inception, which means any time prior to the first quarterly hedge effectiveness assessment date, by detailing the particular risk, management objective and strategy for the hedge. This includes the item and risk that is being hedged, the derivative that is being used, as well as how effectiveness is being assessed. A derivative must be highly effective in accomplishing the objective of offsetting either changes in fair value or cash flows for the risk being hedged. The hedging relationship is considered highly effective if the changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedging instrument are within 80% to 125% of the inverse changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item. The Company formally assesses effectiveness of its hedging relationships both at the hedge inception and on a quarterly basis over the life of the hedge

NOTE 3 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

relationship in accordance with its risk management policy. The Company assesses hedge effectiveness qualitatively on a quarterly basis if (1) the initial quantitative prospective assessment demonstrates that the relationship is expected to be highly effective and (2) at inception, the Company is able to reasonably support an expectation of high effectiveness on a qualitative basis in subsequent periods. The Company continually assesses the credit standing of the derivative counterparty and, if the counterparty is deemed to be no longer creditworthy, the hedge relationship will no longer be considered effective.

The Company discontinues hedge accounting prospectively if: (1) it is determined that the derivative is no longer effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of a hedged item; (2) the derivative expired or is sold, terminated, or exercised; (3) it is probable that the forecasted transaction will not occur, or (4) management determines that designation of the derivative as a hedge instrument is no longer appropriate. Derivative instruments that do not qualify or are not designated for hedge accounting are carried at fair value and changes in fair value are recorded in surplus as unrealized gains and losses, net of deferred taxes. Periodic payments and receipts on these derivatives are recorded on an accrual basis within net investment income for hedges of fixed income securities and other income for hedges of liabilities and net realized capital gains and losses for hedges of foreign net investments and credit default swaps. Upon termination or maturity the gains or losses on these contracts are recognized in net realized capital gains and losses, net of taxes. Realized gains or losses on terminated or matured derivatives, which are subject to the IMR, are transferred to the IMR, net of taxes.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, amounts due from banks and highly liquid debt instruments that have original maturities of three months or less at date of purchase and are carried at amortized cost. Cash and cash equivalents also include money market mutual funds which are stated at fair value. Short-term investments consist of securities with remaining maturities of one year or less, but greater than three months at the time of acquisition and are carried at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

AVR and IMR

The AVR is used to stabilize surplus from fluctuations in the market value of bonds, stocks, mortgage loans, real estate, limited partnerships and other investments. Changes in the AVR are accounted for as direct increases or decreases in surplus. The IMR captures interest related realized gains and losses on sales (net of taxes) of bonds, preferred stocks, mortgage loans, interest related other-than-temporary impairments (net of taxes) and realized gains or losses (net of taxes) on terminated interest rate related derivatives which are amortized into net income over the expected years to maturity of the investments sold or the item being hedged using the grouped method. An interest related other-than-temporary impairment occurs when the Company has the intent to sell an investment at the reporting date, before recovery of the cost of the investment. For loan-backed and structured securities, the non-interest related other-than-temporary impairment is booked to the AVR, and the interest related portion to the IMR.

Loaned Securities and Repurchase Agreements

The Company enters into securities lending agreements whereby certain investment securities are loaned to third-parties. Securities loaned are treated as financing arrangements. With respect to securities loaned, in order to reduce the Company's risk under these transactions, the Company requires initial cash collateral equal to 102% of the fair value of domestic securities loaned. The Company records an offsetting liability in amounts payable under security lending agreements. The Company monitors the fair value of securities loaned with additional collateral obtained as necessary. The borrower of the loaned securities is permitted to sell or repledge those securities.

The Company enters into dollar roll repurchase agreements to sell and repurchase securities. Assets to be repurchased are the same, or substantially the same, as the assets sold. The Company agrees to sell securities at a specified price and repurchase the securities at a lower price. The Company receives cash in the amount of the sales proceeds and establishes a liability equal to the repurchase amount. The difference between the sale and repurchase amounts represents deferred income which is earned over the life of the agreement. The liability for repurchasing the assets is included in borrowed money.

NOTE 3 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The Company enters into tri-party reverse repurchase agreements to purchase and resell short-term securities. The Company receives securities as collateral, having a fair value at least equal to 102% of the purchase price paid by the Company for the securities and the Company's designated custodian takes possession of this collateral. The Company is not permitted to sell or repledge these securities. The collateral is not recorded on the Company's financial statements. However, if the counterparty defaults, the Company would then exercise its rights with respect to the collateral, including a sale of the collateral. The fair value of the securities held as collateral is monitored daily and additional collateral is obtained, where appropriate, to protect against credit exposure. The Company records the amount paid for securities purchased under agreements to resell in cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments.

Premiums and Related Expenses

Life premiums are recognized as revenue when due. Annuity considerations are recognized as revenue when received. Commissions and other costs associated with acquiring new business are charged to operations as incurred. Premiums on guaranteed interest contracts ("GICs") with purchase rate guarantees, which introduce an element of mortality risk, are recorded as income when received. Amounts received or paid under deposit type contracts without mortality or morbidity risk are not reported as income or benefits but are recorded directly as an adjustment to the liability for deposit funds.

Net Investment Income

Income from investments, including amortization of premium, accrual of discount and similar items, is recorded within net investment income, unless otherwise stated herein.

Dividends to Policyholders

The liability for dividends to policyholders consists principally of dividends expected to be paid during the subsequent year. The allocation of dividends is approved annually by the Board of Directors and is determined by means of formulas, which reflect the relative contribution of each group of policies to divisible surplus. A portion of the Company's 2019 annual declaration of policyholder dividends included a guarantee of a minimum aggregate amount of dividends to be paid.

Policy Reserves

Policy reserves are based on mortality tables and valuation interest rates, which are consistent with statutory requirements and are designed to be sufficient to provide for contractual benefits. The Company holds reserves greater than those developed under the minimum statutory reserving rules when the valuation actuary determines that the minimum statutory reserves are inadequate. Actual results could differ from these estimates and may result in the establishment of additional reserves. The valuation actuary monitors actual experience and, where circumstances warrant, revises assumptions and the related estimates for policy reserves. Refer to Note 12 - Insurance Liabilities for a discussion of reserves in excess of minimum NAIC requirements.

Federal Income Taxes

Current federal income taxes are charged or credited to operations based upon amounts estimated to be payable or recoverable as a result of taxable operations for the current year and any adjustments to such estimates from prior years. Deferred federal income tax assets ("DTAs") and deferred federal income tax liabilities ("DTLs") are recognized for expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between statutory and taxable income. Temporary differences are identified and measured using a balance sheet approach whereby statutory and tax balance sheets are compared. Changes in DTAs and DTLs are recognized as a separate component of surplus (except for the net deferred tax asset related to unrealized gains, which is included in unrealized gains and losses). Net DTAs are admitted to the extent permissible under NAIC SAP. Gross DTAs are reduced by a statutory valuation allowance, if it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the gross DTA will not be realized. The Company is required to establish a tax loss contingency if it is more likely than not that a tax position will not be sustained. The amount of the contingency reserve is management's best estimate of the amount of the original tax benefit that could be reversed upon audit, unless the best estimate is greater than 50% of the original tax benefit, in which case the reserve is equal to the entire tax benefit.

NOTE 3 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The Company files a consolidated federal income tax return with certain of its domestic insurance and non-insurance subsidiaries. The consolidated income tax provision or benefit is allocated among the members of the group in accordance with a tax allocation agreement. This tax allocation agreement provides that each member of the group computes its share of the consolidated tax provision or benefit, in general, on a separate company basis, and may, where applicable, include the tax benefits of operating or capital losses utilizable in the Company's consolidated returns. Intercompany tax balances are settled quarterly on an estimated basis with a final settlement occurring within 30 days of the filing of the consolidated tax return. Current federal income taxes are charged or credited to operations based upon amounts estimated to be payable or recoverable as a result of taxable operations for the current year and any adjustments to such estimates from prior years.

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“TCJA”) was signed into law, making significant changes to the U.S. Internal Revenue Code ("IRC").

On February 8, 2018, the NAIC issued Interpretation 18-01 ("INT 18-01") to address the reporting and updating of estimates that companies are required to reflect as various accounting adjustments in their financial statements as a result of the TCJA. This guidance provides that, although some accounting computations may be considered complete, other accounting computations or assessments may be considered incomplete when the financial statements are filed. As such, for those items which are incomplete but for which a reasonable estimate can be made, those amounts should be recorded as provisional in the financial statements not to extend beyond one year of the TCJA enactment date of December 22, 2017. See Note 16 - Income Taxes for additional information on the TCJA and the INT 18-01 provisional amounts.

Separate Accounts

The Company has established both non-guaranteed and guaranteed separate accounts with varying investment objectives which are segregated from the Company’s general account and are maintained for the benefit of separate accounts policyholders. The Company has market value guaranteed separate accounts, for which supplemental separate account assets are used to fund the excess of the actuarial liability for future guaranteed payments over the market value of the assets. Assets held in non-guaranteed separate accounts and market value guaranteed separate accounts are stated at market value. Assets held in guaranteed book value separate accounts are carried at the same basis as the general account.

The liability for separate accounts represents policyholders’ interests in the separate accounts assets, excluding liabilities representing due and accrued transfers to the general account. The liability for non-guaranteed and guaranteed market value separate accounts represents policyholders’ interests in the separate accounts assets, including accumulated net investment income and realized and unrealized gains and losses on those assets. For the book value guaranteed separate accounts, the liability represents amounts due to policyholders pursuant to the terms of the contract.

Funds Held Under Coinsurance

Funds held under coinsurance primarily represent balances payable related to certain reinsurance assumed contracts that were partially retroceded. The balances are determined based on the percent of the liabilities retroceded, including certain insurance related payables and receivables as stipulated by the reinsurance agreements. Refer to Note 13 - Reinsurance for additional discussion on assumed reinsurance.

Other Assets and Liabilities

Other assets primarily consist of cash value on corporate owned life insurance, net DTA, current tax receivable, receivables from subsidiaries and affiliates, and interest in annuity contracts. Corporate owned life insurance is carried at cash surrender value with changes in cash surrender value reported in Other income in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Operations.

Other liabilities primarily consist of accrued expenses, amounts withheld by the Company, employee benefit plan liabilities, derivative liabilities, current tax liabilities, and obligations under structured settlement agreements.

NOTE 3 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Nonadmitted Assets

Under statutory accounting practices, certain assets are designated as nonadmitted assets and are not included in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position since these assets are not permitted by the NYSDFS to be taken into account in determining the Company's financial condition. Nonadmitted assets typically include furniture and equipment, agents' debit balances, DTA not realizable within three years, receivables over 90 days old and overfunded plan assets on qualified benefit plans, and the value of certain entities for which a permissible audit has not been performed. Changes to nonadmitted assets are reported as a direct adjustment to surplus in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Changes in Surplus.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Insurance Liabilities

Fair value of various assets and liabilities are included throughout the notes to the financial statements. Specifically, fair value disclosure of investments held is reported in Note 6 - Investments. Fair values for derivative instruments are included in Note 7 - Derivative Instruments and Risk Management. Fair values for insurance liabilities are reported in Note 12 - Insurance Liabilities. The aggregate fair value of all financial instruments summarized by type is included in Note 9 - Fair Value Measurements.

Contingencies

Amounts related to contingencies are accrued if it is probable that a liability has been incurred and an amount is reasonably estimable.

At the inception of a guarantee (except unlimited guarantees and guarantees made to or on behalf of wholly owned subsidiaries), the Company recognizes an initial liability at fair value for the obligations it has undertaken, regardless of the probability of performance under the guarantee. This includes guarantees made on behalf of affiliates other than wholly owned subsidiaries unless the guarantee is deemed unlimited.

Foreign Currency Translation and Transactions

The Company's Canadian insurance operations are stated in Canadian dollars, with a single foreign currency adjustment of the net value reflected in unrealized gains and losses as a component of surplus. For all other foreign currency items, income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the period while assets and liabilities are translated using the spot rate in effect at the date of the statements. Changes in the asset and liability values due to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates including translating foreign investments included in limited partnerships and other invested assets are recorded as unrealized capital gains and losses in surplus until the asset is sold or exchanged or the liability is settled. Upon settlement, previously recorded unrealized capital gains and losses are reversed, and the foreign exchange gain or loss for the entire holding period is recorded as a realized capital gain or loss in net income.

Benefit Plans

The Company maintains various tax-qualified and non-qualified plans that provide defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefits covering eligible U.S. employees and agents. A December 31st measurement date is used for all defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans.

The Company recognizes the funded status of each of the pension and postretirement plans on the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position. The funded status of a plan is measured as the difference between plan assets at fair value and the projected benefit obligation ("PBO") for pension plans or the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation ("APBO") for other postretirement plans.

The PBO is defined as the actuarially calculated present value of vested and non-vested pension benefits accrued based on service accruals through the measurement date and anticipated future compensation levels. This is the basis upon which pension liabilities and net periodic benefit cost are determined. The PBO of the defined benefit pension plans is determined using a variety of actuarial assumptions, from which actual results may vary.

NOTE 3 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The APBO represents the actuarially calculated present value of other postretirement benefits attributed to employee services rendered through the measurement date. This is the valuation basis upon which postretirement benefit liabilities and net periodic postretirement benefit cost are determined. The APBO is determined using a variety of actuarial assumptions, from which actual results may vary.

For pension and postretirement benefits, the Company recognizes the net periodic benefit cost as an expense in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Operations.

Net periodic benefit cost is determined using management estimates and actuarial assumptions to derive service cost, interest cost, and expected return on plan assets for a particular year. Net periodic benefit cost also includes the applicable amortization of any prior service cost (credit) arising from the increase (decrease) in prior years' benefit costs due to plan amendments. These costs are amortized into net periodic benefit cost over the expected service years of employees whose benefits are affected by such plan amendments. Actual experience related to plan assets and/or the benefit obligations may differ from that originally assumed when determining net periodic benefit cost for a particular period and future assumptions may change, resulting in gains or losses. To the extent such aggregate gains or losses exceed 10 percent of the greater of the benefit obligations or the market value of assets of the plan; they are amortized into net periodic benefit cost over the expected service years of employees expected to receive benefits under the plans.

The obligations and expenses associated with these plans require an extensive use of assumptions such as the discount rate, expected rate of return on plan assets, rate of future compensation increases, healthcare cost trend rates, as well as assumptions regarding participant demographics such as rate and age at retirements, withdrawal rates, and mortality. Management, in consultation with its external consulting actuarial firm, determines these assumptions based upon a variety of factors such as historical performance of the plan and its assets, currently available market and industry data, and expected benefit payout streams. The assumptions used may differ materially from actual results due to, among other factors, changing market and economic conditions and changes in participant demographics.

The Company also sponsors tax-qualified defined contribution plans for substantially all U.S. employees and agents. The defined contribution plan for employees matches a portion of employees' contributions. Accordingly, the Company recognizes compensation cost for current matching contributions. The defined contribution plan for agents provides for discretionary Company contributions for eligible agents. Accordingly, the Company recognizes compensation cost for current discretionary contributions. As all contributions are transferred timely to the trust for these plans, no liability for matching or discretionary contributions is recognized in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position.

The Company also maintains for certain eligible participants a non-qualified unfunded arrangement that credits deferral amounts and matching contributions with respect to compensation in excess of the amount that may be taken into account under the tax-qualified defined contribution plan because of applicable Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") limits. Accordingly, the Company recognizes compensation cost for current matching contributions and holds a liability for these benefits, which is included in Other liabilities in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position.

The Company provides certain benefits to eligible employees during employment for paid absences and after employment but before retirement. A liability for these benefits is accrued when the benefit is incurred.

NOTE 4 – BUSINESS RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is exposed to an array of risks, including, but not limited to, regulatory actions, financial risk, risks associated with its investments and operational risk, including cyber security.

The Company is regulated by the insurance departments of the states and territories where it is licensed to do business. Although the federal government does not directly regulate the business of insurance, federal legislation and administrative policies can significantly and adversely affect the insurance industry and the Company. The Company is unable to predict whether any administrative or legislative proposals, at either the federal or state level, will be adopted in the future, or the effect, if any, such proposals would have on the Company.

NOTE 4 – BUSINESS RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

The Company's insurance liabilities and assets under management are exposed to market risk, policyholder behavior risk and mortality/longevity risk. Market volatility and other equity market conditions may affect the Company's exposure to risks related to guaranteed death benefits and guaranteed living benefits on variable annuity and certain variable universal life products issued by NYLIAC. Furthermore, the level of sales of the Company's insurance and investment products is influenced by many factors, including general market rates of interest, the strength, weakness and volatility of equity markets, and terms and conditions of competing products.

The Company is exposed to the risks normally associated with an investment portfolio, which include interest rate, liquidity, credit and counterparty risks. The Company controls its exposure to these risks by, among other things, closely monitoring and managing the duration and cash flows of its assets and liabilities, maintaining a large percentage of its portfolio in highly liquid securities, engaging in a disciplined process of underwriting, reviewing and monitoring credit risk, and by devoting significant resources to develop and periodically update its risk management policies and procedures.

The Company relies on technology systems and solutions to conduct business and to retain, store, protect, and manage confidential information. The failure of the Company's technology systems and solutions, or those of a vendor, for any reason has the potential to disrupt its operations, result in the loss of customer business, damage the Company's reputation, and expose the Company to litigation and regulatory action, all of which could adversely impact its profitability.

NOTE 5 – RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Changes in Accounting Principles

Accounting changes adopted to conform to the provisions of NAIC SAP or other state prescribed accounting practices are reported as changes in accounting principles. The cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles is generally reported as an adjustment to unassigned surplus in the period of the change in accounting principle. Generally, the cumulative effect is the difference between the amount of capital and surplus at the beginning of the year and the amount of capital and surplus that would have been reported at that date if the new accounting principles had been applied retroactively for all prior periods.

In 2018, the NAIC adopted revisions to the disclosure requirements under SSAP 51R "Life Contracts," SSAP 52 "Deposit-Type Contracts" and SSAP 61 "Life, Deposit-type and Accident and Health Reinsurance." The adopted revisions require new disclosures on liquidity for life products and variable annuity products. The new disclosures, which are required in 2019, have been included in Note 12 - Insurance Liabilities.

In 2019, the NAIC adopted revisions to the required disclosures under SSAP 100R "Fair Value." The revisions adopt with modification new fair value disclosure changes under U.S. GAAP. The new requirements eliminate some previously required disclosures and provide clarification on disclosures for investments where the net asset value ("NAV") as a practical expedient to fair value is used for investments in funds that meet certain criteria. The updated disclosures have been reflected in Note 9 - Fair Value Measurements.

In 2019, the NAIC adopted revisions to SSAP 86 "Derivatives." The revisions incorporate the hedge effectiveness documentation provisions reflected under U.S. GAAP. The revisions, among others, allow companies to perform subsequent assessments of hedge effectiveness qualitatively if certain conditions are met and allow companies more time to perform the initial quantitative hedge effectiveness assessment. The adoption of this guidance did not have an impact on the Company.

In 2019, the NAIC adopted revisions to the required disclosures under SSAP 92 "Postretirement Benefits other than Pensions" and SSAP 102 "Pensions." The revisions adopt with modification some of the new disclosure requirements for postretirement benefits and pensions under U.S. GAAP. The revised disclosures have been included in Note 14 - Benefit Plans.

NOTE 5 – RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (continued)

In 2018, the NAIC adopted revisions to SSAP 21 "Other Admitted Assets." The revisions provide clarifying guidance when the reporting entity is the owner and beneficiary of a life insurance policy. Specifically, the guidance requires for the life insurance policy to meet the life insurance criteria provided in Internal Revenue Code §7702 in order to be an admitted asset. Adoption of this guidance did not have an impact on the Company. The revised guidance also requires new disclosures, which have been included in Note 11 - Related Party Transactions.

Future Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements

In 2016, the NAIC announced that enough states had passed the new standard valuation law to make the Principle Based Reserving ("PBR") valuation manual operative. Under PBR for life products (VM-20), companies will hold the higher of: a) the reserve using prescribed assumptions or b) the reserve computed using a single prescribed economic scenario or c) the reserve based on a wide range of future economic conditions. Under PBR for variable annuity products (VM-21), the reserve is the higher of: a) the reserve based on a wide range of future economic conditions computed using prescribed experience factors and b) the reserve based on a wide range of future economic conditions computed using justified company experience factors. For life products, the new standards are mandatory for policies issued on or after January 1, 2020. For variable annuity products, the new standards are mandatory for old and new business as of January 1, 2020. Since VM-21 applies to all inforce variable annuity business and not just new business, companies are allowed a 3-year phase-in period, which allows companies to linearly grade to the January 1, 2020 impact over 3 years through 2022. The Company is currently assessing the impact of adopting PBR.

NOTE 6 - INVESTMENTS

Bonds

The carrying value and estimated fair value of bonds by maturity at December 31, 2019 and 2018, were as follows (in millions):

	2019		2018	
	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value
Due in one year or less	$ 5,580	$ 5,711	$ 4,601	$ 4,650
Due after one year through five years	29,603	30,781	26,693	26,946
Due after five years through ten years[(1)]	40,158	42,691	38,550	38,311
Due after ten years	37,136	42,828	36,233	38,225
Total	$ 112,477	$ 122,011	$ 106,077	$ 108,132

[(1)] Includes affiliated bonds issued by Madison Capital Funding LLC ("MCF") and New York Life Investment Management Holdings LLC ("NYL Investments"). Refer to Note 11 - Related Party Transactions for a more detailed discussion of related party investments.

Corporate bonds are shown based on contractual maturity. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Mortgage and asset-backed securities ("ABS") are not due at a single maturity date and therefore are shown based on the expected cash flows of the underlying loans, which includes estimates of anticipated future prepayments.

In addition to the information disclosed above, short-term investments with a carrying value of $40 million and $16 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and cash equivalents with a carrying value of $2,394 million and $2,994 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, are due in one year or less. Carrying value approximates fair value for these investments.

NOTE 6 - INVESTMENTS (continued)

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the distribution of gross unrealized gains and losses on bonds were as follows (in millions):

	2019			
	Carrying Value	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
U.S. governments	$ 5,257	$ 642	$ 17	$ 5,882
All other governments	838	182	—	1,020
U.S. special revenue and special assessment	23,119	2,502	23	25,598
Industrial and miscellaneous unaffiliated	80,377	6,313	105	86,585
Parent, subsidiaries, and affiliates	2,885	41	1	2,925
Hybrid securities	1	—	—	1
Total	$ 112,477	$ 9,680	$ 146	$ 122,011

	2018			
	Carrying Value	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
U.S. governments	$ 5,088	$ 404	$ 60	$ 5,432
All other governments	942	143	3	1,082
U.S. special revenue and special assessment	22,461	1,290	289	23,462
Industrial and miscellaneous unaffiliated	74,825	2,275	1,707	75,393
Parent, subsidiaries, and affiliates	2,760	2	—	2,762
Hybrid securities	1	—	—	1
Total	$ 106,077	$ 4,114	$ 2,059	$ 108,132

Common and Preferred Stocks

The following table presents the carrying value and change in unrealized gains (losses) of common and preferred stocks at December 31, 2019 and 2018 (in millions):

	2019		2018	
	Carrying Value	Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)	Carrying Value	Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Common stock of insurance subsidiaries	$ 9,462	$ 573	$ 8,890	$ (408)
Unaffiliated common stock	1,118	159	1,363	(158)
Preferred stock	77	1	65	1
Total	$ 10,657	$ 733	$ 10,318	$ (565)

Mortgage Loans

The Company's mortgage loans are diversified by property type, location and borrower, and are collateralized. The maximum and minimum lending rates for new commercial mortgage loans funded during 2019 were 6.4% and 3.0% and funded during 2018 were 8.4% and 3.4%, respectively. The maximum percentage of any one commercial loan to the value of the collateral at the time of the loan, exclusive of insured or guaranteed or purchase money mortgages, was 92.4% (average percentage was 53.6% and 53.1% at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively). The maximum percentage of any residential loan to the value of the collateral at the time of the loan was 80% (average percentage was 40.8% and 45.8% at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively). The Company has no significant credit risk exposure to any one individual borrower.

NOTE 6 - INVESTMENTS (continued)

Under certain mortgage loan agreements, the Company and other unrelated third party lenders hold interest in the mortgage loans. Under these agreements, the Company is not able to unilaterally foreclose on the mortgage loan in an event of default. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company had mortgage loans outstanding under this type of agreement of $3,003 million and $2,920 million, respectively. In addition, NYLIAC participates in mortgage loans originated by the Company whereby NYLIAC's consent may be required in order to foreclose on a mortgage loan. Refer to Note 11-Related Party Transactions for more detail on these transactions.

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the distribution of the mortgage loan portfolio by property type and geographic location was as follows ($ in millions):

	2019		2018	
	Carrying Value	% of Total	Carrying Value	% of Total
Property type:				
Apartment buildings	$ 6,653	36.3%	$ 5,907	33.7%
Office buildings	4,794	26.2	4,625	26.3
Retail facilities	3,566	19.5	3,732	21.3
Industrial	2,985	16.3	3,047	17.4
Hotels	317	1.7	233	1.3
Residential	2	—	4	—
Other	5	—	6	—
Total	$ 18,322	100.0%	$ 17,554	100.0%

	2019		2018	
	Carrying Value	% of Total	Carrying Value	% of Total
Geographic location:				
Central	$ 5,134	28.0%	$ 4,454	25.4%
South Atlantic	4,398	24.0	4,870	27.7
Pacific	3,851	21.0	3,477	19.8
Middle Atlantic	3,601	19.7	3,420	19.5
New England	1,316	7.2	1,333	7.6
Other	22	0.1	—	—
Total	$ 18,322	100.0%	$ 17,554	100.0%

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, no mortgage loans and less than $1 million mortgage loans, respectively, were past due past due 90 days and over.

The Company maintains a watchlist of commercial mortgage loans that may potentially be impaired. The general guidelines analyzed to include commercial loans within the watchlist are loan-to-value ratio ("LTV"), asset performance such as debt service coverage ratio, lease rollovers, income and expense hurdles, major tenant or borrower issues, the economic climate, and catastrophic events, among others. Loans placed on the watchlist generally take priority in being revalued in the Company's inspection/evaluation commercial loan program that revalues properties securing commercial mortgage loans. The guideline for analyzing residential loans occurs once a loan is 60 or more days delinquent. At that point, an appraisal or broker's price opinion of the underlying asset is obtained.

NOTE 6 - INVESTMENTS (continued)

Fair value of the collateral for commercial mortgages (excluding credit loans) over $5 million is updated every three years, unless a more current appraisal is warranted. Commercial mortgages less than $5 million have an on-site inspection performed by an external inspection service every 3 years as well. If the loan is determined to be troubled, the loan is more frequently monitored as to its status. LTV, which is based on collateral values, is deemed as one of the key mortgage loan indicators to assess credit quality and to assist in identifying problem loans. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, LTVs on the Company's mortgage loans were as follows (in millions):

	2019							
Loan to Value % (By Class)	**Apartment Bldgs**	**Office Bldgs**	**Retail Facilities**	**Industrial**	**Hotel**	**Residential**	**Other**	**Total**
Above 95%	$ —	$ —	$ 85	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 85
91% to 95%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81% to 90%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71% to 80%	758	204	41	—	—	—	—	1,003
Below 70%	5,895	4,590	3,440	2,985	317	2	5	17,234
Total	$ 6,653	$ 4,794	$ 3,566	$ 2,985	$ 317	$ 2	$ 5	$ 18,322

	2018							
Loan to Value % (By Class)	**Apartment Bldgs**	**Office Bldgs**	**Retail Facilities**	**Industrial**	**Hotel**	**Residential**	**Other**	**Total**
Above 95%	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
91% to 95%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81% to 90%	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	89
71% to 80%	651	—	163	—	—	—	—	814
Below 70%	5,256	4,536	3,569	3,047	233	4	6	16,651
Total	$ 5,907	$ 4,625	$ 3,732	$ 3,047	$ 233	$ 4	$ 6	$ 17,554

Real Estate

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the carrying value of the Company's real estate portfolio consisted of the following (in millions):

	2019	2018
Investment property	$ 1,684	$ 1,215
Properties for Company use	296	265
Acquired through foreclosure	5	5
Total real estate	$ 1,985	$ 1,486

Accumulated depreciation on real estate at December 31, 2019 and 2018 was $639 million and $557 million, respectively. Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 was $63 million and $51 million, respectively, and was recorded as an investment expense, a component of Net investment income in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Operations. During 2019 and 2018, the Company recognized $5 million and $13 million, respectively, in realized gains on the disposition of investment property.

In addition to the above, the Company owns real estate in certain proprietary LLC structures, which are included within Other invested assets in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position, of $827 million and $867 million for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

NOTE 6 - INVESTMENTS (continued)

Other Invested Assets

The carrying value of other invested assets at December 31, 2019 and 2018 consisted of the following (in millions):

	2019	2018
Limited partnerships and limited liability companies	$ 8,454	$ 8,066
Affiliated non-insurance subsidiaries	1,128	1,136
Other investments	136	121
LIHTC investments	112	145
Derivative collateral	73	87
Loans to affiliates	50	116
Total other invested assets[(1)]	$ 9,953	$ 9,671

[(1)] At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company had $433 million and $93 million, respectively, of investments in other invested assets that were nonadmitted, and therefore, excluded from the amounts.

Net investment income (loss) and change in unrealized gains (losses) for other invested assets for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 consisted of the following (in millions):

	2019		2018	
	Net Investment Income (Loss)	Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses) [(1)]	Net Investment Income (Loss)	Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses) [(1)]
Limited partnerships and limited liability companies	$ 670	$ 98	$ 749	$ 179
Affiliated non-insurance subsidiaries	454	353	312	(193)
LIHTC investments	(34)	—	(46)	—
Other investments	6	—	6	—
Loans to affiliates	3	—	5	(3)
Total other invested assets	$ 1,099	$ 451	$ 1,026	$ (17)

[(1)] Includes unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) of ($50) million and ($21) million in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Limited partnerships and limited liability companies primarily consist of limited partnership interests in leveraged buy-out funds, real estate funds, mezzanine funds and other private equity investments. Distributions, other than those deemed a return of capital, are recorded as net investment income. Undistributed earnings are included in unrealized gains and losses in surplus.

Affiliated non-insurance subsidiaries consist of the Company's limited liability company investments in NYL Investments, NYL Investors, NYLE, NYLIFE LLC and MCF. Refer to Note 11 - Related Party Transactions for a more detailed discussion of the Company's transactions with related parties. Dividends are recorded in net investment income when declared and changes in the equity of subsidiaries are recorded in Unrealized gains and losses in surplus in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position.

Other investments consist primarily of investments in surplus notes and other investments with characteristics of debt. Interest earned on these investments is included in Net investment income in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Operations.

NOTE 6 - INVESTMENTS (continued)

The Company receives tax credits related to its investments in LIHTC partnerships. The Company's unexpired tax credits on its investments in LIHTC expire within a range of 1 year to 10 years. During 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded amortization on these investments under the proportional amortized cost method which is included in net investment income of $34 million and $46 million, respectively. The Company recorded tax credits and other tax benefits on these investments of $41 million and $72 million for 2019 and 2018, respectively. The minimum holding period required for the Company's LIHTC investments extends from 1 year to 12 years. The LIHTC investments are periodically subject to regulatory reviews by housing authorities where the properties are located. The Company is not aware of any adverse issues related to such regulatory reviews. The Company's investment in LIHTC partnerships includes $13 million and $15 million of unfunded commitments at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

For loans to affiliates, refer to Note 11 - Related Party Transactions, which includes a more detailed discussion of the Company's loans to affiliates.

Assets on Deposit or Pledged as Collateral

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company's restricted assets (including pledged collateral) were as follows ($ in millions):

	2019							
	Gross (Admitted and Nonadmitted) Restricted						Percentage	
Restricted Asset Category	Total General Account (G/A)	Total S/A Restricted Assets	Total	Total From Prior Year	Increase (Decrease)	Total Admitted Restricted	Gross (Admitted and Non-admitted) Restricted to Total Assets	Admitted Restricted to Total Admitted Assets
Collateral held under security lending agreements	$ 629	$ —	$ 629	$ 652	$ (23)	$ 629	0.33%	0.33%
Subject to reverse repurchase agreements	308	—	308	342	(34)	308	0.16%	0.16%
Subject to dollar repurchase agreements	—	17	17	—	17	17	0.01%	0.01%
Letter stock or securities restricted as to sale - excluding Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") capital stock	35	—	35	32	3	35	0.02%	0.02%
FHLB capital stock	174	—	174	202	(28)	174	0.09%	0.09%
On deposit with states	263	—	263	250	13	263	0.14%	0.14%
Pledged as collateral to FHLB (including assets backing funding agreements)	2,832	—	2,832	3,584	(752)	2,832	1.49%	1.50%
Reinsurance collateral assets[(1)]	9,701	—	9,701	10,134	(433)	9,701	5.09%	5.13%
Total restricted assets	$ 13,942	$ 17	$ 13,959	$ 15,196	$ (1,237)	$ 13,959	7.33%	7.38%

[(1)] Includes assets of $8,321 million which are permanently restricted and inure solely to the benefit of the reinsured policyholders.

NOTE 6 - INVESTMENTS (continued)

	2018					
	Gross (Admitted and Nonadmitted) Restricted				Percentage	
Restricted Asset Category	Total General Account (G/A)	Total From Prior Year	Increase (Decrease)	Total Admitted Restricted	Gross (Admitted and Non-admitted) Restricted to Total Assets	Admitted Restricted to Total Admitted Assets
Collateral held under security lending agreements	$ 652	$ 678	$ (26)	$ 652	0.36%	0.36%
Subject to reverse repurchase agreements	342	315	27	342	0.19%	0.19%
Subject to dollar repurchase agreements	—	—	—	—	—%	—%
Letter stock or securities restricted as to sale - excluding FHLB capital stock	32	22	10	32	0.02%	0.02%
FHLB capital stock	202	156	46	202	0.11%	0.11%
On deposit with states	250	227	23	250	0.14%	0.14%
Pledged as collateral to FHLB (including assets backing funding agreements)	3,584	2,630	954	3,584	1.97%	1.99%
Reinsurance collateral assets(1)	10,134	10,565	(431)	10,134	5.58%	5.63%
Total restricted assets	$ 15,196	$ 14,593	$ 603	$ 15,196	8.37%	8.44%

(1) Includes assets of $8,674 million which are permanently restricted and inure solely to the benefit of the reinsured policyholders.

Loaned Securities and Repurchase Agreements

The Company participates in securities lending programs whereby securities, which are included in investments, are loaned to third-parties for the purpose of enhancing income on securities held through reinvestment of cash collateral received upon lending. For securities lending transactions, the Company requires initial collateral, usually in the form of cash, equal to 102% of the fair value of domestic securities loaned. The borrower of the loaned securities is permitted to sell or repledge those securities. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded cash collateral received under these agreements of $629 million and $652 million, respectively, and established a corresponding liability for the same amount, which is included in amounts payable under security lending agreements. For securities lending transactions, the carrying value of securities classified as bonds and on loan at December 31, 2019 was $576 million, with a fair value of $616 million. At December 31, 2018, the carrying value was $660 million, with a fair value of $638 million. The reinvested collateral is reported in bonds, and Cash, cash equivalent and short-term investments in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position. The total fair value of all reinvested collateral positions was $644 million and $663 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, there were no separate account securities lending agreements.

The Company participates in dollar repurchase agreements to sell and repurchase securities. The purchaser of the securities is permitted to sell or repledge those securities. The liability for repurchasing the assets is included in Borrowed money in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position. At December 31, 2019, the Company was a party to dollar repurchase agreements in the separate accounts for $17 million. The Company had no dollar repurchase agreements in 2019 and 2018 in the general account and no dollar repurchase agreements in 2018 in the separate accounts.

At December 31, 2019, the carrying value and fair value of securities held under agreements to purchase and resell was $308 million, which were classified as tri-party reverse repurchase agreements and included in Cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position. The securities had a weighted average maturity of two days and a weighted average yield of 1.5%. At December 31, 2018, the carrying value and fair value of securities held under agreements to purchase and resell was $342 million, which were classified as tri-party reverse repurchase agreements and included in Cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments in the

NOTE 6 - INVESTMENTS (continued)

accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position. The securities had a weighted average maturity of two days and a weighted average yield of 2.9%.

Collateral Received

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, assets received as collateral are reflected within the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position, along with a liability to return such collateral were as follows ($ in millions):

	2019			
Cash Collateral Assets	**Book/Adjusted Carrying Value**	**Fair Value**	**% of Total Assets (Admitted and Nonadmitted)**	**% of Total Admitted Assets**
Securities lending	$ 629	$ 629	0.4%	0.4%
Derivatives	429	429	0.2	0.2
Total (General Account)	$ 1,058	$ 1,058	0.6%	0.6%
Cash received on repurchase transactions (Separate Account)[1]	$ 17	$ 17	0.2%	0.2%

[1] % of Total Assets is calculated based on Total Separate Account Assets.

	2018			
Cash Collateral Assets	**Book/Adjusted Carrying Value**	**Fair Value**	**% of Total Assets (Admitted and Nonadmitted)**	**% of Total Admitted Assets**
Securities lending	$ 652	$ 652	0.4%	0.4%
Derivatives	321	321	0.2	0.2
Total	$ 973	$ 973	0.6%	0.6%

Cash received on securities lending transactions and repurchase agreements is then reinvested in short-term investments and bonds with various maturities.

	2019		2018	
Recognized Obligation to Return Collateral Asset	**Amount**	**% of Total Liabilities**	**Amount**	**% of Total Liabilities**
Amounts payable under securities lending agreements	$ 629	0.4%	$ 652	0.4%
Other liabilities (derivatives)	429	0.3	321	0.2
Total (General Account)	$ 1,058	0.7%	$ 973	0.7%
Separate accounts liabilities (repurchase transactions)[1]	$ 17	0.2%	—	—

[1] % of Total Liabilities is calculated based on Total Separate Account Liabilities.

NOTE 6 - INVESTMENTS (continued)

Composition of Collateral Received

The following tables present the terms and amounts of cash collateral received under security lending transactions and dollar repurchase agreements for the following types of securities loaned at December 31, 2019 and 2018 (in millions):

	2019					
	Remaining Contractual Maturity of the Agreements					
	Open	30 days or less	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	Greater than 90 days	Total
U.S. Treasury	$ 116	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 116
U.S. government corporation & agencies	10	—	17 [1]	—	—	27
Foreign governments	9	—	—	—	—	9
U.S. corporate	409	—	—	—	—	409
Foreign corporate	85	—	—	—	—	85
Non-agency asset backed securities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total securities lending transactions	$ 629	$ —	$ 17	$ —	$ —	$ 646

[1] Represents the only dollar repurchase agreements transactions in this table which are held in the separate account

	2018					
	Remaining Contractual Maturity of the Agreements					
	Open	30 days or less	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	Greater than 90 days	Total
U.S. Treasury	$ 10	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 10
U.S. government corporation & agencies	13	—	—	—	—	13
Foreign governments	2	—	—	—	—	2
U.S. corporate	507	—	—	—	—	507
Foreign corporate	119	—	—	—	—	119
Non-agency asset backed securities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total securities lending transactions	$ 652	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 652

At December 31, 2018, there was no separate account securities cash collateral received under securities lending agreements.

NOTE 6 - INVESTMENTS (continued)

Reinvestment of Collateral Received

The following tables present the term and aggregate fair value at December 31, 2019 and 2018 from the reinvestment of all collateral received in securities lending and dollar repurchase agreements (in millions):

	2019		2018	
Period to Maturity	**Amortized Cost**	**Fair Value**	**Amortized Cost**	**Fair Value**
30 days or less	$ 380	$ 380	$ 414	$ 414
31 to 60 days	79	79	29	29
61 to 90 days	18	18	5	5
91 to 120 days	5	5	—	—
121 to 180 days	34	34	12	12
181 to 365 days	24	24	47	47
1 to 2 years	102	103	82	81
2 to 3 years	15	15	63	63
Greater than 3 years	3	3	12	12
Total collateral reinvested	$ 660	$ 661	$ 664	$ 663

To help manage the mismatch of maturity dates between the security lending transactions and the related reinvestment of the collateral received, the Company invests in highly liquid assets.

Reverse Repurchase Agreement Transactions

The following table provides contractual maturity related to tri-party reverse repurchase agreements at December 31, 2019 and 2018 (in millions):

	2019		2018	
	Maximum Balance	**Ending Balance**	**Maximum Balance**	**Ending Balance**
Open - No Maturity	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Overnight	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
2 Days to 1 Week	$ 321	$ 308	$ 348	$ 342
> 1 Week to 1 Month	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
> 1 Month to 3 Months	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
> 3 Months to 1 Year	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
> 1 Year	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company did not have any defaulted reverse repurchase agreements.

NOTE 6 - INVESTMENTS (continued)

The following table presents the fair value of securities acquired under tri-party reverse repurchase agreement transactions, which were all NAIC rating of 1, for all four quarters of 2019 and 2018 (in millions):

	Maximum Balance	Ending Balance
Fourth Quarter 2019	$ 321	$ 308
Third Quarter 2019	$ 282	$ 275
Second Quarter 2019	$ 283	$ 276
First Quarter 2019	$ 346	$ 278
Fourth Quarter 2018	$ 348	$ 342
Third Quarter 2018	$ 349	$ 345
Second Quarter 2018	$ 353	$ 346
First Quarter 2018	$ 400	$ 326

The following table presents the securities at fair value pledged as collateral used in tri-party reverse repurchase agreement transactions by remaining contractual maturity for four quarters of 2019 and 2018 (in millions):

	Overnight and Continuous	30 Days or Less	31 to 90 Days	> 90 Days
Maximum Balance				
Fourth Quarter 2019	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 327
Third Quarter 2019	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 287
Second Quarter 2019	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 289
First Quarter 2019	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 352
Fourth Quarter 2018	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 355
Third Quarter 2018	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 356
Second Quarter 2018	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 360
First Quarter 2018	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 347
Ending Balance				
Fourth Quarter 2019	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 314
Third Quarter 2019	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 281
Second Quarter 2019	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 281
First Quarter 2019	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 283
Fourth Quarter 2018	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 349
Third Quarter 2018	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 352
Second Quarter 2018	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 352
First Quarter 2018	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 332

At December 31, 2019, the Company did not have a recognized receivable for return of collateral or a recognized liability to return collateral.

NOTE 6 - INVESTMENTS (continued)

Insurer Self-Certified Securities

The following represents securities for which the Company does not have all the information required for the NAIC to provide an NAIC designation, but for which the Company is receiving timely payments of principal and interest. These securities are referred to as "5GI Securities" ($ in millions):

	2019			2018		
Investments	**Number of 5GI Securities**	**Carrying Value**	**Estimated Fair Value**	**Number of 5GI Securities**	**Carrying Value**	**Estimated Fair Value**
General account:						
Bonds	22	$ 14	$ 16	14	$ 4	$ 4
Loan-backed and structured securities	5	4	4	2	3	3
Preferred stock - amortized cost	1	10	12	2	3	3
Preferred stock - fair value	1	2	2	2	6	6
Total general account	29	$ 30	$ 34	20	$ 16	$ 16
Separate account:						
Bonds	2	$ 3	$ 3	—	$ —	$ —
Loan-backed and structured securities	1	—	—	—	—	—
Preferred stock - amortized cost	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preferred stock - fair value	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total separate account	3	$ 3	$ 3	—	$ —	$ —

Wash Sales

In the course of the Company's investment management activities, securities may be sold and repurchased within 30 days of the sale date to meet individual portfolio objectives and to achieve the ongoing rebalancing of exposure.

The details by NAIC designation of 3 or below, or unrated, of securities sold during the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 and reacquired within 30 days of the sale date are as follows ($ in millions):

		2019			
Description	**NAIC Designation**	**Number of Transactions**	**Book Value of Securities Sold**	**Cost of Securities Repurchased**	**Realized Gains (Losses)**
Bonds	NAIC 3	—	$ —	$ —	$ —
Bonds	NAIC 4	—	—	—	—
Bonds	NAIC 5	—	—	—	—
Bonds	NAIC 6	—	—	—	—
Preferred stock	NAIC 3	—	—	—	—
Preferred stock	NAIC 4	—	—	—	—
Preferred stock	NAIC 5	—	—	—	—
Preferred stock	NAIC 6	—	—	—	—
Common stock		3	5	5	—
		3	$ 5	$ 5	$ —

NOTE 6 - INVESTMENTS (continued)

2018					
Description	NAIC Designation	Number of Transactions	Book Value of Securities Sold	Cost of Securities Repurchased	Realized Gains (Losses)
Bonds	NAIC 3	4	$ 1	$ 1	$ —
Bonds	NAIC 4	9	2	2	—
Bonds	NAIC 5	1	—	—	—
Bonds	NAIC 6	—	—	—	—
Preferred stock	NAIC 3	2	—	—	—
Preferred stock	NAIC 4	—	—	—	—
Preferred stock	NAIC 5	—	—	—	—
Preferred stock	NAIC 6	—	—	—	—
Common stock		740	170	170	3
		756	$ 173	$ 173	$ 3

NOTE 7 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company uses derivative instruments to manage interest rate, equity, and currency risk. These derivative instruments include foreign currency and bond forwards, interest rate options, interest rate and equity futures, interest rate, inflation, and foreign currency swaps. The Company does not engage in derivative instrument transactions for speculative purposes.

The Company may enter into exchange traded futures and over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivative instruments. Exchange traded derivatives are executed through regulated exchanges and require daily posting of initial and variation margin. The Company is exposed to credit risk resulting from default of the exchange.

OTC derivatives may either be cleared through a clearinghouse (“OTC-cleared”) or transacted between the Company and a counterparty under bilateral agreements (“OTC-bilateral”). Similar to exchange traded futures, OTC-cleared derivatives require initial and daily variation margin collateral postings. When transacting OTC-cleared derivatives, the Company is exposed to credit risk resulting from default of the clearinghouse and/or default of the Futures Commission Merchant (e.g. clearinghouse agent).

When transacting OTC-bilateral derivatives, the Company is exposed to the potential default of its OTC-bilateral counterparty. The Company deals with a large number of highly rated OTC-bilateral counterparties, thus limiting its exposure to any single counterparty. The Company has controls in place to monitor credit exposures of OTC-bilateral counterparties by limiting transactions within specified dollar limits and continuously assessing the creditworthiness of its counterparties. The Company uses master netting agreements and adjusts transaction levels, when appropriate, to minimize risk. The Company’s policy is to not offset amounts for derivatives executed with the same counterparty under the same master netting agreement with the associated collateral.

Credit risk is managed by entering into transactions with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining collateral where appropriate. All of the net credit exposure for the Company from derivative contracts is with investment-grade counterparties. For OTC-cleared and exchange traded derivatives, the Company obtains collateral through variation margin which is adjusted daily based on the parties’ net derivative position.

For OTC-bilateral derivatives, the Company obtains collateral in accordance with the terms of credit support annexes (“CSAs”) negotiated as part of the master agreements entered into with most OTC-bilateral counterparties. The CSA defines the terms under which collateral is transferred between the parties in order to mitigate credit risk arising from “in the money” derivative positions. The CSA requires that an OTC-bilateral counterparty post collateral to secure its anticipated derivative obligation, taking into account netting arrangements. In addition, certain of the Company’s CSAs require that if the Company’s (or its counterparty’s) credit rating were to fall below a specified rating assigned by a credit rating agency, the other party could request immediate payout on all transactions under the CSAs or full collateralization of the positions there under. Cash collateral is invested in short-term investments. The aggregate fair value of all OTC-bilateral derivative

NOTE 7 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

instruments with credit-risk related contingent features that are in a net liability position at December 31, 2019 and 2018 was $43 million and $76 million, respectively, for which the Company has posted collateral with a fair value of $40 million and $74 million, respectively. If the credit contingent features had been triggered at December 31, 2019, the Company estimates that it would have to post $3 million for a downgrade that would trigger full collateralization.

The Company may be exposed to credit-related losses in the event that an OTC-bilateral counterparty fails to perform its obligations under its contractual terms. In contractual arrangements with OTC-bilateral counterparties that do not include netting provisions, in the event of default, credit exposure is limited to the positive fair value of derivatives at the reporting date. In contractual arrangements with OTC-bilateral counterparties that include netting provisions, in the event of default, credit exposure is limited to the net fair value, if positive, of all derivatives at the reporting date. At December 31, 2019, the Company held collateral for derivatives of $376 million, including $53 million of securities. At December 31, 2018, the Company held collateral for derivatives of $262 million, including $49 million of securities. Fair value of derivatives in a net asset position, net of collateral, was $21 million and $15 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Interest Rate Risk Management

The Company enters into various types of interest rate derivatives primarily to minimize exposure to fluctuations in interest rates on assets and liabilities held by the Company.

Interest rate swaps are used by the Company to hedge interest rate risk for individual and portfolios of assets. Interest rate swaps are agreements with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed upon notional value. Generally, no cash is exchanged at the onset of the contract and no principal payments are made by either party. The Company does not act as an intermediary or broker in interest rate swaps.

Inflation swaps are used by the Company to hedge inflation risk of certain policyholder liabilities linked to the U.S. Consumer Price Index.

Interest rate (Treasury) futures are used by the Company to manage duration of the Company's fixed income portfolio. Interest rate futures are exchange traded contracts to buy or sell a bond at a specific price at a future date.

Interest rate options are used by the Company to hedge the risk of increasing interest rates on policyholder liabilities. Under these contracts, the Company will receive payments from counterparties should an agreed upon interest rate level be reached and payments will continue to increase under the option contract until an agreed upon interest rate ceiling, if applicable.

Replication Transactions

Bond forwards are paired with investment grade bonds to replicate the return and price risk of long-dated fixed income securities.

Currency Risk Management

The primary purpose of the Company’s foreign currency hedging activities is to protect the value of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, which the Company has acquired or incurred or anticipates acquiring or incurring, and net investments in foreign subsidiaries from the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Foreign currency swaps are agreements with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, principal and interest in one currency for the same in another, at a fixed exchange rate, which is generally set at inception and calculated by reference to an agreed upon notional value. Generally, only principal payments are exchanged at the onset and the end of the contract.

Foreign currency forwards involve the exchange of foreign currencies at a specified future date and at a specified price. No cash is exchanged at the time the agreement is entered into.

Equity Risk Management

The Company enters into equity futures transactions to hedge equity exposure in the general account portfolio.

NOTE 7 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The following tables present the notional amount, gross fair value and carrying value of derivative instruments that are qualifying and designated for hedge accounting, by type of hedge designation, and those that are not designated for hedge accounting at December 31, 2019 and 2018 (in millions):

	2019					
			Fair Value[2]		Carrying Value[3]	
Derivative Type	**Primary Risk Exposure**	**Notional Amount[1]**	**Asset**	**Liability**	**Asset**	**Liability**
Derivatives qualifying and designated						
Cash flow hedges:						
Foreign currency swaps	Currency	$ 60	$ 8	$ —	$ 8	$ —
Interest rate swaps	Interest	39	11	—	—	—
Replications:						
Bond forwards	Interest	10	—	1	—	—
Total return swaps	Interest	—	—	—	—	—
Total derivatives qualifying and designated		109	19	1	8	—
Net investment hedges:						
Foreign currency forwards	Currency	74	—	1	—	1
Total derivatives qualifying and designated		183	19	2	8	1
Derivatives not designated						
Foreign currency forwards	Currency	49	—	1	—	1
Foreign currency swaps	Currency	9,538	411	94	411	94
Futures	Equity	516	—	1	—	1
Inflation swaps	Interest	476	—	95	—	95
Interest rate options	Interest	52,423	2	2	2	2
Interest rate swaps	Interest	2,482	367	171	367	171
Total derivatives not designated		65,484	780	364	780	364
Total derivatives		$ 65,667	$ 799	$ 366	$ 788	$ 365

(1) Notional amount of derivative instruments generally does not represent the amount exchanged between the parties engaged in the transaction.
(2) For a discussion of valuation methods for derivative instruments refer to Note 9 – Fair Value Measurements.
(3) The carrying value of all derivatives is reported within Derivatives in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position.

NOTE 7 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

			2018			
			Fair Value[(2)]		Carrying Value[(3)]	
Derivative Type	**Primary Risk Exposure**	**Notional Amount[(1)]**	**Asset**	**Liability**	**Asset**	**Liability**
Derivatives qualifying and designated						
Cash flow hedges:						
Foreign currency swaps	Currency	$ 85	$ 12	$ —	$ 14	$ —
Interest rate swaps	Interest	39	9	—	—	—
Net investment hedges:						
Foreign currency forwards	Currency	74	2	—	2	—
Total derivatives qualifying and designated		198	23	—	16	—
Derivatives not designated						
Foreign currency forwards	Currency	47	2	—	2	—
Foreign currency swaps	Currency	7,227	336	182	336	182
Futures	Interest	21	—	—	—	—
Inflation swaps	Interest	476	1	71	1	71
Interest rate options	Interest	61,734	12	—	12	—
Interest rate swaps	Interest	2,564	281	89	281	89
Total derivatives not designated		72,069	632	342	632	342
Total derivatives		$ 72,267	$ 655	$ 342	$ 648	$ 342

(1) Notional amount of derivative instruments generally does not represent the amount exchanged between the parties engaged in the transaction.
(2) For a discussion of valuation methods for derivative instruments refer to Note 9 - Fair Value Measurements.
(3) The carrying value of all derivatives is reported within Derivatives in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position.

Cash Flow Hedges

The Company's cash flow hedges primarily include hedges of floating rate securities and foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. Derivative instruments used in cash flow hedges that meet criteria indicating that they are highly effective are valued and reported in a manner that is consistent with the hedged asset or liability.

The Company designates and accounts for the following qualified cash flow hedges: (1) interest rate swaps used to convert floating rate investments to fixed rate investments; (2) foreign currency swaps used to hedge the foreign currency cash flow exposure of foreign currency denominated investments and liabilities; and (3) interest rate swaps to hedge the interest rate risk associated with forecasted transactions.

Net Investment Hedges

Foreign currency forwards, designated as net investment hedges, are used by the Company to hedge currency risk associated with its net investment in foreign operations. The changes in fair value of the derivative, to the extent it is highly effective as a hedge, are treated in a manner consistent with the hedged item.

NOTE 7 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The following table presents the effects of derivatives in cash flow and net investment hedging relationships for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 (in millions):

	Surplus[1]		Net Realized Capital Gains (Losses)		Net Investment Income		Other Income	
Derivative Type	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
Foreign currency swaps	$ (6)	$ 5	$ 5	$ —	$ 1	$ 1	$ —	$ —
Interest rate swaps	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Foreign currency forwards	(3)	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	$ (9)	$ 12	$ 5	$ —	$ 2	$ 2	$ —	$ —

[1] The amount of gain or (loss) recognized in surplus is reported within Change in net unrealized gains (losses) on investments in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Changes in Surplus.

Derivatives Not Designated

The following table summarizes the surplus and net income impact on derivative instruments not designated for hedge accounting for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 (in millions):

	Surplus[1]		Net Realized Capital Gains (Losses)		Net Investment Income		Other Income	
Derivative Type	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
Foreign currency forwards	$ (2)	$ (8)	$ 3	$ 26	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Foreign currency swaps	161	77	(40)	(12)	55	44	(64)	(42)
Futures	(8)	—	(4)	—	—	—	—	—
Inflation swaps	(25)	(11)	—	—	—	—	(5)	(3)
Interest rate options	10	32	—	(10)	(22)	(38)	—	—
Interest rate swaps	5	(26)	—	(1)	13	12	(7)	(3)
Total	$ 141	$ 64	$ (41)	$ 3	$ 46	$ 18	$ (76)	$ (48)

[1] The amount of gain or (loss) recognized in surplus is reported as a Change in net unrealized gains (losses) on investments in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Changes in Surplus.

NOTE 8 – SEPARATE ACCOUNTS

Separate Accounts Activity

The Company utilizes separate accounts to record and account for assets and liabilities for particular lines of business and/or transactions. The Company reported separate accounts assets and liabilities from employee benefit plans (group annuity) and funding agreements product lines.

The Company has market value guaranteed separate accounts for which supplemental separate accounts assets are used to fund the excess of the actuarial liabilities for future guaranteed payments over the market value of the assets.

In accordance with the domiciliary state procedures for approving items within separate accounts, the classification of the separate accounts listed above is subject to Section 4240 of the New York State Insurance Law. In addition, the separate accounts listed above are supported through affirmative approval of the plans of operations by the New York State Department of Financial Services.

NOTE 8 – SEPARATE ACCOUNTS (continued)

The assets legally and not legally insulated from the general account at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are attributed to the following products or transactions (in millions):

	2019		2018	
Product or Transaction	**Legally Insulated Assets**	**Separate Accounts Assets (Not Legally Insulated)(2)**	**Legally Insulated Assets**	**Separate Accounts Assets (Not Legally Insulated)(3)**
Employee benefit plans (group annuity)	$ 10,939	$ (21)	$ 10,085	$ (32)
Funding agreements	—	—	337	2
Supplemental account(1)	—	80	—	61
Total	$ 10,939	$ 59	$ 10,422	$ 31

(1) The supplemental account is used to fund the excess of the actuarial liability for future guaranteed payments over the market value of the guaranteed separate account assets. The Company evaluates separate accounts surplus quarterly and transfers funds to (or from) the supplemental separate account as necessary. These transfers are reported as Net transfers to separate accounts in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Operations.

(2) Separate accounts assets classified as not legally insulated assets support $30 million of payable for securities, $17 million of borrowed funds, $4 million of investment servicing fees payable, $3 million of other liabilities, $3 million of remittances and items not allocated, and $2 million of other transfers to the general account due or accrued (net).

(3) Separate accounts assets classified as not legally insulated assets support $23 million of payable for securities, $7 million of remittances and items not allocated, $3 million of investment servicing fee payable, $3 million of other liabilities, partially offset by $5 million of other transfers from the general account due or accrued (net).

Guaranteed Separate Accounts

The Company maintained assets in guaranteed separate accounts at December 31, 2019 and 2018 as follows (in millions):

	2019	2018
Market value separate accounts(1)	$ 2,740	$ 2,921
Book value separate accounts	5,328	4,843
Total guaranteed separate accounts assets	$ 8,068	$ 7,764

(1) Includes assets maintained in the supplemental account of $80 million and $61 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Certain market value separate accounts provide a minimum guaranteed interest rate. For these separate accounts, at contract discontinuance, the contract holder is entitled to an immediate payout of market value, or an installment payout of the guaranteed amount, or for certain contracts, a lump sum payout of the guaranteed amount at the end of a specific number of years, as set forth in the contract.

The book value separate account guarantees principal and interest during active status and at the contract discontinuance, the contract holder is entitled to a book value payout, if 12 months advance notice is provided. Alternatively, the contract holder may elect discontinuance with at least 10 days notice and receive an immediate lump sum payment subject to a termination adjustment factor (tied to an external index). The factor will not be greater than 1.

To compensate the general account for the risk taken for minimum guarantees in certain contracts, the separate account has paid risk charges as follows for the past five years (in millions):

Year	Amount
2019	$ 11
2018	$ 13
2017	$ 16
2016	$ 16
2015	$ 14

NOTE 8 – SEPARATE ACCOUNTS (continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016 and 2015, the general account of the Company did not make any payments toward separate accounts guarantees.

Non-Guaranteed Separate Accounts

The Company currently maintains non-guaranteed separate accounts with assets of $2,929 million and $2,689 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Separate accounts funding non-guaranteed benefits provide no guarantee of principal or interest, and payout is at fair value at contract discontinuance.

Information regarding the separate accounts of the Company at and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows (in millions):

	2019			
	Indexed	Non-Indexed Guarantee less than or equal to 4%	Non-Guaranteed Separate Accounts	Total
Premiums and considerations	$ —	$ 1,779	$ —	$ 1,779
Reserves at 12/31:				
For accounts with assets at:				
Fair value	$ —	$ 2,691	$ 2,927	$ 5,618
Amortized cost	—	5,321	—	5,321
Total reserves	$ —	$ 8,012	$ 2,927	$ 10,939
By withdrawal characteristics:				
With fair value adjustment	$ —	$ 5,321	$ —	$ 5,321
At fair value	—	2,691	2,927	5,618
Total reserves	$ —	$ 8,012	$ 2,927	$ 10,939

	2018			
	Indexed	Non-Indexed Guarantee less than or equal to 4%	Non-Guaranteed Separate Accounts	Total
Premiums and considerations	$ —	$ 1,922	$ —	$ 1,922
Reserves at 12/31:				
For accounts with assets at:				
Fair value	$ —	$ 2,907	$ 2,687	$ 5,594
Amortized cost	—	4,828	—	4,828
Total reserves	$ —	$ 7,735	$ 2,687	$ 10,422
By withdrawal characteristics:				
With fair value adjustment	$ —	$ 4,828	$ —	$ 4,828
At fair value	—	2,907	2,687	5,594
Total reserves	$ —	$ 7,735	$ 2,687	$ 10,422

NOTE 8 – SEPARATE ACCOUNTS (continued)

The following is a reconciliation of net transfers from the general account to the separate accounts (in millions):

	2019	2018
Transfers as reported in the Separate Accounts Statement:		
Transfers to separate accounts	$ 1,778	$ 1,922
Transfers from separate accounts	(1,674)	(3,628)
Net transfers to (from) separate accounts	$ 104	$ (1,706)

NOTE 9 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company's financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value have been classified, for disclosure purposes, based on a hierarchy defined by SSAP No. 100, "Fair Value Measurements". Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. This guidance establishes a framework for measuring fair value that includes a hierarchy used to classify the inputs used in measuring fair value. The hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels. The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The levels of the fair value hierarchy are based on the inputs to the valuation as follows:

Level 1 Fair value is based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market. Active markets are defined as a market in which many transactions occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2 Observable inputs other than level 1 prices, such as quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active for identical or similar assets or liabilities, or other model driven inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities. Valuations are generally obtained from third-party pricing services for identical or comparable assets or liabilities or through the use of valuation methodologies using observable market inputs.

Level 3 Instruments whose values are based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. These inputs reflect management's own assumptions in pricing the asset or liability. Pricing may also be based upon broker quotes that do not represent an offer to transact. Prices are determined using valuation methodologies such as option pricing models, discounted cash flow models and other similar techniques. Non-binding broker quotes, which are utilized when pricing service information is not available, are reviewed for reasonableness based on the Company's understanding of the market, and are generally considered Level 3. To the extent the internally developed valuations use significant unobservable inputs, they are classified as Level 3.

NOTE 9 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

Determination of Fair Value

The Company has an established and well-documented process for determining fair value. Security pricing is applied using a hierarchy approach whereby publicly available prices are first sought from nationally recognized third-party pricing services. For most private placement securities, the Company applies a matrix-based pricing methodology, which uses spreads derived from third-party benchmark bond indices. For private placement securities that cannot be priced through these processes, the Company uses internal models and calculations. All other securities are submitted to independent brokers for prices. The Company performs various analyses to ascertain that the prices represent fair value. Examples of procedures performed include, but are not limited to, back testing recent trades, monitoring trading volumes, and performing variance analysis of monthly price changes using different thresholds based on asset type. The Company also performs an annual review of all third-party pricing services. During this review, the Company obtains an understanding of the process and sources used by the pricing service to ensure that they maximize the use of observable inputs, the pricing service's frequency of updating prices, and the controls that the pricing service uses to ensure that their prices reflect market assumptions. The Company also selects a sample of securities and obtains a more detailed understanding from each pricing service regarding how they derived the price assigned to each security. Where inputs or prices do not reflect market participant assumptions, the Company will challenge these prices and apply different methodologies that will enhance the use of observable inputs and data. The Company may use non-binding broker quotes or internal valuations to support the fair value of securities that go through this formal price challenge process.

In addition, the Company has a pricing committee that provides oversight over the Company's prices and fair value process for securities. The committee meets quarterly and is responsible for the review and approval of the Company's valuation procedures. The committee is also responsible for the review of pricing exception reports as well as the review of significant inputs used in the valuation of assets that are valued internally.

NOTE 9 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

The following tables present the carrying value and estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments at December 31, 2019 and 2018 (in millions):

	2019					
	Fair Value	**Carrying Value**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**NAV as a Practical Expedient**
Assets:						
Bonds	$ 122,011	$ 112,477	$ —	$ 118,723	$ 3,288	$ —
Preferred stocks	102	77	—	55	47	—
Common stocks[1]	1,118	1,118	936	—	181	—
Mortgage loans	19,086	18,322	—	—	19,086	—
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	2,292	2,292	256	2,036	—	—
Derivatives	799	788	—	797	2	—
Derivatives collateral	73	73	—	73	—	—
Other invested assets[1]	309	290	—	143	166	—
Investment income due and accrued	1,670	1,670	—	1,670	—	—
Separate accounts assets	11,060	10,998	1,265	8,595	—	1,200
Total assets	$ 158,520	$ 148,105	$ 2,457	$ 132,092	$22,770	$ 1,200
Liabilities:						
Deposit fund contracts:						
Funding agreements	$ 21,005	$ 20,733	$ —	$ —	$21,005	$ —
Annuities certain	36	32	—	—	36	—
Other deposit funds	633	633	—	—	633	—
Premiums paid in advance	103	103	—	103	—	—
Derivatives	366	365	1	363	2	—
Derivatives collateral	429	429	—	429	—	—
Borrowed money	402	402	—	402	—	—
Amounts payable under security lending agreements	629	629	—	629	—	—
Separate accounts liabilities - deposit type contracts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	$ 23,603	$ 23,691	$ 2	$ 2,289	$21,678	$ —

[1] Excludes investments accounted for under the equity method.

NOTE 9 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

	2018					
	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	NAV as a Practical Expedient
Assets:						
Bonds	$ 108,132	$ 106,077	$ —	$ 104,555	$ 3,577	$ —
Preferred stocks	80	65	—	39	41	—
Common stocks(1)	1,363	1,363	1,155	—	208	—
Mortgage loans	17,482	17,554	—	—	17,482	—
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	2,835	2,835	341	2,494	—	—
Derivatives	656	648	—	644	12	—
Derivatives collateral	87	87	—	87	—	—
Other invested assets(1)	390	379	—	128	262	—
Investment income due and accrued	1,494	1,494	—	1,494	—	—
Separate accounts assets	10,412	10,453	1,250	8,060	14	1,088
Total assets	$ 142,931	$ 140,955	$ 2,746	$ 117,501	$21,596	$ 1,088
Liabilities:						
Deposit fund contracts:						
Funding agreements	$ 19,038	$ 19,218	$ —	$ —	$19,038	$ —
Annuities certain	44	42	—	—	44	—
Other deposit funds	534	534	—	—	534	—
Premiums paid in advance	98	98	—	98	—	—
Derivatives	342	342	—	342	—	—
Derivatives collateral	321	321	—	321	—	—
Borrowed money	501	501	—	501	—	—
Amounts payable under security lending agreements	652	652	—	652	—	—
Separate accounts liabilities - deposit type contracts	338	338	1	337	—	—
Total liabilities	$ 21,868	$ 22,046	$ 1	$ 2,251	$19,616	$ —

(1) Excludes investments accounted for under the equity method.

Bonds

Securities priced using a pricing service are generally classified as Level 2. The pricing service generally uses an income-based valuation approach by using a discounted cash-flow model or it may also use a market approach by looking at recent trades of a specific security to determine fair value on public securities or a combination of the two. Typical inputs used by these pricing services include, but are not limited to: benchmark yields, reported trades, issuer spreads, bids, offers, benchmark securities, estimated cash flows and prepayment speeds.

Private placement securities are primarily priced using a market approach such as a matrix-based pricing methodology, which uses spreads derived from third-party benchmark bond indices. Specifically, the Barclays Investment Grade Corporate Index is used for investment-grade securities and the Citi High Yield Cash Index is used for below investment-grade securities. These indices are two widely recognized, reliable and well regarded benchmarks by participants in the financial services industry, which represent the broader U.S. public bond markets. The spreads derived from each matrix are adjusted for liquidity. The liquidity premium is standardized and based on market transactions. These securities are classified as Level 2.

NOTE 9 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

Certain private placement securities that cannot be priced using the matrix pricing described above, are priced by an internally developed discounted cash flow model or are priced based on internal calculations. The model uses observable inputs with a discount rate based off spreads of comparable public bond issues, adjusted for liquidity, rating and maturity. The Company assigns a credit rating for private placement securities based upon internal analysis. The liquidity premium is usually based on market transactions. These securities are classified as Level 2.

For some of the private placement securities priced through the model, the liquidity adjustments may not be based on market data, but rather, calculated internally. If the impact of the liquidity adjustment, which usually requires the most judgment, is not significant to the overall value of the security, the security is still classified as Level 2. If it is deemed to be significant, the security is classified as Level 3.

The valuation techniques for most Level 3 bonds are generally the same as those described in Level 2. However, if the investments are less liquid or are lightly traded, there is generally less observable market data, and therefore these investments will be classified as Level 3. Circumstances where observable market data are not available may include events such as market illiquidity and credit events related to the security. In addition, certain securities are priced based upon internal valuations using significant unobservable inputs. If a security could not be priced by a third-party vendor or through internal pricing models, broker quotes are received and reviewed by each investment analyst. These inputs may not be observable. Therefore, Level 3 classification is determined to be appropriate.

Included in bonds are affiliated bonds from MCF and NYL Investments. The affiliated bond from MCF had a carrying value of $2,285 million and a fair value of $2,284 million at December 31, 2019 and a carrying value $2,160 million and a fair value of $2,161 million at December 31, 2018. The fair value of this security is calculated internally and may include inputs that may be not observable. Therefore, this security is classified as Level 3. The affiliated bond from NYL Investments had a carrying value of $600 million and a fair value of $641 million at December 31, 2019 and a carrying value of $600 million and a fair value of $602 million at December 31, 2018. The fair value of this security is calculated internally using observable inputs and is therefore classified at Level 2.

Preferred Stocks

Preferred stocks valued using prices from third-party pricing services generally use a discounted cash flow model or a market approach to arrive at the security's fair value and are classified as Level 2. Preferred stocks classified as Level 3 are valued based on internal valuations where significant inputs are deemed to be unobservable.

Common Stocks

These securities are mostly comprised of exchange traded U.S. and foreign common stock and mutual funds. The fair value of these securities is primarily based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are readily and regularly available and are classified as Level 1. Common stocks priced through an internal valuation where significant inputs are deemed to be unobservable, including securities issued by government organizations where fair value is fixed, are classified as Level 3.

Mortgage Loans

The estimated fair value of mortgage loans is determined using an income approach, based upon the present value of the expected cash flows discounted at an interpolated treasury yield plus a spread. The spread is based on management's judgment and assumptions and it takes into account property type, LTV and remaining term of each loan. The spread is a significant component of the pricing inputs. These investments are classified as Level 3.

Cash, Cash Equivalents, Short-term Investments and Investment Income Due and Accrued

Cash on hand and money market mutual funds are classified as Level 1. Cash overdrafts (i.e. outstanding checks) are classified as Level 2. Due to the short-term maturities of cash equivalents, short term investments, and investment income due and accrued, carrying value approximates fair value and is classified as Level 2.

NOTE 9 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

Derivatives

The fair value of derivative instruments is generally derived using valuation models that use an income approach, except for derivatives that are exchange-traded, which are valued using quoted prices in an active market. Where valuation models are used, the selection of a particular model depends upon the contractual terms of, and specific risks inherent in the instrument, as well as the availability of pricing information in the market. The Company generally uses similar models to value similar instruments. Valuation model inputs include contractual terms, yield curves, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, credit curves, measures of volatility and other factors. Exchange-traded derivatives are valued using a market approach as fair value is based on quoted prices in active market and are classified as Level 1. OTC derivatives that trade in liquid markets, where model inputs are observable for substantially the full term, are classified as Level 2. Derivatives that are valued based upon models with any significant unobservable market inputs or inputs from less actively traded markets, or where the fair value is solely derived using broker quotations, are classified as Level 3.

Derivatives Collateral

The carrying value of these instruments approximates fair value since these assets and liabilities are generally short-term in nature.

Other Invested Assets

Other invested assets are principally comprised of LIHTC investments, affiliated loans and certain other investments with characteristics of debt. The fair value of the affiliated loans and the LIHTC investments are derived using an income valuation approach, which is based on a discounted cash flow calculation using a discount rate that is determined internally. These investments are classified as Level 3 because the discount rate used is based on management's judgment and assumptions. Refer to Note 11 - Related Party Transactions for details on intercompany investments and Note 6 - Investments for details on LIHTC investments. The fair value of investments with debt characteristics is derived using an income valuation approach, which is based on a discounted cash flow calculation that may or may not use observable inputs. The fair value of investments with debt characteristics is derived using an income valuation approach, which is based on a discounted cash flow calculation that may or may not use observable inputs. For affiliated loans due within one year, carrying value is deemed to approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these investments. These investments are classified as Level 2.

Separate Accounts Assets

Separate accounts assets reported as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy are comprised of cash and common stocks. Common stocks are generally traded on an exchange. Separate accounts assets reported as Level 2 relate to investments in U.S. government and treasury securities, corporate bonds and mortgage-backed securities. These separate accounts assets are valued and assigned within the fair value hierarchy, consistent with the methodologies described herein for similar financial instruments held within the general account of the Company.

The separate accounts also invest in limited partnerships and hedge fund investments. These investments are valued based on the latest NAV received.

NOTE 9 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

The following tables provide additional information for investments that are measured at fair value using NAV as a practical expedient, as allowed under authoritative guidance, for investments that meet specified criteria (in millions):

2019

Category of Investment	Investment Strategy	Fair Value Determined Using NAV	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Hedge fund	Long/short equity, futures, options, foreign exchange arbitrage	$ 378	$ —	Annual, Semi-Annual, Quarterly, Monthly, Daily	30-90 days (Assets subject to lock-up periods)
Hedge fund	Distressed securities, multi-strategy	7	—	N/A	N/A
Private equity	Leverage buyout, mezzanine financing, distressed securities	815	504	N/A	N/A
		$ 1,200	$ 504		

2018

Category of Investment	Investment Strategy	Fair Value Determined Using NAV	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Hedge fund	Long/short equity, futures, options, foreign exchange arbitrage	$ 349	$ —	Annual, Semi-Annual, Quarterly, Monthly, Daily	0 - 90 days (Assets subject to lock-up periods)
Hedge fund	Distressed securities, multi-strategy	14	—	Semi-Annual, Quarterly	60 - 90 days (Assets subject to lock-up periods)
Private equity	Leverage buyout, mezzanine financing, distressed securities	702	550	N/A	N/A
Collective investment trust	Investment grade fixed income	23	—	On request	N/A
		$ 1,088	$ 550		

Deposit Fund Contracts

For funding agreements backing medium term notes, fair values are based on available market prices for the notes. For other funding agreements and annuities certain liabilities, fair values are estimated using discounted cash flow calculations based on interest rates currently being offered for similar contracts with maturities consistent with those remaining for the contracts being valued. For all other deposit funds, the fair value is estimated to be equal to the account value since they can be withdrawn at anytime and without prior notice.

Premiums Paid in Advance

For premiums paid in advance, the carrying value of the liability approximates fair value.

NOTE 9 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

Borrowed Money

Borrowed money consists of intercompany borrowings and other financing arrangements. Due to the short-term nature of the transactions, the carrying value approximates fair value. The Company had no repurchase agreements at December 31, 2019 and 2018 in the general account. The Company had repurchase agreements at December 31, 2019 and had no repurchase agreements at December 31, 2018 in the separate account.

Amounts Payable Under Securities Lending Agreements

Amounts due under securities lending consists of cash collateral received under securities lending agreements. Due to the short-term nature of the transactions, the carrying value approximates fair value.

Separate Accounts Liabilities – Deposit Type Contracts

For deposit type contracts, which are funding agreements, the proceeds from which are invested primarily in fixed income securities, the carrying value of the liability approximates the fair value of the invested assets. These assets are valued using the same methods described for separate accounts assets and are classified as Level 2. The Company had no separate accounts deposit type contract liabilities at December 31, 2019.

The following tables present the balances of assets and liabilities measured and carried at fair value or NAV at December 31, 2019 and 2018 (in millions):

	2019				
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	NAV as a Practical Expedient	Total
Assets at fair value					
Bonds					
U.S. corporate	$ —	$ —	$ 11	$ —	$ 11
Non-agency CMBS	—	5	—	—	5
Non-agency ABS	—	3	—	—	3
Total bonds	—	8	11	—	19
Preferred stocks	—	2	2	—	4
Common stocks	936	—	181	—	1,117
Derivatives	—	778	2	—	780
Separate accounts assets	1,265	3,204	—	1,200	5,669
Total assets at fair value	$ 2,201	$ 3,992	$ 196	$ 1,200	$ 7,589
Liabilities at fair value					
Derivatives	$ 1	$ 360	$ 2	$ —	$ 363
Separate accounts liabilities - derivatives	—	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities at fair value	$ 1	$ 360	$ 2	$ —	$ 363

NOTE 9 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

	2018				
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	**Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)**	**NAV as a Practical Expedient**	**Total**
Assets at fair value					
Bonds					
U.S. corporate	$ —	$ 17	$ —	$ —	$ 17
Non-agency CMBS	—	4	—	—	4
Non-agency ABS	—	3	4	—	7
Total bonds	—	24	4	—	28
Preferred stocks	—	6	10	—	16
Common stocks	1,155	—	208	—	1,363
Derivatives	—	620	12	—	632
Separate accounts assets	1,250	3,269	3	1,088	5,610
Total assets at fair value	$ 2,405	$ 3,919	$ 237	$ 1,088	$ 7,649
Liabilities at fair value					
Derivatives	$ —	$ 342	$ —	$ —	$ 342
Separate accounts liabilities - derivatives[1]	1	—	—	—	1
Total liabilities at fair value	$ 1	$ 342	$ —	$ —	$ 343

(1) The total gains (losses) included in surplus for separate accounts assets are offset by an equal amount for separate accounts liabilities, which results in a net zero impact on surplus for the Company.

The tables below present a reconciliation of Level 3 assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 (in millions):

	2019									
	Balance at 1/1	**Transfers into Level 3**	**Transfers out of Level 3**	**Total Gains (Losses) Included in Net Income**	**Total Gains (Losses) Included in Surplus**	**Purchases**	**Issuances**	**Sales**	**Settlements**	**Balance at 12/31**
Assets:										
Bonds:										
U.S. corporate	$ —	$ 11	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 11
Non-agency ABS	4	—	(4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total bonds	4	11	(4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Common stocks	208	5	(1)	(1)	(1)	41	—	(70)	—	181
Preferred stocks	10	—	(8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Derivatives	12	—	—	(22)	10	2	—	—	—	2
Separate accounts assets(1)	3	—	(3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	$ 237	$ 16	$ (16)	$ (23)	$ 9	$ 43	$ —	$ (70)	$ —	$ 196
Liabilities:										
Derivatives	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 2	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 2
Total	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 2	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 2

(1) The total gains (losses) included in surplus for separate accounts assets are offset by an equal amount for separate accounts liabilities, which results in a net zero impact on surplus for the Company.

NOTE 9 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

	2018										
	Balance at 1/1	Change in Accounting Principle[2]	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Total Gains (Losses) Included in Net Income	Total Gains (Losses) Included in Surplus	Purchases	Issuances	Sales	Settlements	Balance at 12/31
Bonds:											
Non-agency ABS	$ 2	$ —	$ 3	$ (2)	$ —	$ (1)	$ 2	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 4
Total bonds	2	—	3	(2)	—	(1)	2	—	—	—	4
Common stocks	158	—	5	—	1	—	158	—	(114)	—	208
Preferred stocks	10	—	—	(2)	—	—	2	—	—	—	10
Derivatives	9	—	—	—	(49)	32	35	—	(15)	—	12
Separate accounts assets[1]	839	(837)	3	—	1	(1)	—	—	(2)	—	3
Total	$ 1,018	$ (837)	$ 11	$ (4)	$ (47)	$ 30	$ 197	$ —	$ (131)	$ —	$ 237

[1] The total gains (losses) included in surplus for separate accounts assets are offset by an equal amount for separate accounts liabilities, which results in a net zero impact on surplus for the Company.

[2] In accordance with SSAP 100R, separate accounts assets which pertained primarily to investments in private equities and hedge funds were permitted to be shown as NAV as practical expedient instead of fair value.

Transfers Between Levels

Transfers between levels may occur due to changes in valuation sources, or changes in the availability of market observable inputs, which generally are caused by changes in market conditions such as liquidity, trading volume or bid-ask spreads, or as a result of a security measured at amortized cost at the beginning of the period, but measured at estimated fair value at the end of the period, or vice versa due to a ratings downgrade or upgrade.

Transfers into and out of Level 3

The Company's basis for transferring assets and liabilities into and out of Level 3 is based on changes in the observability of data, a change in the security's measurement.

Transfers into Level 3 totaled $16 million for the year ended December 31, 2019, which primarily relates to $11 million of a U.S. corporate security that was measured at amortized cost at the beginning of the period and measured at fair value at the end of the period, and $5 million of common stocks that were transferred into level 3 due to Corporate Actions. Transfers out of Level 3 totaled $16 million for the year ended December 31, 2019, which primarily relates to $8 million of non-redeemable preferred stocks, $4 million of non-agency asset-backed securities, and $3 million of separate accounts assets that were measured at fair value at the beginning of the period and measured at amortized cost at the end of the period.

Transfers into Level 3 totaled $11 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, which primarily relates to $5 million of common stocks and $3 million of bonds. $3 million of the common stocks had a level change from 1 to 3 while the remainder was transferred into level 3 due to corporate actions. All of the bonds was related to a non-agency asset-backed security that was measured at amortized cost at the beginning of the period and measured at fair market value at the end of the period. Transfers out of Level 3 totaled $4 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, which primarily relates to $2 million of a non-agency asset-backed security that has a level change from 3 to 2; and preferred stocks of $2 million, which was measured at fair market value at the beginning of the period and of which $1 million was impaired down to zero at the end of the period and the remainder was measured at amortized cost at the end of the period.

NOTE 10 – INVESTMENT INCOME AND CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES

The components of net investment income for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows (in millions):

	2019	2018
Bonds	$ 4,662	$ 4,461
Common and preferred stocks	51	641
Mortgage loans	848	711
Policy loans	604	586
Other invested assets	1,113	1,040
Short-term investments	45	29
Derivatives	48	20
Real estate	278	239
Gross investment income	7,649	7,727
Investment expenses	(571)	(493)
Net investment income	7,078	7,234
Amortization of IMR	86	104
Net investment income, including amortization of IMR	$ 7,164	$ 7,338

Due and accrued investment income is excluded from surplus when amounts are over 90 days past due or collection is uncertain.

The following table shows the Company's securities redeemed or otherwise disposed of as a result of a callable feature (including make whole call provisions) and the amount of investment income generated as a result of a prepayment penalty and/or acceleration fee, which is included in Bonds in the table above ($ in millions):

	2019		2018	
	General Account	Separate Account	General Account	Separate Account
Number of cusips	214	67	183	17
Investment income	$ 45	$ 4	$ 48	$ 1

NOTE 10 – INVESTMENT INCOME AND CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES (continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, net realized capital gains (losses) were as follows (in millions):

	2019	2018
Bonds	$ 46	$ (35)
Common and preferred stocks	96	52
Other invested assets	(193)	(165)
Real estate	5	13
Derivatives	(37)	3
Other[1]	68	—
Net realized capital gains (losses) before tax and transfers to IMR	$ (15)	$ (132)
Less:		
Capital gains tax expense (benefit)	21	(35)
Net realized capital gains (losses) after-tax transferred to IMR	81	(22)
Net realized capital gains (losses) after-tax and transfers to IMR	$ (117)	$ (75)

[1] Primarily includes foreign exchange gains on foreign currency funding agreements.

Proceeds from investments in bonds sold were $3,486 million and $4,759 million for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Gross gains of $141 million and $133 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively, and gross losses of $14 million and $128 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively, were realized on these sales. The Company computes gains and losses on sales under the specific identification method.

The following table provides a summary of OTTI losses included as realized capital losses for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 (in millions):

	2019	2018
Other invested assets	$ (188)	$ (185)
Bonds	(74)	(45)
Common and preferred stocks	(10)	(6)
Total	$ (272)	$ (236)

Refer to Note 20 - Loan-Backed and Structured Security Impairments for a list with each loan-backed and structured security at a CUSIP level where the present value of cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost basis during the current year.

NOTE 10 – INVESTMENT INCOME AND CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES (continued)

The following tables present the Company's gross unrealized losses and fair values for bonds and equity securities aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at December 31, 2019 and 2018 (in millions):

	2019					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses[1]
Bonds						
U.S. governments	$ 664	$ 13	$ 88	$ 4	$ 752	$ 17
All other governments	9	—	5	—	14	—
U.S. Special Revenue and Special Assessment	1,560	17	371	6	1,931	23
Industrial and miscellaneous unaffiliated	4,016	53	2,511	53	6,527	106
Parent, subsidiaries, and affiliates	2,284	1	—	—	2,284	1
Total bonds	$ 8,533	$ 84	$ 2,975	$ 63	$ 11,508	$ 147
Equity securities (unaffiliated)						
Common stocks	$ 7	$ 2	$ —	$ —	$ 7	$ 2
Preferred stocks	2	—	2	—	4	—
Total equity securities	9	2	2	—	11	2
Total	$ 8,542	$ 86	$ 2,977	$ 63	$ 11,519	$ 149

[1] Includes unrealized losses of $1 million related to NAIC 6 bonds included in the statutory carrying amount.

	2018					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses[1]
Bonds						
U.S. governments	$ 308	$ 5	$ 919	$ 55	$ 1,227	$ 60
All other governments	50	1	83	2	133	3
U.S. Special Revenue and Special Assessment	3,442	85	3,963	204	7,405	289
Industrial and miscellaneous unaffiliated	32,921	1,006	12,673	702	45,594	1,708
Hybrid securities	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total bonds	$ 36,722	$ 1,097	$ 17,638	$ 963	$ 54,360	$ 2,060
Equity securities (unaffiliated)						
Common stocks	$ 584	$ 53	$ 13	$ 1	$ 597	$ 54
Preferred stocks	16	1	8	—	24	1
Total equity securities	600	54	21	1	621	55
Total	$ 37,322	$ 1,151	$ 17,659	$ 964	$ 54,981	$ 2,115

[1] Includes unrealized losses of $1 million related to NAIC 6 rated bonds included in the statutory carrying amount.

NOTE 10 – INVESTMENT INCOME AND CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES (continued)

At December 31, 2019, the gross unrealized loss on bonds and equity securities was comprised of approximately 1,514 and 21 different securities, respectively, which are included in the table above. Of the total amount of bond unrealized losses, $95 million, or 65%, is related to investment grade securities and $52 million, or 35%, is related to below investment grade securities. At December 31, 2018, the gross unrealized loss on bonds and equity securities was comprised of approximately 6,764 and 485 different securities, respectively, which are included in the table above. Of the total amount of bond unrealized losses, $1,737 million, or 84%, is related to investment grade securities and $324 million, or 16%, is related to below investment grade securities. Investment grade is defined as a security having a credit rating from the NAIC of 1 or 2; a rating of Aaa, Aa, A or Baa from Moody's or a rating of AAA, AA, A or BBB from Standard & Poor's ("S&P"); or a comparable internal rating if an externally provided rating is not available.

The amount of gross unrealized losses for bonds where fair value had declined by 20% or more of the amortized cost, totaled $8 million. The period of time that each of these securities has continuously been below amortized cost by 20% or more consists of $6 million for six months or less, less than 1 million for greater than six months through 12 months, and $1 million for greater than 12 months. In accordance with the Company's impairment policy, the Company performed quantitative and qualitative analysis to determine if the decline was temporary. For those securities where the decline was considered temporary, the Company did not recognize an impairment when it had the ability and intent to hold until recovery.

The change in unrealized capital gains (losses) for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows (in millions):

	Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses)		Change in Unrealized Foreign Exchange Gains (Losses)		Change in Total Unrealized Gains (Losses)	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Bonds	$ 1	$ 3	$ 97	$ (168)	$ 98	$ (165)
Preferred stocks	1	1	—	—	1	1
Common stocks (unaffiliated)	159	(156)	—	(2)	159	(158)
Common stocks (affiliated)	573	(408)	—	—	573	(408)
Mortgage Loans	(11)	—	—	—	(11)	—
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	—	—	—	(2)	—	(2)
Derivatives	135	69	(3)	7	132	76
Other invested assets	501	4	(50)	(21)	451	(17)
Aggregate write-ins	—	—	(181)	136	(181)	136
Total change in unrealized on investments	1,359	(487)	(137)	(50)	1,222	(537)
Capital gains tax expense (benefit)	(64)	(13)	—	—	(64)	(13)
Total change in unrealized capital gains (losses), net of tax	$ 1,295	$ (500)	$ (137)	$ (50)	$ 1,158	$ (550)

NOTE 11 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Capital Contributions

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company made the following capital contributions to its insurance and holding company subsidiaries (in millions):

	2019	2018
NYLE	$ 8	$ 40
NYLIFE LLC	—	3
Total	$ 8	$ 43

Dividends Received

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded the following dividend distributions from its insurance and holding company subsidiaries (in millions):

	2019	2018
NYL Investments	$ 213	$ 129
MCF	121	93
NYL Investors	120	90
NYLAZ	10	—
NYLIAC	—	600
Total	$ 464	$ 912

During 2019 and 2018, the Company received a return of capital from NYLE of $7 million and $448 million, respectively.

Loan Agreements

On December 31, 2015, the Company and NYLIAC entered into a note funding agreement with MCF (as amended from time to time, the "MCF Note Agreement"), and acquired a variable funding note issued by MCF thereunder (the "2015 Note"). On July 1, 2018, the 2015 Note was canceled and reissued (the "2018 Note"). The 2018 Note, which is included in Bonds in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position, had an outstanding balance for the Company of $2,285 million and $2,160 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. During 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded interest income from MCF under the MCF Note Agreement of $105 million and $106 million, respectively, which was included in Net investment income in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Operations. Pursuant to the MCF Note Agreement and 2018 Note, the Company and NYLIAC may provide an aggregate of up to $5,200 million in funding to MCF for lending and equity investment commitments, as well as for business expenses. All outstanding advances made to MCF under the MCF Note Agreement, together with unpaid interest thereon, will be due in full on December 31, 2025.

On January 29, 2019, the Company and New York Life Capital Corporation ("NYLCC"), a wholly owned subsidiary of NYLIFE LLC, entered into a five-year $1,500 million revolving credit facility (the "Credit Facility") with a syndicate of lenders. The Credit Facility expires on January 29, 2024. The Company and NYLCC are borrowers under the Credit Facility. The Credit Facility replaced a five-year $1,250 million revolving credit facility, effective April 13, 2016, that the Company entered into with a syndicate of lenders, which was terminated on January 29, 2019. NYLCC's commercial paper capacity is $3,000 million. During 2019 and 2018, this credit facility was not used, no interest was paid and no outstanding balance was due.

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company had a bond with NYL Investments with a carrying value of $600 million. During both 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded interest income from NYL Investments totaling $26 million.

NOTE 11 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

On August 19, 2015, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Cordius CIG, a sub-fund of Cordius, which is a Société d'Investissement à Captial Variable (a "SICAV"). A SICAV is an open-ended collective investment product common in Western Europe and is similar to an open-ended mutual fund in the U.S. Cordius is an indirect affiliate of the Company. Under this agreement, which was amended and restated at September 29, 2017, the Company issued a loan to Cordius CIG for €100 million. Cordius CIG paid down €50 million on the loan during 2016. The loan had a carrying value, translated in U.S.dollars, of $57 million at December 31, 2018. In 2019, Cordius CIG paid down the remaining €50 million on the loan and the loan agreement was terminated effective July 24, 2019. At December 31, 2018, the loan was included in Limited partnerships and Other invested assets in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position. During both 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded interest income on the loan totaling less than $1 million, which was included in net investment income.

The Company has entered into three separate loan agreements with NYL Investors. The loans had an outstanding balance totaling $50 million and $59 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The loans are variable rate loans with maturity dates of April 2031, May 2030 and April 2027. The loans are included in Limited partnerships and Other invested assets in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position. During both 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded interest income on the loans totaling $3 million, which was included in net investment income.

Service Agreements

The Company is party to an investment advisory agreement with NYL Investors, as amended from time to time, to receive investment advisory and administrative services from NYL Investors. The payments are required to be made within 90 days from the time of billing. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the total cost of these services to the Company was $192 million and $174 million, respectively.

Under various written agreements, the Company has agreed to provide certain of its direct and indirect subsidiaries with certain services and facilities including but not limited to the following: accounting, tax and auditing services, legal services, actuarial services, electronic data processing operations, and communications operations. The Company is reimbursed for the identified costs associated with these services and facilities. Such costs amounting to $1,071 million and $1,150 million for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, were incurred by the Company and billed to its subsidiaries. The terms of the agreements require that these amounts be settled in cash within 90 days.

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company reported a net amount of $69 million and $38 million, respectively, due from subsidiaries and affiliates. The terms of the underlying agreements generally require that these amounts be settled in cash within 90 days.

Other Agreements

In connection with a $150 million land acquisition of a fee simple estate in land underlying an office building and related improvements and encumbered by a ground lease located at 1372 Broadway, New York, New York by the Company (73.8% interest) and NYLIAC (26.2% interest), the Company and NYLIAC entered into a Tenancy In Common Agreement dated June 11, 2012 in which the agreement sets forth the terms that govern, in part, each entity’s interest in the property. For both of the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, income earned amounted to $8 million.

A real estate property acquired through foreclosure is called a REO Portfolio. NYLIAC's interests in commercial mortgage loans are primarily held in the form of participations in mortgage loans originated or acquired by the Company. NYLIAC's interests in the ownership of REO Portfolio is called REO Ownership Interest. Under the participation agreement for the mortgage loans, it is agreed between the Company and NYLIAC that NYLIAC’s proportionate interest (as evidenced by a participation certificate) in the underlying mortgage loan, including without limitation, the principal balance thereof, all interest which accrues thereon, and all proceeds generated there from, will be pari passu with the Company’s and pro rata based upon the respective amounts funded by the Company and NYLIAC in connection with the applicable mortgage loan origination or acquisition. Consistent with the participation arrangement, all mortgage loan documents name the Company (and not both NYLIAC and the Company) as the lender but are held for the benefit of both the Company and NYLIAC pursuant to the applicable participation agreement. The Company retains general decision making authority with respect to each mortgage loan, although certain decisions require NYLIAC’s approval.

NOTE 11 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

The Company has purchased various corporate owned life insurance policies from NYLIAC for the purpose of informally funding certain benefits for the Company's employees and agents. These policies were issued to the Company on the same terms as policies sold to unrelated customers. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the cash surrender value of these policies amounted to $4,138 million and $4,022 million, respectively, and is included with Other assets in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position. Of the $4,138 million cash surrender value at December 31, 2019, $3,176 million is invested in NYLIAC's general account and $962 million is invested in NYLIAC's separate accounts products. The investments in NYLIAC's separate accounts are allocated into the following categories based on primary underlying investment characteristics: 7% bonds, 20% stocks, 72% cash and short-term investments, and 1% real estate. During 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded income related to these policies of $200 million and $90 million, respectively, and is included in Other income in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Operations.

The Company has issued $9,084 million and $8,673 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, of single premium annuities to NYLIAC in connection with NYLIAC's obligation under structured settlement agreements. NYLIAC has directed the Company to make the payments under the annuity contracts directly to beneficiaries under the structured settlement agreements.

The Company is the assumed obligor for certain structured settlement agreements with unaffiliated insurance companies, beneficiaries and other non-affiliated entities. To satisfy its obligations under these agreements, the Company owns single premium annuities issued by NYLIAC. The obligations are based upon the actuarially determined present value of expected future payments. Interest rates used in establishing such obligations range from 8.25% to 8.75%. The Company has directed NYLIAC to make the payments under the annuity contracts directly to the beneficiaries under the structured settlement agreements. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the carrying value of the annuity contracts and the corresponding obligations amounted to $147 million and $145 million, respectively.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into reinsurance agreements with its subsidiaries and affiliates. Material reinsurance agreements have been disclosed in Note 13 – Reinsurance.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into numerous arrangements with its affiliates. In addition, in the ordinary course of business, the Company may enter into guarantees and/or keepwells between itself and its affiliates. Material guarantee agreements have been disclosed in Note 15 - Commitments and Contingencies.

NOTE 12 – INSURANCE LIABILITIES

Liabilities for policy reserves, deposit funds and policy claims at December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows (in millions):

	2019	2018
Life insurance reserves	$ 82,277	$ 78,574
Annuity reserves and supplementary contracts with life contingencies	27,632	26,605
Accident and health reserves (including long-term care)	4,343	4,067
Asset adequacy and special reserves	699	722
Total policy reserves	114,951	109,968
Deposit funds	23,451	21,909
Policy claims	625	747
Total liabilities for policy reserves, deposit funds and policy claims	$ 139,027	$ 132,624

NOTE 12 – INSURANCE LIABILITIES (continued)

Life Insurance Reserves

Reserves for life insurance policies are maintained principally using the 1941, 1958, 1980, 2001, and 2017 Commissioners' Standard Ordinary (“CSO”) Mortality Tables and the 1958 and 1980 Commissioners’ Extended Term (“CET”) Mortality Tables under the net level premium method, the Commissioners' Reserve Valuation Method (“CRVM”), or Modified Preliminary Term (“MPT”) with valuation interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 6.0%.

The tabular interest for life insurance has been determined by a formula as described in the NAIC instructions.

The tabular less actual reserve released has been determined by a formula as described in the NAIC instructions.

The tabular cost for individual life insurance for seven year term, for certain survivorship whole life policies, and for ancillary coverage has been determined by a formula as described in the NAIC instructions. For all other coverages, including the bulk of individual life, the tabular cost has been determined from the basic data for the calculation of policy reserves.

The Company has established policy reserves on contracts issued January 1, 2001 and later that exceed the minimum amounts determined under Appendix A-820, “Minimum Life and Annuity Reserve Standards” of NAIC SAP by approximately $649 million and $418 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The Company waives deductions of deferred fractional premiums upon death of the insured and returns a portion of the final premium beyond the date of death. No surrender values are promised in excess of the total reserves. Certain substandard policies are valued on tables that are multiples of the standard table. Other substandard policies were valued as equivalent to standard lives on the basis of insurance age. Additional reserves were held on account of anticipated extra mortality for policies subject to extra premiums.

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company had $42,929 million and $29,210 million, respectively, of insurance in-force for which the gross premiums were less than the net premiums according to the standard of valuation set by the state of New York.

The Company has elected to establish reserves pursuant to NAIC Valuation Manual Appendix A and Valuation Manual Appendix C for contracts issued in 2019 and 2018, as allowed during the first three years following the operating date of the Valuation Manual.

In 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded a $26 million and $33 million, respectively, increase in reserves for blended whole life insurance sold under the Group Membership business operation to reflect an updated valuation methodology. This change in valuation basis was reported as a direct reduction in surplus in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Changes Surplus.

Annuity Reserves and Supplementary Contracts Involving Life Contingencies

Tabular interest for group annuity contracts has been determined from the basic data for the calculation of policy reserves as described in the NAIC instructions.

Reserves for supplementary contracts involving life contingencies and annuities involving current mortality risks are based principally on 1951 Group Annuity Mortality (“GAM”), 1960 Mod. a-49, 1971 Individual Annuity Mortality (“IAM”), 1983 Table A, A2000, 2012 Individual Annuity Reserving table ("IAR") and the Commissioners’ Annuity Reserve Valuation Method (“CARVM”) with assumed interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 9.5%.

In 2018, the Company recorded a $6 million increase in reserves for single premium buy-out deferred annuity contracts to reflect an updated valuation methodology. This change in valuation basis was reported as a direct reduction in surplus in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Changes in Surplus.

NOTE 12 – INSURANCE LIABILITIES (continued)

In 2018, the Company established an additional actuarial reserve of $200 million based on asset adequacy analysis for structured settlement contracts. In 2019, $60 million of the additional asset adequacy reserves for structured settlement contracts was released, and a corresponding $60 million was established based on asset adequacy analysis for guaranteed products. These amounts are included in Additions to reserves in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Operations.

Generally, owners of annuities in payout status are not able to withdraw funds from their policies at their discretion.

Accident and Health Reserves (Including Long-term Care)

Reserves for accident and health policies are valued consistent with interest rate and morbidity tables, where applicable.

Claim reserves and unpaid claim liabilities were $1,420 million and $1,371 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. During 2019 and 2018, $195 million and $176 million was paid for incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses attributable to insured events of prior years, respectively. Additionally, during 2019, there was $11 million of favorable prior-year loss development, the result of ongoing analysis of recent loss development trends. Reserves remaining for prior years at December 31, 2019 were $1,166 million as a result of re-estimation of unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses principally on long-term care, group medical (discontinued in 2013), disability income and Medicare supplement insurance.

Original estimates were adjusted as additional information became known regarding individual claims. The Company had no unfavorable prior year loss development on retrospectively rated policies included in this decrease. However, the business to which it relates is subject to premium adjustments.

In 2018, the Company recorded a $197 million increase in formulaic reserves for long-term care contracts. This change in valuation basis was reported as a direct reduction in surplus in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Changes in Surplus. This was offset by a $195 million decrease in asset adequacy reserves for long-term care contracts, which is included in Additions to reserves in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Operations.

Participating Policies

Individual and group life participating policies represent 99.4% of total individual and group life insurance inforce. The Company paid dividends in the amount of $1,937 million and $1,932 million to individual and group life policyholders at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and did not allocate any additional income to such policyholders.

Deposit Funds

Deposit funds at December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows (in millions):

	2019	2018
GICs without life contingencies (including funding agreements)	$ 20,733	$ 19,218
Dividend accumulations or refunds and other deposit funds	2,333	2,308
Supplemental contracts without life contingencies	303	282
Continued interest accounts	50	59
Annuities certain	32	42
Total deposit funds	$ 23,451	$ 21,909

The weighted average interest rate on all GICs without life contingencies was 2.21% and 2.33% at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The weighted average remaining maturity was 2 years, 10 months and 2 years, 8 months at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Withdrawal prior to maturity is generally not permitted.

GICs without life contingencies issued by the Company include funding agreements issued to special purpose entities (“SPEs”) and the FHLB of NY.

NOTE 12 – INSURANCE LIABILITIES (continued)

The SPEs purchase the funding agreements with the proceeds from medium term notes issued by the SPE, which have payment terms substantially identical to the funding agreements issued by the Company. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the balance under funding agreements sold by the Company to the SPEs was $16,615 million and $14,527 million, respectively.

The Company is a member of the FHLB of NY and issues funding agreements to the FHLB of NY in exchange for cash. The proceeds from the sale of these funding agreements are invested to earn a spread. The funding agreements are issued through the general account and are included in the liability for Deposit funds in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position. When a funding agreement is issued, the Company is required to post collateral in the form of eligible securities including mortgage-backed, government and agency debt instruments for each of the advances received. Upon any event of default by the Company, the FHLB of NY's recovery on the collateral is limited to the amount of the Company's liability to the FHLB of NY.

The amount of FHLB of NY common stock held, in aggregate, exclusively in the Company's general account at December 31, 2019 and 2018 was as follows (in millions):

	2019	2018
Membership stock - class B[1]	$ 47	$ 41
Activity stock	127	161
Aggregate total	$ 174	$ 202
Actual or estimated borrowing capacity as determined by the insurer	$ 8,832	$ 8,349

[1] Membership stock is not eligible for redemption.

The amount of collateral pledged to the FHLB of NY at December 31, 2019 and 2018 was as follows (in millions):

	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Aggregate Total Borrowing
Current year general account	$ 4,324	$ 4,090	$ 2,832
Prior year general account	$ 4,674	$ 4,645	$ 3,584

The maximum amount of collateral pledged to the FHLB of NY during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 was as follows (in millions):

	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Aggregate Total Borrowing
Current year general account	$ 5,107	$ 4,983	$ 3,509
Prior year general account	$ 4,674	$ 4,645	$ 3,584

The following table reflects the amount borrowed from the FHLB of NY in the form of funding agreements at December 31, 2019 and 2018 (in millions):

	2019	2018
Funding agreements issued	$ 2,832	$ 3,584
Funding agreement reserves established	$ 2,832	$ 3,584
Maximum amount borrowed during the year	$ 3,509	$ 3,584

The Company does not have any prepayment obligations for these funding agreement arrangements.

NOTE 12 – INSURANCE LIABILITIES (continued)

Withdrawal Characteristics of Annuity Reserves and Deposit Funds

The following tables reflect the withdrawal characteristics of annuity reserves and deposit fund liabilities at December 31, 2019 and 2018 ($ in millions):

Individual Annuities

	2019				
	General Account	Separate Accounts with Guarantees	Separate Accounts Non-guaranteed	Total	% of Total
Subject to discretionary withdrawal:					
With fair value adjustment	$ 18	$ —	$ —	$ 18	—%
At book value less current surrender charge of 5% or more	—	—	—	—	—
At fair value	—	—	—	—	—
Total with adjustment or at fair value	18	—	—	18	—
At book value without adjustment	3	—	—	3	—
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal	8,750	—	—	8,750	100
Total	$ 8,771	$ —	$ —	$ 8,771	100%
Amount with current surrender charge of 5% or more that will have less than a 5% surrender charge in the following year	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	

	2018				
	General Account	Separate Accounts with Guarantees	Separate Accounts Non-guaranteed	Total	% of Total
Subject to discretionary withdrawal:					
With fair value adjustment	$ 19	$ —	$ —	$ 19	—%
At book value less current surrender charge of 5% or more	—	—	—	—	—
At fair value	—	—	—	—	—
Total with adjustment or at fair value	19	—	—	19	—
At book value without adjustment	5	—	—	5	—
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal	8,517	—	—	8,517	100
Total	$ 8,541	$ —	$ —	$ 8,541	100%
Amount with current surrender charge of 5% or more that will have less than a 5% surrender charge in the following year	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	

NOTE 12 – INSURANCE LIABILITIES (continued)

Group Annuities

	2019				
	General Account	Separate Accounts with Guarantees	Separate Accounts Non-guaranteed	Total	% of Total
Subject to discretionary withdrawal:					
With fair value adjustment	$ 7,702	$ 5,321	$ —	$ 13,023	44%
At book value less current surrender charge of 5% or more	—	—	—	—	—
At fair value	—	2,691	2,927	5,618	19
Total with adjustment or at fair value	7,702	8,012	2,927	18,641	63
At book value without adjustment	1,495	—	—	1,495	5
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal	9,664	—	—	9,664	32
Total	$ 18,861	$ 8,012	$ 2,927	$ 29,800	100%
Amount with current surrender charge of 5% or more that will have less than a 5% surrender charge in the following year	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	

	2018				
	General Account	Separate Accounts with Guarantees	Separate Accounts Non-guaranteed	Total	% of Total
Subject to discretionary withdrawal:					
With fair value adjustment	$ 8,058	$ 4,828	$ —	$ 12,886	46%
At book value less current surrender charge of 5% or more	—	—	—	—	—
At fair value	—	2,570	2,687	5,257	19
Total with adjustment or at fair value	8,058	7,398	2,687	18,143	64
At book value without adjustment	1,280	—	—	1,280	5
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal	8,726	—	—	8,726	31
Total	$ 18,064	$ 7,398	$ 2,687	$ 28,149	100%
Amount with current surrender charge of 5% or more that will have less than a 5% surrender charge in the following year	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	

NOTE 12 – INSURANCE LIABILITIES (continued)

Deposit-Type Contracts

	2019				
	General Account	Separate Accounts with Guarantees	Separate Accounts Non-guaranteed	Total	% of Total
Subject to discretionary withdrawal:					
With fair value adjustment	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	—%
At book value less current surrender charge of 5% or more	—	—	—	—	—
At fair value	—	—	—	—	—
Total with adjustment or at fair value	—	—	—	—	—
At book value without adjustment	3,583	—	—	3,583	15
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal	19,868	—	—	19,868	85
Total	$ 23,451	$ —	$ —	$ 23,451	100%
Amount with current surrender charge of 5% or more that will have less than a 5% surrender charge in the following year	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	

	2018				
	General Account	Separate Accounts with Guarantees	Separate Accounts Non-guaranteed	Total	% of Total
Subject to discretionary withdrawal:					
With fair value adjustment	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	—%
At book value less current surrender charge of 5% or more	—	—	—	—	—
At fair value	—	337	—	337	2
Total with adjustment or at fair value	—	337	—	337	2
At book value without adjustment	3,318	—	—	3,318	15
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal	18,591	—	—	18,591	84
Total	$ 21,909	$ 337	$ —	$ 22,246	100%
Amount with current surrender charge of 5% or more that will have less than a 5% surrender charge in the following year	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	

NOTE 12 – INSURANCE LIABILITIES (continued)

Withdrawal Characteristics of Life Insurance Reserves

The following tables reflect the withdrawal characteristics of life insurance reserves at December 31, 2019 and 2018 ($ in millions):

	2019					
	General Account			Separate Accounts Guaranteed and Non-guaranteed		
	Account Value	Cash Value	Reserve	Account Value	Cash Value	Reserve
Subject to discretionary withdrawal, surrender, or policy loans:						
Term policies with cash value	$ —	$ 1	$ 404	$ —	$ —	$ —
Universal life	7	7	7	—	—	—
Universal life with secondary guarantees	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indexed universal life	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indexed universal life with secondary guarantees	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indexed life	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other permanent cash value life insurance	—	77,447	80,641	—	—	—
Variable life	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable universal life	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous reserves	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal or no cash values:						
Term policies without cash value	—	—	3,009	—	—	—
Accidental death benefits	—	—	53	—	—	—
Disability - active lives	—	—	469	—	—	—
Disability - disabled lives	—	—	623	—	—	—
Miscellaneous reserves	—	—	726	—	—	—
Total life insurance (gross)	7	77,455	85,932	—	—	—
Reinsurance ceded	—	3,174	3,657	—	—	—
Total life insurance (net)	$ 7	$ 74,281	$ 82,275	$ —	$ —	$ —

NOTE 12 – INSURANCE LIABILITIES (continued)

	2018					
	General Account			Separate Accounts Guaranteed and Non-guaranteed		
	Account Value	Cash Value	Reserve	Account Value	Cash Value	Reserve
Subject to discretionary withdrawal, surrender, or policy loans:						
Term policies with cash value	$ —	$ 1	$ 398	$ —	$ —	$ —
Universal life	8	8	8	—	—	—
Universal life with secondary guarantees	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indexed universal life	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indexed universal life with secondary guarantees	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indexed life	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other permanent cash value life insurance	—	74,584	76,753	—	—	—
Variable life	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable universal life	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous reserves	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal or no cash values:						
Term policies without cash value	—	—	3,386	—	—	—
Accidental death benefits	—	—	53	—	—	—
Disability - active lives	—	—	389	—	—	—
Disability - disabled lives	—	—	638	—	—	—
Miscellaneous reserves	—	—	711	—	—	—
Total life insurance (gross)	8	74,593	82,336	—	—	—
Reinsurance ceded	—	3,284	3,763	—	—	—
Total life insurance (net)	$ 8	$ 71,309	$ 78,573	$ —	$ —	$ —

NOTE 13 – REINSURANCE

The Company enters into ceded reinsurance agreements in the normal course of its insurance business to reduce overall risk and to be able to issue life insurance policies in excess of its retention limits. The Company also participates in assumed reinsurance with third parties in acquiring additional business. Both assumed and ceded reinsurance transactions are discussed in further details below.

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, individual and group life reinsurance activity was as follows (in millions):

	2019	2018
Premiums:		
Direct	$ 15,627	$ 16,545
Assumed	828	1,027
Ceded	(492)	(488)
Net premiums	$ 15,963	$ 17,084
Policyholder benefits assumed	$ 1,186	$ 1,306
Policyholder benefits ceded	$ 643	$ 671
Reinsurance recoverable	$ 93	$ 145

Reinsurance Assumed

The Company assumes on a coinsurance basis 100% of the obligations and liabilities of John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.) and one of its affiliates ("John Hancock") closed block primarily participating whole life insurance policies ("Closed Block"). The Company retrocedes 40% of those obligations and liabilities to John Hancock on a funds-withheld arrangement. The assets received from this transaction are pledged as collateral and are contractually restricted, the majority of which are held in reinsurance trust for the Company's obligations to John Hancock.

The insurance related revenue from the reinsured policies, including net investment income from the contractually restricted assets, after satisfying certain related expenses and taxes, inure solely to the benefit of those reinsured policyholders and will not be available to the Company's policyholders.

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, reserves related to the Closed Block reinsurance transaction were as follows (in millions):

	2019	2018
Reserves assumed	$ 8,155	$ 8,439
Reserves ceded	(3,262)	(3,376)
Reserves net	$ 4,893	$ 5,063

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company’s coinsurance with funds withheld and modified coinsurance agreements with NYLIAC were terminated, as NYLIAC fully recaptured the risks related to this business. The Company received a recapture fee from NYLIAC in the amount of $21 million pre-tax. Prior to the recapture, the Company had assumed 90% of a block of in-force life insurance business from NYLIAC consisting of universal life and variable universal life products assumed using a combination of coinsurance with funds withheld for the fixed portion maintained in the general account and modified coinsurance (“MODCO”) for policies in the separate accounts. An experience refund was paid to NYLIAC at the end of each accounting period for 100% of the profits in excess of $5 million per year. Experience refunds paid in 2018 were $2 million, which was reported in Premiums in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Operations.

NOTE 13 - REINSURANCE (continued)

Reinsurance Ceded

The Company enters into ceded reinsurance agreements in the normal course of its insurance business to reduce overall risk and to be able to issue life insurance policies in excess of its retention limits. Currently, the Company cedes the mortality risk on new business for term and employees' whole life insurance policies on a quota-share yearly renewable term basis. Most of the ceded reinsurance business is on an automatic basis. The quota share currently ceded generally ranges from 25% to 76% with a minimum size policy ceded of either $1 million or $2 million for term and no minimum size for employees' whole life. Cases in excess of the Company's retention and certain substandard cases are ceded on a facultative reinsurance basis. The majority of the Company's facultative reinsurance is for substandard cases in which it typically cedes 90%.

The ceding of risk does not discharge the Company from its primary obligations to policyholders. To the extent that the assuming reinsurers become unable to meet their obligations under reinsurance contracts, the Company remains contingently liable. Each reinsurer is reviewed to evaluate its financial stability before entering into each reinsurance contract and throughout the period that the reinsurance contract is in place.

Life insurance ceded was 11% of total life insurance in-force at both December 31, 2019 and 2018. The reserve reductions taken for life insurance reinsured were $3,657 million and $3,763 million for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The Company has reinsurance agreements with New York Life Agents Reinsurance Company ("NYLARC"). NYLARC is a life insurance company wholly owned by NYLARC Holding Company, Inc., whose shareholders consist of the Company's top agents who meet certain criteria and who may also be agents of NYLIAC or NYLAZ. NYLARC reinsures a portion of certain life insurance products sold by its shareholders. NYLARC's purpose is to retain high production agents, and increase the volume and quality of the business that they submit to the Company and NYLIAC.

NOTE 14 – BENEFIT PLANS

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company maintains various tax-qualified and non-qualified defined benefit pension plans covering eligible U.S. employees and agents. The tax-qualified plan for employees includes both a traditional formula and a cash balance formula. The applicability of these formulas to a particular plan participant is generally determined by age and date of hire. Under the traditional formula, benefits are based on final average earnings and length of service. The cash balance formula credits employees' accounts with a percentage of eligible pay each year based on years of service, along with annual interest credits at rates based on IRS guidelines. Benefits under the tax-qualified plan for agents are based on length of service and earnings during an agent's career. The non-qualified pension plans provide supplemental benefits in excess of the maximum benefits applicable to a tax-qualified plan.

The tax-qualified defined benefit pension plans of the Company are funded solely by Company contributions. The Company's funding policy is to make annual contributions that are no less than the minimum amount needed to comply with the requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), and the IRC of 1986, as amended, and no greater than the maximum amount deductible for federal income tax purposes. In 2019, the Company did not make any voluntary contributions to the tax-qualified plans. In 2018, the Company made voluntary contributions to the tax-qualified plans for employees and agents of $300 million and $200 million, respectively. No contributions were required to satisfy the minimum funding requirements under ERISA and the IRC.

The Company has established separate irrevocable grantor trusts covering certain of the non-qualified arrangements to help protect non-qualified payments thereunder in the event of a change in control of the Company. The grantor trusts are not subject to ERISA.

NOTE 14 – BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

Other Postretirement Benefits

The Company provides certain health care and life benefits for eligible retired employees and agents (and their eligible dependents). Employees are eligible for retiree health and life benefits if they are at least age 55 with 10 or more years of service with the Company. Agents are generally eligible for retiree health and life benefits if they meet certain age and service criteria on the date they terminate service. In either case, an employee or agent must be enrolled in active health care coverage on the date they terminate service to be eligible for retiree coverage.

Employees and agents who retired prior to January 1, 1993 and agents who were active on December 31, 1992 and met certain age or service criteria on that date do not make contributions toward retiree health care coverage. All other eligible employees and agents may be required to contribute towards retiree health care coverage. The Company pays the entire life insurance costs for retired employees and agents.

The Company has established two separate Voluntary Employees Beneficiary Association ("VEBA") Trusts, the Employees' Life and Health Benefit Trust ("Employee VEBA") and the Agents' Life and Health Benefit Trust ("Agent VEBA"). The Employee VEBA is currently exclusively used to fund a portion of the postretirement health and life benefits for retired employees, and the Agent VEBA is currently exclusively used to fund a portion of the postretirement health and life benefits for retired agents. In addition, the tax-qualified pension plan for agents includes a medical-benefit component to fund a portion of the postretirement obligations for retired agents and their dependents in accordance with IRC Section 401(h). The Company pays the remaining balance of these costs.

Postemployment Benefits and Compensated Absences

The Company provides compensated absences to eligible employees during employment, and certain benefits to eligible employees and agents after termination of service. These benefits include, but are not limited to, salary continuation during medical and pregnancy leaves, short-term disability-related benefits, and continuation of health care benefits.

Plan Assets

Each tax-qualified pension plan currently invests in two group annuity contracts which are held in separate trusts: one contract is an immediate participation guarantee ("IPG") contract relating to the Company's general account ("GA Contract"), and the other contract relates to the Company's pooled separate accounts ("SA Contract"). The Company is the issuer of the GA and SA Contracts. In addition, certain assets are directly invested in third-party real estate investment funds. Total tax-qualified plan assets at December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows (in millions):

	Tax-qualified Pension Plans	
	2019	2018
GA Contracts[1]	$ 4,282	$ 4,219
SA Contracts[2]	2,927	2,687
Third-party real estate investment funds	416	395
Cash	1	1
Total plan assets	$ 7,626	$ 7,302

[1] The GA Contracts are included in the Company's assets and policy reserves liabilities in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position.
[2] The SA Contracts are included in the Company's separate accounts assets and liabilities in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position.

Under the GA Contract, NYL Investors manages the assets in the portion of the Company's general account in which the GA Contract participates. The GA Contract provides for the payment of an annual administrative charge based on a percentage of the assets maintained in the fixed account under the contract. Under the SA Contract, certain registered investment advisory subsidiaries of NYL Investments act as investment managers for the pooled separate accounts. The SA Contract provides for the payment of separate annual fees for the management and administration of each separate account.

NOTE 14 – BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

The assets of each of the VEBA Trusts are invested in MainStay and Vanguard mutual funds, trust owned life insurance (“TOLI”) and cash and cash equivalents. Total assets of the other postretirement plans (including VEBA Trusts and 401(h) component) at December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows (in millions):

	Other Postretirement Plans	
	2019	2018
TOLI policies	$ 465	$ 395
Vanguard mutual funds	208	173
MainStay Mackay International Equity Fund	72	56
IPG Contract (401(h) component)[1]	32	30
Cash and cash equivalents	9	11
Total plan assets	$ 786	$ 665

[1] The GA Contracts are included in the Company's assets and policy reserves liabilities in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position.

New York Life Investments Management LLC ("NYLIM") serves as investment manager of the MainStay Mackay International Equity Fund. The TOLI policies are corporate sponsored universal life (“CSUL”) and corporate sponsored variable universal life (“CSVUL”) policies issued by NYLIAC. CSVUL policy premiums are invested in certain insurance dedicated funds offered in connection with variable products for which NYLIM serves as investment advisor.

The investment objectives for the tax-qualified pension plans and VEBA Trusts are: (1) to maintain sufficient income and liquidity to fund benefit payments; (2) to preserve the capital value of the plans and trusts; (3) to increase the capital value of the plans and trusts; and (4) to earn a long-term rate of return, which meets or exceeds the plans’ and trusts’ assumed actuarial rates of return. Under the investment policies for the tax-qualified pension plans, the plans’ assets are to be invested primarily in a balanced and diversified mix of high quality equities, fixed income securities, group annuity contracts, private equity investments, real estate investments, hedge fund investments, cash equivalents, and such other assets as may be appropriate. Under the investment policies for the VEBA Trusts, the assets of the trusts are to be invested primarily in insurance contracts (variable and/or fixed) and/or mutual funds, which in turn, invest in a balanced and diversified mix of high quality equities, fixed income securities, cash equivalents, and such other assets as may be appropriate. The Board of Trustees (the "Trustees”) monitor and review investment performance to ensure assets are meeting investment objectives.

The Trustees have established a broad investment strategy targeting an asset allocation for both the tax-qualified pension plans, and for the VEBA Trusts. Diversifying each asset class by style and type further enhances this allocation. In developing this asset allocation strategy, the Trustees took into account, among other factors, the information provided to them by the plans’ actuary, information relating to the historical investment returns of each asset class, the correlations of those returns, and input from the plans’ investment consultant. The Trustees regularly review the plans’ asset allocations versus the targets and make adjustments as appropriate.

The percentage of target allocation and asset allocation, by asset category, for the tax-qualified pension plans and the VEBA Trusts at December 31, 2019 and 2018, were as follows:

	Tax-qualified Pension Plans				VEBA Trust			
	Target Allocation		Asset Allocation		Target Allocation		Asset Allocation	
Asset Category	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Fixed income securities	65%	65%	64%	65%	30%	30%	30%	33%
Equity securities	35	35	36	35	70	70	70	67
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

NOTE 14 – BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

The pooled separate accounts under the SA Contracts and the third-party real estate investment funds invest in various investment securities. Investment securities are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the financial statements.

The fair values (refer to Note 9 - Fair Value Measurements for description of levels) of the tax-qualified pension plans' assets at December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows (in millions):

	2019				
Asset Category	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**NAV as a Practical Expedient**	**Total**
Cash	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1
Fixed income securities:					
IPG contract	—	—	4,282	—	4,282
High yield bond separate accounts	—	—	—	373	373
Absolute return hedge fund separate account	—	—	—	7	7
Municipal bond separate account	—	—	—	231	231
Equity securities:					
Private equity separate accounts	—	—	—	824	824
Indexed equity separate account	—	—	—	374	374
International equity separate account	—	—	—	552	552
Small cap core separate account	—	—	—	183	183
Long/short equity hedge fund separate account	—	—	—	383	383
Morgan Stanley prime property fund	—	—	—	175	175
Invesco core real estate - U.S.A. fund	—	—	—	154	154
JPMorgan strategic property fund	—	—	—	87	87
Total assets accounted for at fair value	$ 1	$ —	$ 4,282	$ 3,343	$ 7,626

NOTE 14 – BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

	2018				
Asset Category	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**NAV as a Practical Expedient**	**Total**
Cash	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1
Fixed income securities:					
IPG contract	—	—	4,219	—	4,219
High yield bond separate accounts	—	—	—	328	328
Absolute return hedge fund separate account	—	—	—	14	14
Municipal bond separate account	—	—	—	195	195
Equity securities:					—
Private equity separate accounts	—	—	—	711	711
Indexed equity separate account	—	—	—	243	243
International equity separate account	—	—	—	518	518
Small cap core separate account	—	—	—	154	154
Long/short equity hedge fund separate account	—	—	—	359	359
Large cap enhanced separate account	—	—	—	165	165
Morgan Stanley prime property fund	—	—	—	165	165
Invesco core real estate - U.S.A. fund	—	—	—	146	146
JPMorgan strategic property fund	—	—	—	84	84
Total assets accounted for at fair value	$ 1	$ —	$ 4,219	$ 3,082	$ 7,302

The fair values of other postretirement benefit plan assets at December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows (in millions):

	2019				
Asset Category	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**NAV as a Practical Expedient**	**Total**
Cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments	$ —	$ 9	$ —	$ —	$ 9
Fixed income securities:					
CSUL policies	—	—	160	—	160
IPG contract	—	—	32	—	32
Vanguard Bond Market Index Fund	55	—	—	—	55
Equity securities:					
Vanguard Institutional Index Fund	153	—	—	—	153
MainStay Mackay International Equity Fund	72	—	—	—	72
CSVUL MainStay VP Mackay S&P 500 Indexed Equity Fund	—	—	262	—	262
CSVUL MainStay VP Mackay International Equity Fund	—	—	43	—	43
Total assets accounted for at fair value	$ 280	$ 9	$ 497	$ —	$ 786

NOTE 14 – BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

	2018				
Asset Category	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**NAV as a Practical Expedient**	**Total**
Cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments	$ —	$ 11	$ —	$ —	$ 11
Fixed income securities:					
CSUL policies	—	—	157	—	157
IPG contract	—	—	30	—	30
Vanguard Bond Market Index Fund	42	—	—	—	42
Equity securities:					
Vanguard Institutional Index Fund	131	—	—	—	131
MainStay Mackay International Equity Fund	56	—	—	—	56
CSVUL MainStay VP Mackay S&P 500 Indexed Equity Fund	—	—	206	—	206
CSVUL MainStay VP Mackay International Equity Fund	—	—	32	—	32
Total assets accounted for at fair value	$ 229	$ 11	$ 425	$ —	$ 665

Determination of Fair Values

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used to determine fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy.

IPG Contract

The fair value of the IPG contract is its contract value, which represents contributions made, plus interest earned, less funds used to pay claims, premiums and fees. The IPG contract is classified as Level 3 due to the fact that the contract value relies on internal reports that are unobservable by third-party market participants.

Investments in Pooled Separate Accounts and Real Estate Funds

The pooled separate accounts and real estate investment funds NAV represents the fair value of each unit held by the tax-qualified pension plans and is the level at which transactions occur. The real estate investment funds include the Morgan Stanley Prime Property Fund, Invesco Core Real Estate - U.S.A. Fund, and JP Morgan Strategic Property Fund and invest primarily in real estate and real estate related assets. The investments are measured using NAV as a practical expedient, and are not required to be leveled.

NOTE 14 – BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

The following tables provide further information about the separate accounts and real estate investment funds (in millions):

2019

Category of Investment	Investment Strategy	Fair Value Determined Using NAV	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
High yield bond separate accounts	High yield bonds	$ 373	$ —	Daily, Pending Market Conditions	N/A
Absolute return hedge fund separate accounts	Multi-strategy and distressed securities	$ 7	$ —	N/A	30-90 days (Assets subject to lock-up periods)
Municipal bond separate account	Municipal bonds	$ 231	$ —	Daily, Pending Market Conditions	N/A
Long/short equity hedge fund separate accounts	Long/short equity, futures, options, foreign exchange, arbitrage	$ 383	$ —	Annual, Semi-Annual, Quarterly, Monthly, Daily	30-90 days (Assets subject to lock-up periods)
Private equity separate accounts	Leveraged buyout, mezzanine financing, distressed securities	$ 824	$ 504	N/A	N/A
Equity separate accounts	Indexed, large cap enhanced, international, and small core funds	$ 1,109	$ —	Daily, Pending Market Conditions	N/A
Real estate investment funds	Real estate and real estate related assets	$ 416	$ —	Quarterly	45 - 90 days (subject to availability of funds)

2018

Category of Investment	Investment Strategy	Fair Value Determined Using NAV	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
High yield bond separate accounts	High yield bonds	$ 328	$ —	Daily, Pending Market Conditions	N/A
Absolute return hedge fund separate accounts	Multi-strategy and distressed securities	$ 14	$ —	Semi-Annual and Quarterly	60-90 days (Assets subject to lock-up periods)
Municipal bond separate account	Municipal bonds	$ 195	$ —	Daily, Pending Market Conditions	N/A
Long/short equity hedge fund separate accounts	Long/short equity, futures, options, foreign exchange, arbitrage	$ 359	$ —	Annual, Semi-Annual, Quarterly, Monthly, Daily	90 days or less (Assets subject to lock-up periods)
Private equity separate accounts	Leveraged buyout, mezzanine financing, distressed securities	$ 711	$ 550	N/A	N/A
Equity separate accounts	Indexed, large cap enhanced, international, and small core funds	$ 1,080	$ —	Daily, Pending Market Conditions	N/A
Real estate investment funds	Real estate and real estate related assets	$ 395	$ —	Quarterly	45 - 90 days (subject to availability of funds)

NOTE 14 – BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

Mutual Funds

The MainStay Mackay International Equity Fund and the Vanguard Funds are all open end registered mutual funds which are priced using a daily NAV. The prices are publicly published, and there are no restrictions on contributions and withdrawals. As such, they are classified as Level 1.

CSUL and CSVUL Policies

The CSUL and the CSVUL policies are reported at cash surrender value. These policies have surpassed their surrender charge period; therefore, their cash value and their contract value are equal. These policies are classified as Level 3 since the valuation relies on unobservable inputs to these policies. There is also no secondary market for these assets.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments

The carrying value of cash is equivalent to its fair value and is classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy as the amounts are available on demand. Due to the short-term maturities, the carrying value of short-term investments and cash equivalents is presumed to approximate fair value and is classified as Level 2.

The following presents the change in plan assets of the defined benefit pension plans and postretirement benefit plans for December 31, 2019 and 2018 (in millions):

	Pension Plan Benefits		Postretirement Plan Benefits	
Change in Plan Assets	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	$ 7,302	$ 6,973	$ 665	$ 701
Actual return (loss) on plan assets	657	148	132	(24)
Contributions by employer	54	554	55	64
Contributions by plan participants	—	—	13	13
Benefits paid	(387)	(373)	(79)	(89)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	$ 7,626	$ 7,302	$ 786	$ 665

Benefit Plan Obligations

The PBO for pension benefits represents the present value of estimated future benefit obligations and includes assumptions for future compensation increases. Accumulated benefit obligations ("ABO") differ from PBO in that it does not take into consideration future salary increases. Actuarial gains and losses primarily reflect the difference between expected and actual results from the impact of assumption changes related to discount rates, future compensation levels and mortality assumptions, as well as other items.

NOTE 14 – BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

The following table details the change in benefit obligation for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (in millions):

	Pension Plan Benefits				Postretirement Plan Benefits			
	Overfunded		Underfunded		Overfunded		Underfunded	
Change in Benefit Obligation	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	$ —	$ 7,092	$ 7,666	$ 1,077	$ —	$ —	$ 1,537	$ 1,627
Service cost	—	146	154	22	—	—	23	27
Interest cost	—	235	304	36	—	—	62	55
Contribution by plan participants	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
Actuarial (gain) loss	—	(510)	1,216	(59)	—	—	242	(96)
Benefits paid	—	(320)	(387)	(53)	—	—	(79)	(89)
Benefit obligation at end of year	$ —	$ 6,643	$ 8,953	$ 1,023	$ —	$ —	$ 1,798	$ 1,537

The aggregate amount of the accumulated benefit obligation for defined benefit pension plans was $8,454 million and $7,278 million for December 31, 2019 and 2018. No plans were overfunded at December 31, 2019. At December 31, 2018, the defined benefit pension plans were overfunded by $659 million.

The increase in the benefit obligation at December 31, 2019 was primarily driven by actuarial losses of $1,458 million, which were largely the result of a decrease in the weighted-average discount rate used to measure liabilities. The decrease in the benefit obligation at December 31, 2018 was primarily driven by actuarial gains of $665 million, which were largely the result of an increase in the weighted-average discount rate.

Net Periodic Benefit Cost

The net periodic benefit cost represents the annual accounting expense recognized by the Company and is included in Operating expenses in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Operations. The components of net periodic benefit cost were as follows (in millions):

	Pension Plan Benefits		Postretirement Plan Benefits	
Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost	2019	2018	2019	2018
Service cost	$ 154	$ 168	$ 23	$ 27
Interest cost	304	271	62	55
Expected return on plan assets	(464)	(460)	(45)	(47)
Amortization of losses	140	178	8	10
Amortization of prior service credit	(4)	(3)	(16)	(17)
Amortization of nonvested prior service cost	—	—	23	23
Net periodic benefit cost	$ 130 (1)	$ 154 (1)	$ 55 (2)	$ 51 (2)

(1) Includes pension plan costs charged to subsidiaries of $44 million and $50 million for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The liabilities for these plans are included with the liabilities for the corresponding plan of the Company.

(2) Includes postretirement costs charged to subsidiaries of $8 million and $10 million for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The liabilities for these plans are included with the liabilities for the corresponding plan of the Company.

Benefit Plan Assumptions

Benefit obligations are reported based on certain actuarial assumptions, which are subject to change. Due to uncertainties inherent in the estimations and assumptions process, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in these estimates and assumptions could occur in the near term and would be material to the financial statements.

NOTE 14 – BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	Pension Plan Benefits		Postretirement Plan Benefits	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Discount rate for benefit obligations	3.34%	4.45%	3.43%	4.52%
Rate of compensation increase:				
Employees	4.90%	4.90%	4.90%	4.90%
Agents	6.00%	6.00%	N/A	N/A
Interest crediting rates for cash balance plan	3.68%	4.88%	N/A	N/A

Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	Pension Plan Benefits		Postretirement Plan Benefits	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Discount rate for benefit obligations	4.45%	3.76%	4.52%	3.82%
Service cost discount rate	4.63%	3.90%	4.75%	4.01%
Effective rate of interest on benefit obligation	4.07%	3.39%	4.15%	3.47%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	6.50%	6.50%	6.75%	6.75%
Rate of compensation increase:				
Employees	4.90%	4.90%	4.90%	5.10%
Agents	6.00%	6.00%	N/A	N/A
Interest crediting rates for cash balance plan	3.68%	4.88%	N/A	N/A

The Company uses a full yield curve approach to determine its U.S. pension and other postretirement benefit obligations as well as the service and interest cost components of net periodic benefit cost.

The discount rates used are based on hypothetical AA yield curves represented by a series of spot discount rates from half a year to 99 years. The spot rate curves are derived from a direct calculation of the implied forward curve, based on the included bond cash flows. Each bond issue underlying the yield curve is required to be non-callable, with a rating of AA, when averaging all available ratings by Moody’s Investor Services, Standard & Poor’s and Fitch. Additionally, each bond must have at least $300 million par outstanding to ensure it is sufficiently marketable. Finally, the outlier bonds (i.e. those whose yields to maturity significantly deviate from the average yield in each maturity grouping) are removed. The yields are used to discount future pension and other postretirement plan cash flows at an interest rate specifically applicable to the timing of each respective cash flow. For disclosure purposes, the sum of these discounted cash flows are totaled into a single present value and an equivalent weighted-average discount rate is calculated by imputing the singular interest rate that equates the total present value of the stream of future cash flows.

The Company utilizes a full yield curve approach in the calculation of the service and interest cost components by applying the specific spot rates along the yield curve used in the determination of the benefit obligation to their relevant underlying projected cash flows. The current approach provides a more precise measurement of service and interest cost by improving the correlation between projected benefit cash flows and their corresponding spot rates.

The expected long-term return on assets for the tax-qualified pension plans and the VEBA Trusts is based on (1) an evaluation of the historical behavior of the broad financial markets, (2) the plan’s target asset allocation, and (3) the future expectations for returns for each asset class, modified by input from the plans' investment consultant based on the current economic and financial market conditions.

NOTE 14 – BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

The assumed health care cost trend rates used in measuring the APBO were as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Before 65	Age 65 and older	Before 65	Age 65 and older
Following year	7.50%	8.50%	7.75%	8.75%
Ultimate rate to which cost increase is assumed to decline	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%
Year in which the ultimate trend is received	2028	2028	2028	2028

For dental plans, the annual rate of increase in the per capita cost of covered health care benefits is assumed to be 5.00% per year for all participants.

Amounts Recognized in the Statements of Financial Position

The components of funded status and assets and liabilities recognized at December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows (in millions):

	Pension Plan Benefits		Postretirement Plan Benefits	
Components	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
Prepaid benefit costs	$ 2,671	$ 2,719	$ —	$ —
Overfunded plan assets	$ (2,671)	$ (2,060)	$ —	$ —
Accrued benefit costs	$ 684	$ 656	$ 630	$ 630
Liability for pension benefits	$ 643	$ 367	$ 382	$ 242
Assets and liabilities recognized				
Nonadmitted plan assets	$ —	$ (659)	$ —	$ —
Liabilities recognized	$ 1,327	$ 1,023	$ 1,012	$ 872

Increases or decreases in the funded status are reported as direct adjustments to surplus. Any overfunded plan assets are nonadmitted. Associated deferred tax assets are also recorded and admitted to the extent that contributions will be made over the next three tax years.

Amounts in unassigned funds (surplus) recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost were as follows (in millions):

	Pension Plan Benefits		Postretirement Plan Benefits	
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
Items not yet recognized as a component of net periodic benefit cost - prior year	$ 2,427	$ 2,860	$ 242	$ 283
Net prior service cost recognized	4	3	16	17
Net nonvested prior service credit recognized	—	—	(23)	(23)
Net gain (loss) arising during the year	1,023	(258)	156	(25)
Net loss recognized	(140)	(178)	(8)	(10)
Items not yet recognized as a component of net periodic benefit cost - current year	$ 3,314	$ 2,427	$ 383	$ 242

NOTE 14 – BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

Amounts in unassigned funds (surplus) that have not yet been recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost were as follows (in millions):

	Pension Plan Benefits		Postretirement Plan Benefits	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net nonvested prior service cost	$ —	$ —	$ 99	$ 122
Net prior service credit	$ (17)	$ (21)	$ (133)	$ (150)
Net recognized losses	$ 3,331	$ 2,448	$ 417	$ 269

Cash Flows

The Company's funding policy for the tax-qualified pension plans is to make annual contributions that are no less than the minimum amount needed to comply with the requirements of the ERISA and the IRC, and no greater than the maximum amount deductible for federal income tax purposes. The Company does not have any regulatory contribution requirements for 2020.

Prefunding contributions can be made to either of the VEBA Trusts to partially fund postretirement health and life benefits other than pensions. The Company does not expect to make any prefunding contributions to either of the VEBA Trusts in 2020.

The estimated future benefit payments are based on the same assumptions used to measure the benefit obligations at December 31, 2019. The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid (in millions):

	Pension Plan Benefits	Postretirement Plan Benefits	Postemployment Plan Benefits
2020	$ 414	$ 68	$ 9
2021	$ 428	$ 71	$ 9
2022	$ 440	$ 73	$ 10
2023	$ 452	$ 75	$ 10
2024	$ 465	$ 77	$ 11
2025-2029	$ 2,495	$ 409	$ 63

The Company expects to pay approximately $52 million of non-qualified pension plan benefits during 2020. The Company expects to pay approximately $50 million for other postretirement benefits during 2020.

For both years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company paid $60 million in gross benefit payments related to health benefits. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company did not receive any gross subsidy receipts.

Defined Contribution Plans

The Company maintains various tax-qualified and non-qualified defined contribution plans covering eligible U.S. employees and agents (401(k) plans). For employees, the plans provide for pre-tax, after-tax and/or after-tax Roth salary reduction contributions (subject to maximums) and Company matching contributions of up to 4% of annual salary (base plus eligible incentive pay are considered). For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company’s matching contributions to the employees’ tax-qualified plan totaled $38 million and $37 million, respectively. A non-qualified plan credits participant and Company matching contributions with respect to compensation in excess of the amount that may be taken into account under the tax-qualified plan.

For agents, the plan provides for pre-tax and or/after-tax Roth commission reduction agreements, subject to maximums.

NOTE 14 – BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

The Company annually determines the level of Company contributions to the agents' plan. Contributions are based on each participant's net renewal commissions, net renewal premiums and cash values for the plan year on certain policies for which the participant is the original writing agent. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company's contributions to the agents' tax-qualified plan totaled $2 million for both years. There is no non-qualified plan for agents.

NOTE 15 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Support and Credit Agreements

The Company has a credit agreement with NYLAZ (which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company), dated August 11, 2004 and amended and restated November 16, 2015, whereby NYLAZ may borrow from the Company up to $10 million. During 2019 and 2018, the credit facility was not used, no interest was paid and there was no outstanding balance due.

The Company has a credit agreement with NYLIAC, dated September 30, 1993, as amended, whereby NYLIAC may borrow from the Company up to $490 million. During 2019 and 2018, the credit facility was not used, no interest was paid and there was no outstanding balance due.

In addition, the Company has a credit agreement with NYLIAC, dated April 1, 1999, as amended, under which the Company may borrow from NYLIAC up to $490 million. During 2019 and 2018, the credit facility was not used, no interest was paid and there was no outstanding balance due.

NYLCC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of NYLIFE LLC (which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company), has a credit agreement with the Company dated October 1, 1997, and amended on December 21, 2016, whereby NYLCC has agreed to make loans to the Company in an amount up to, but not exceeding, $2,500 million from proceeds from the issuance of commercial paper. The Company had loans payable to NYLCC of $402 million and $501 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, included in Borrowed money in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position. These loans have various maturities, latest being April 6, 2020, with a weighted average interest rate of 1.78% and 2.46% for 2019 and 2018, respectively. The Company recorded interest expense of $10 million and $9 million during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The Company has a credit agreement with NYL Investors, dated April 1, 2015 whereby the Company has agreed to make loans to NYL Investors in an amount up to, but not exceeding, $10 million. During 2019 and 2018, the credit facility was not used, no interest was paid and there was no outstanding balance due.

NOTE 15 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

Guarantees

At December 31, 2019, the Company had the following outstanding guarantees (in millions):

	Nature and Circumstances of Guarantee and Key Attributes	Liability Recognition of Guarantee	Ultimate Financial Statement Impact if Action Under the Guarantee is Required	Maximum Potential Amount of Future Payments (Undiscounted) the Company Could be Required to Make Under the Guarantee	Current Status of Payment or Performance Risk of Guarantee
1.	On July 11, 2008, the Company executed an agreement to indemnify GoldPoint Partners LLC (formerly known as NYLCAP Manager LLC) for capital contributions that may be required in connection with GoldPoint Partner's indemnification obligations to NYLCAP Select Manager Fund, LP.	Exempt. Guarantee is on behalf of a wholly owned subsidiary.	Expenses would increase	$25	The Company oversees the operations of GoldPoint Partners LLC and assesses the risk to be minimal.
2.	On January 17, 2012, the Company executed an agreement to indemnify GoldPoint Partners LLC for capital contributions that may be required in connection with GoldPoint Partners LLC's indemnification obligations to NYLCAP Select Manager Fund II, L.P.	Exempt. Guarantee is on behalf of a wholly owned subsidiary.	Expenses would increase	$25	The Company oversees the operations of GoldPoint Partners LLC and assesses the risk to be minimal.
3.	On April 7, 2015, the Company executed an agreement to indemnify GoldPoint Partners LLC for capital contributions that may be required in connection with GoldPoint Partners LLC's indemnification obligations to NYLCAP Select Manager Fund III, L.P.	Exempt. Guarantee is on behalf of a wholly owned subsidiary.	Expenses would increase	$25	The Company oversees the operations of GoldPoint Partners LLC and assesses the risk to be minimal.
4.	On September 28, 1995, the Company entered into a support agreement with NYLCC to maintain a positive net worth of NYLCC of at least $1. Since NYLCC only makes loans to the Company or its participating wholly owned subsidiaries, the Company would only be obligated under the guarantee in the event that one of the participating subsidiaries defaulted under its loan.	Exempt. Guarantee is on behalf of a wholly owned subsidiary.	None. The financial statement impact of performance under the guarantee would be offset by an increase in SCA associated with the defaulting subsidiary's debt release.	$740	Based on NYLCC's financial position and operations, the Company considers the risk of performance to be minimal.
5.	On November 7, 2007, the Company issued a guarantee to the Bank of New York ("BoNY") unconditionally guaranteeing the debts of MCF in connection with a standby letter of credit entered between MCF and BoNY. MCF provides revolving loans to third parties. The borrower sometimes requires a line of credit to be issued by a bank to back the revolving loan. In order for BoNY to enter into this line of credit, they required the Company to provide a guarantee on behalf of MCF.	Exempt. Guarantee is on behalf of a wholly owned subsidiary.	Expenses would increase	$100	The Company, in the ordinary course of business, provides MCF with capital and financing to meet their obligations. The Company views the risk of performance under this guarantee to be minimal.

NOTE 15 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

	Nature and Circumstances of Guarantee and Key Attributes	Liability Recognition of Guarantee	Ultimate Financial Statement Impact if Action Under the Guarantee is Required	Maximum Potential Amount of Future Payments (Undiscounted) the Company Could be Required to Make Under the Guarantee	Current Status of Payment or Performance Risk of Guarantee
6.	The Company issues funding agreements to New York Life Global Funding, which issues, or has issued notes to investors. If any taxing authority imposes withholding taxes on the payments due under the funding agreements or such notes (for example, as a result of a law change), the Company is required, in certain instances, to increase the payments on the funding agreements to make up for the amounts required to be withheld.	Exempt. Related party guarantee that is unlimited.	Expenses would increase	The Company cannot estimate the maximum liability. The Company cannot anticipate the risk or amount that taxing authorities may withhold taxes.	The Company does not view its risk of performance under the guarantee to be significant. Additionally, if withholding becomes required, the Company is permitted to terminate the funding agreements.
7.	The Company has entered into certain arrangements with various regulators whereby the Company agreed to maintain NYLAZ's capital and surplus at certain levels.	Exempt. Related party guarantee that is unlimited.	None	Unlimited	Capital contributions to wholly owned subsidiaries would not affect the Company’s financial position.
8.	The Company along with several other insurance companies entered into a supplemental benefits reinsurance and participation agreement with Guaranty Association Benefits Company (GABC), a captive insurance company created to assume and reinsure certain restructured annuity obligations of Executive Life Insurance Company of New York (ELNY). The participating life insurance companies agreed to assure that each individual payee under ELNY contracts will receive from GABC total annuity benefits due to the payee.	$0	Expenses would increase	Unlimited	Based on an analysis performed by an independent risk management firm, the Company does not anticipate that any further funding will be required.
9.	On September 12, 2012, the Company issued a guarantee for the full and punctual payment of all amounts that are or may become due and payable by NYL Cayman Holdings Ltd., NYLE, and Seguros Monterrey New York Life S.A. to Ace INA International Holdings Ltd. in connection with the sale by NYL Cayman Holdings Ltd., NYLE and Seguros Monterrey New York Life S.A. of New York Life Worldwide Capital, LLC, the holding company for Fianzas Monterrey, S.A. and its subsidiary, Operadora FMA, S.A. de C.V.	Exempt. Guarantee is on behalf of previously wholly owned subsidiaries.	Expenses would increase	Unlimited	The Company views the risk of performance under this guarantee as remote.
10.	On June 25, 2013, the Company issued a guarantee for the full and timely payment of certain indemnity payments that may become due and payable by NYLE to Yuanta Financial Holding Co., Ltd. in connection with the sale by NYLE of New York Life Insurance Taiwan Corporation.	Exempt. Guarantee is on behalf of previously wholly owned subsidiaries.	Expenses would increase	Unlimited	The Company views the risk of performance under this guarantee as remote.

NOTE 15 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

Guarantee Obligations (in millions):

a.	Aggregate maximum potential of future payments of all guarantees (undiscounted) the guarantor could be required to make under guarantees[1]	$	915
b.	Current contingent liability recognized in financial statement		
	1. Noncontingent liabilities	$	—
	2. Contingent liabilities	$	—
c.	Ultimate financial statement impact if action under the guarantee is required		
	1. Investments in SCA	$	—
	2. Joint venture	$	—
	3. Dividends to stockholders	$	—
	4. Expense	$	175
	5. Other	$	—

[1] Excludes guarantees where maximum potential is unlimited or not quantified.

Litigation

The Company and/or its subsidiaries are defendants in individual and/or alleged class action suits arising from their agency sales force, insurance (including variable contracts registered under the federal securities law), investment, retail securities, employment and/or other operations, including actions involving retail sales practices. Some of the actions seek substantial or unspecified compensatory and punitive damages. The Company and/or its subsidiaries are also from time to time involved in various governmental, administrative, and investigative proceedings and inquiries.

Notwithstanding the uncertain nature of litigation and regulatory inquiries, the outcome of which cannot be predicted, the Company believes that, after provisions made in the financial statements, the ultimate liability that could result from litigation and proceedings would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position; however, it is possible that settlements or adverse determinations in one or more actions or other proceedings in the future could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operating results for a given year.

Lease Commitments

The Company leases office space, distribution facilities, and certain office equipment under various agreements with various expiration dates. The leases contain provisions for payment of real estate taxes, building maintenance, electricity, and rent escalations.

Rent expense for all leases amounted to $139 million and $142 million for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, of which $62 million and $66 million was billed to subsidiaries in accordance with an intercompany cost sharing arrangement for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases with original or remaining lease terms in excess of one year at December 31, 2019 were as follows (in millions):

Year	Real Property	Equipment	Total
2020	$ 118	$ 9	$ 127
2021	113	8	121
2022	100	5	105
2023	87	4	91
2024	71	4	75
Thereafter	212	3	215
Total	$ 701	$ 33	$ 734

NOTE 15 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

In connection with the sale of one of its home office properties in 1995, the Company had entered into an agreement, as amended in 2009 and 2019, to lease back a portion of the building through 2024, with total future lease obligations of $37 million at December 31, 2019 that are included in the above table.

The following lease agreements were terminated early during the year ended December 31, 2019:

Lease	Termination Date	Expiration Date
Central Carolina Sales Office, Columbia, SC	12/31/2019	04/30/2021
Dallas Real Estate Office, Plano, TX	04/30/2019	04/30/2021

Assessments

Most of the jurisdictions in which the Company is licensed to transact business require life insurers to participate in guaranty associations which are organized to pay contractual benefits pursuant to insurance policies issued by impaired, insolvent or failed life insurers. These associations levy assessments, up to prescribed limits, on all member insurers in a particular state on the basis of the proportionate share of the premiums written by member insurers in the line of business in which the impaired, insolvent or failed life insurer is engaged. Some states permit member insurers to recover assessments through full or partial premium tax offsets.

Liens

Several commercial banks have customary security interests in certain assets of the Company to secure potential overdrafts and other liabilities of the Company that may arise under custody, securities lending and other banking agreements with such banks.

Other Commitments and Contingencies

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, contractual commitments to extend credit for commercial mortgage loans were $1,687 million and $1,343 million, respectively, at both fixed and variable rates of interest. These commitments are diversified by property type and geographic location. There were no contractual commitments to extend credit under residential loan agreements at December 31, 2019 and 2018.

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company and its guaranteed separate accounts had outstanding contractual obligations to acquire additional private placement securities for $912 million and $1,075 million, respectively.

Unfunded commitments on limited partnerships, limited liability companies and other invested assets amounted to $3,499 million and $3,686 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Unfunded commitments on LIHTC amounted to $13 million and $15 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. At December 31, 2019, unfunded commitments on LIHTC are included in Other invested assets, with an offset in Other liabilities in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position.

NOTE 16 – INCOME TAXES

The components of the net DTAs and DTLs were as follows at December 31, 2019 and 2018 (in millions):

	2019			2018			Change		
	Ordinary	Capital	Total	Ordinary	Capital	Total	Ordinary	Capital	Total
Gross DTAs	$ 3,142	$ 667	$ 3,809	$ 2,991	$ 648	$ 3,639	$ 151	$ 19	$ 170
Statutory valuation allowance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted gross DTAs	3,142	667	3,809	2,991	648	3,639	151	19	170
Nonadmitted DTAs(1)	111	—	111	—	—	—	111	—	111
Subtotal net admitted DTAs	3,031	667	3,698	2,991	648	3,639	40	19	59
Gross DTLs	1,074	1,067	2,141	1,192	956	2,148	(118)	111	(7)
Net admitted DTAs/(DTLs)(2)	$ 1,957	$ (400)	$ 1,557	$ 1,799	$ (308)	$ 1,491	$ 158	$ (92)	$ 66

(1) DTAs are nonadmitted primarily because they are not expected to be realized within three years of the Statutory Statements of Financial Position date.

(2) The total net admitted DTAs are included in Other assets in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position.

The admission calculation components for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows (paragraph references throughout Note 16 are to paragraphs of SSAP No. 101 "Income Taxes, A Replacement of SSAP No. 10R and SSAP No. 10") (in millions):

	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018			Change		
	Ordinary	Capital	Total	Ordinary	Capital	Total	Ordinary	Capital	Total
Federal income taxes paid in prior years recoverable through loss carrybacks (Paragraph 11.a)	$ —	$ 35	$ 35	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 35	$ 35
Adjusted gross DTA expected to be realized (excluding the amount of DTA from paragraph 11.a above) after application of the threshold limitation (the lesser of paragraph 11.b.i and 11.b.ii below):	1,267	255	1,522	1,184	306	1,491	83	(51)	31
Adjusted gross DTA expected to be realized following the balance sheet date (Paragraph 11.b.i)	1,267	255	1,522	1,184	306	1,491	83	(51)	31
Adjusted gross DTA allowed per limitation threshold (Paragraph 11.b.ii)	N/A	N/A	3,034	N/A	N/A	2,872	N/A	N/A	162
Adjusted gross DTA (excluding the amount of DTA from paragraphs 11.a and 11.b above) offset by gross DTL (Paragraph 11.c)	1,764	377	2,141	1,807	341	2,148	(43)	36	(7)
DTA admitted as the result of application of SSAP 101 (Total of paragraphs 11.a, 11.b, 11.c)	$ 3,031	$ 667	$ 3,698	$ 2,991	$ 648	$ 3,639	$ 40	$ 19	$ 59

NOTE 16 - INCOME TAXES (continued)

The ratio used to determine the applicable period used in paragraph 11.b.i above and the amount of adjusted capital and surplus used to determine the percentage threshold limitation in paragraph 11.b.ii above are as follows at December 31, 2019 and 2018 ($ in millions):

	2019	2018
Ratio percentage used to determine recovery period and threshold limitation amount	957%	899%
Amount of adjusted capital and surplus used to determine recovery period and threshold limitation in paragraph 11.b.ii above	$ 20,227	$ 19,149

There was no impact on adjusted gross and net admitted DTAs due to tax planning strategies at December 31, 2019 and 2018. The Company did not use reinsurance in its tax planning strategies.

The Company had no unrecognized DTLs at December 31, 2019 and 2018. Additionally, the Company had no adjustments to gross DTAs because of a change in circumstances that causes a change in judgment about the realizability of the related DTAs.

The TCJA significantly changed U.S. tax law primarily by lowering the corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21% beginning in 2018. Net deferred taxes and net admitted DTAs were decreased by $104 million in 2018 to reflect the 21% corporate income tax rate.

For tax years beginning January 1, 2018, the TCJA limits life insurance reserves for tax purposes to the greater of the net surrender value or 92.81% of NAIC required reserves. In general, the TCJA will result in lower life insurance reserves for tax purposes than under pre-TCJA law. Tax accounting for these changes required the restatement of December 31, 2017 life insurance tax reserves calculated using pre-TCJA rules to the amounts required to be held under the TCJA. This revaluation requires establishing a "gross up" in which an additional DTA for the revised statutory to tax difference is recorded. The TCJA also requires the recapture of prior years' tax benefits from the higher life insurance reserves. This recapture is paid ratably over eight years beginning in 2018 and was recorded as a provisional amount in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 as a DTL in an equal amount to the additional DTA.

The tax accounting was completed within the measurement period, as defined in INT 18-01. On the basis of life insurance tax reserve computations that were completed in 2018, an additional measurement period tax reserve increase of $184 million was recognized to the DTL and $184 million offset to the DTA, resulting in a total DTL of $486 million with a corresponding adjustment of $486 million to the DTA at December 31, 2018.

Significant components of the current federal and foreign income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows (in millions):

	2019	2018	Change
Federal[1]	$ (33)	$ (443)	$ 410
Foreign	2	1	1
Subtotal	(31)	(442)	411
Federal income tax on net capital gains	21	(35)	56
Total federal and foreign income taxes	$ (10)	$ (477)	$ 467

[1] The Company had investment tax credits of $60 million and $119 million for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

NOTE 16 - INCOME TAXES (continued)

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to DTAs and DTLs for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows (in millions):

	2019	2018	Change
DTAs			
Ordinary:			
Policyholder reserves	$ 1,128	$ 1,161	$ (33)
Deferred acquisition costs	591	570	21
Compensation and benefits accrual	534	485	49
Policyholder dividends accrual	200	218	(18)
Fixed assets	210	177	33
Receivables - nonadmitted	40	163	(123)
Pension accrual	351	147	204
Investments	51	39	12
Unearned premium reserves	1	1	—
Other	36	30	6
Subtotal	3,142	2,991	151
Nonadmitted	111	—	111
Admitted ordinary DTAs	3,031	2,991	40
Capital:			
Investments	666	646	20
Real estate	1	2	(1)
Subtotal	667	648	19
Nonadmitted	—	—	—
Admitted capital DTAs	667	648	19
Total admitted DTAs	3,698	3,639	59
DTLs			
Ordinary:			
Policyholder reserves	387	546	(159)
Deferred and uncollected premiums	431	425	6
Fixed assets	185	151	34
Investments	68	69	(1)
Other	3	2	1
Subtotal	1,074	1,192	(118)
Capital:			
Investments	1,002	891	111
Real estate	65	65	—
Subtotal	1,067	956	111
Total DTLs	2,141	2,148	(7)
Net admitted DTAs	$ 1,557	$ 1,491	$ 66
Deferred income tax (expense)/benefit on change in net unrealized capital gains (losses)			$ (64)
Decrease in net deferred taxes related to other items			241
Decrease in DTAs nonadmitted			(111)
Total change in net admitted DTAs			$ 66

NOTE 16 - INCOME TAXES (continued)

The Company's income tax expense (benefit) for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 differs from the amount obtained by applying the statutory rate of 21% to net gain from operations after dividends to policyholders and before federal income taxes for the following reasons (in millions):

	2019	2018	Change
Net gain from operations after dividends to policyholders and before federal and foreign income taxes at statutory rate	$ 97	$ 177	$ (80)
Net realized capital losses at statutory rate	(3)	(28)	25
Nonadmitted assets	131	(163)	294
Prior year audit liability and settlement	(32)	(35)	3
Contiguous country branch income	(1)	(2)	1
Stock contribution to the NYL Foundation	—	(5)	5
Amortization of IMR	(20)	(21)	1
Dividends from subsidiaries	(97)	(192)	95
Tax exempt income	(89)	(28)	(61)
Tax credits, net of withholding	(62)	(86)	24
Accruals in surplus	(187)	98	(285)
Impact of TCJA	—	(104)	104
Other	12	6	6
Income tax incurred and change in net deferred tax during year	$ (251)	$ (384)	$ 133
Federal and foreign income taxes reported in the Company's Statutory Statements of Operations	$ (31)	$ (442)	$ 411
Capital gains tax expense (benefit) incurred	21	(35)	56
Change in net deferred income taxes	(241)	93	(334)
Total federal and foreign income tax expense (benefit)	$ (251)	$ (384)	$ 133

The Company's federal income tax returns are routinely audited by the IRS and provisions are made in the financial statements in anticipation of the results of these audits. The IRS has completed audits through 2010 and tax years 2011 through 2013 are currently under examination. There were no material effects on the Company's accompanying Statutory Statements of Operations as a result of these audits. The Company believes that its recorded income tax liabilities are adequate for all open years.

The Company does not anticipate any significant changes to its total unrecognized tax benefits within the next 12 months.

The Company did not have any operating loss and tax credit carry forwards available for tax purposes. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company had $35 million and $0 million, respectively, of income taxes incurred in prior years that will be available for recoupment in the event of future net losses.

As discussed in Note 3 – Significant Accounting Policies - Federal Income Taxes, the Company's federal income tax return is consolidated with NYLIAC, NYLAZ, NYLIFE LLC, NYLE, NYL Investments, and NYL Investors.

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recorded a current income tax (payable)/receivable of $18 million and $(41) million, respectively. The current income tax receivable was included in Other assets and the current income tax payable was included in Other liabilities in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position.

At December 31, 2019, the Company had no protective tax deposits on deposit with the IRS under Section 6603 of the IRC.

NOTE 17 – SURPLUS

Net Unrealized Capital Gains (Losses)

Cumulative net unrealized gains on investments, gross of deferred taxes, recognized in unassigned surplus were $6,477 million and $5,256 million at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Surplus Notes

On April 4, 2019, the Company issued surplus notes ("2019 Notes") with a principal balance of $1 billion, bearing interest at 4.45%, with a maturity date of May 15, 2069. The initial carrying value of the 2019 Notes was $993 million, net of discount. The following table summarizes the surplus notes issued and outstanding at December 31, 2019 ($ in millions):

Issue Date	Principal Amount	Carrying Value	Interest Paid Current Year	Cumulative Interest Paid	Interest Rate	Maturity Date
4/4/2019	$ 1,000	$ 993	$ 27	$ 27	4.45%	5/15/2069
10/8/2009	1,000	998	68	682	6.75%	11/15/2039
5/5/2003	1,000	996	59	971	5.88%	5/15/2033
Total	$ 3,000	$ 2,987	$ 154	$ 1,680		

The 2019 Notes, 2009 Notes and the 2003 Notes (collectively, the “Notes”) were issued pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and are administered by Citibank, as registrar/paying agent. Interest on the Notes is paid semi-annually on May 15th and November 15th of each year. Interest payments on the 2019 Notes began on November 15, 2019.

The Notes are unsecured and subordinated to all present and future indebtedness, policy claims and other creditor claims against the Company. Under New York State Insurance Law, the Notes are not part of the legal liabilities of the Company. Each payment of interest or principal may be made only with the prior approval of the Superintendent of Financial Services of the State of New York (“Superintendent”) and only out of surplus funds, which the Superintendent determines to be available for such payments under New York State Insurance Law. Provided that approval is granted by the Superintendent, the Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Company at any time at the “make-whole” redemption price equal to the greater of: (1) the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed, or (2) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled interest and principal payments on the notes to be redeemed, excluding accrued interest as of the date on which the Notes are to be redeemed, discounted on a semi-annual basis at an adjusted treasury rate plus 20 basis points for the 2003 Notes, 40 basis points for the 2009 Notes and 25 basis points for the 2019 Notes, respectively, plus in each case, the accrued interest on the notes to be redeemed to the redemption date.

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, none of the Company’s affiliates owned any of the Notes.

At December 31, 2019, State Street Bank & Trust Co, Bank of New York Mellon, JP Morgan Chase Bank, Northern Trust and Citibank were each the holder of record at The Depository Trust Company of more than 10% of the outstanding amount of the Notes, with each holding Notes, at least in part, for the accounts of their respective clients.

Nonadmitted Assets

Under statutory accounting rules, a nonadmitted asset is defined as an asset having economic value other than that which can be used to fulfill policyholder obligations, or those assets that are unavailable due to encumbrances or other third-party interests. These assets are not recognized in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position, and are, therefore, considered nonadmitted. The changes between years in nonadmitted assets are charged or credited directly to surplus.

NOTE 18 – SIGNIFICANT SUBSIDIARY

NYLIAC is engaged in the life insurance and annuity businesses. A summary of NYLIAC's statutory statements of financial position at December 31, 2019 and 2018 and results of operations for the years then ended are as follows (in millions):

	2019	2018
Assets:		
Bonds	$ 88,631	$ 84,920
Mortgage loans	14,697	14,210
Separate accounts assets	45,147	38,466
Other assets	16,262	15,862
Total assets	$ 164,737	$ 153,458
Liabilities and Capital and Surplus:		
Policy reserves	$ 97,138	$ 94,131
Separate accounts liabilities	45,146	38,464
Other liabilities	13,098	12,277
Capital and surplus	9,355	8,586
Total liabilities and capital and surplus	$ 164,737	$ 153,458
Results of Operations:		
Net gain from operations	$ 651	$ 275
Net realized capital gains (losses)	(20)	(8)
Net income	$ 631	$ 267

NOTE 19 - WRITTEN PREMIUMS

Deferred and uncollected life insurance premiums at December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows (in millions):

	2019		2018	
	Gross	Net of Loading	Gross	Net of Loading
Ordinary new business	$ 177	$ 51	$ 179	$ 57
Ordinary renewal	1,486	1,485	1,394	1,376
Group life	519	426	556	453
Total	$ 2,182	$ 1,962	$ 2,129	$ 1,886

The amounts above reflect a prescribed practice that departs from the NAIC Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual (Refer to Note 2 - Basis of Presentation for additional information).

Deferred premium is the portion of the annual premium not earned at the reporting date. Loading of deferred premium is an amount obtained by subtracting the valuation net deferred premium from the gross deferred premium and generally includes allowances for acquisition costs and other expenses.

Uncollected premium is gross premium net of reinsurance that is due and unpaid at the reporting date. Net premium is the amounts used in the calculation of reserves. The change in loading is included as an expense and is not shown as a reduction to premium income.

Ordinary new business and ordinary renewal business consist of the basic amount of premium required on the underlying life insurance policies.

NOTE 19 – WRITTEN PREMIUMS (continued)

Based upon Company experience, the amount of premiums that may become uncollectible and result in a potential loss is not material to the Company's financial position. At both December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company nonadmitted $6 million of premiums that were over 90 days past due.

The Company did not have any direct premium written/produced by managing general agents/third-party administrators equal to or greater than 5% of surplus for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

NOTE 20 – LOAN-BACKED AND STRUCTURED SECURITY IMPAIRMENTS

The following table lists each loan-backed and structured security at a CUSIP level where the present value of cash flows expected to be collected is less than the amortized cost basis during the year (in thousands):

IMPAIRMENTS TAKEN ON CURRENT HOLDINGS DURING THE CURRENT YEAR

(1) CUSIP[1,2]	(2) Amortized Cost Before Current Period OTTI	(3) Projected Cash Flows	(4) Current Period Recognized OTTI	(5) Amortized Cost After OTTI	(6) Fair Value	(7) Financial Statement Reporting Period
General Account						
059469AF3	$ 937	$ 881	$ 55	$ 881	$ 899	12/31/2019
05946XHV8	189	186	3	186	169	12/31/2019
07384MZ88	386	343	43	343	377	12/31/2019
1248MBAL9	457	453	5	453	453	12/31/2019
12627HAK6	919	898	21	898	907	12/31/2019
12628LAJ9	580	572	9	572	541	12/31/2019
12629EAD7	53	52	1	52	50	12/31/2019
12638PAE9	480	464	15	464	465	12/31/2019
12667FJ55	1,216	1,162	53	1,162	1,214	12/31/2019
12667GRG0	2,137	2,133	4	2,133	2,121	12/31/2019
17029RAA9	567	257	310	257	99	12/31/2019
3622EUAB2	138	128	10	128	133	12/31/2019
59020UXH3	1,264	1,231	33	1,231	1,173	12/31/2019
78476YAA4	545	283	262	283	243	12/31/2019
78477AAA5	775	375	400	375	321	12/31/2019
81441LAD2	335	325	10	325	325	12/31/2019
05948KP52	1,686	1,634	52	1,634	1,648	9/30/2019
12628LAJ9	611	591	20	591	577	9/30/2019
12667FJ48	1,878	1,876	2	1,876	1,833	9/30/2019
17029RAA9	240	206	34	206	110	9/30/2019
33883CAC0	548	—	548	—	158	9/30/2019
57643MFB5	330	—	330	—	—	9/30/2019
59020UXH3	1,474	1,436	38	1,436	1,382	9/30/2019
12628KAF9	428	421	7	421	1,817	6/30/2019
12628LAJ9	645	623	22	623	882	6/30/2019
12629EAD7	55	55	—	55	56	6/30/2019
17029RAA9	507	187	321	187	111	6/30/2019
225470M67	637	632	5	632	87	6/30/2019
33883CAC0	2,718	1,575	1,143	1,575	1,791	6/30/2019
3622EUAF3	581	550	31	550	685	6/30/2019
69336RCF5	393	141	252	141	1,854	6/30/2019

NOTE 20 – LOAN-BACKED AND STRUCTURED SECURITY IMPAIRMENTS (continued)

IMPAIRMENTS TAKEN ON CURRENT HOLDINGS DURING THE CURRENT YEAR

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
CUSIP[1,2]	Amortized Cost Before Current Period OTTI	Projected Cash Flows	Current Period Recognized OTTI	Amortized Cost After OTTI	Fair Value	Financial Statement Reporting Period
00011#AA1	2,049	2,049	—	2,049	1,842	3/31/2019
02147QAF9	1,475	1,473	2	1,473	1,480	3/31/2019
059469AF3	744	723	21	723	742	3/31/2019
05948KH77	1,636	1,629	8	1,629	1,627	3/31/2019
05948KP52	2,050	2,011	39	2,011	1,978	3/31/2019
059515AE6	57	56	1	56	57	3/31/2019
05951KAZ6	85	83	1	83	85	3/31/2019
05951KBA0	334	320	14	320	341	3/31/2019
05953YAA9	374	365	9	365	368	3/31/2019
073250BM3	2,128	2,128	—	2,128	2,124	3/31/2019
1248MBAJ4	1,761	1,749	12	1,749	1,683	3/31/2019
1248MBAL9	499	496	4	496	473	3/31/2019
12627HAK6	1,027	1,004	22	1,004	999	3/31/2019
12628KAF9	441	434	7	434	404	3/31/2019
12628LAJ9	682	659	23	659	637	3/31/2019
12629EAD7	57	56	1	56	54	3/31/2019
12638PAE9	509	507	3	507	493	3/31/2019
12667FJ48	2,033	2,030	3	2,030	1,965	3/31/2019
12667G6W8	5,282	5,255	26	5,255	5,297	3/31/2019
12667G7X5	1,047	1,037	11	1,037	1,030	3/31/2019
12667GKK8	857	844	13	844	862	3/31/2019
126694EK0	5,098	4,682	417	4,682	5,098	3/31/2019
17309BAB3	58	57	1	57	58	3/31/2019
225470M67	654	651	3	651	578	3/31/2019
225470VG5	968	884	85	884	941	3/31/2019
32051GTD7	1,862	1,780	82	1,780	1,859	3/31/2019
3622EUAC0	808	753	55	753	781	3/31/2019
3622EUAF3	617	592	26	592	578	3/31/2019
45660LSY6	3,510	3,387	123	3,387	3,455	3/31/2019
46625YQX4	2,244	1,849	394	1,849	1,560	3/31/2019
59020UXH3	1,131	1,131	—	1,131	1,077	3/31/2019
61750YAB5	50	42	8	42	49	3/31/2019
61752RAJ1	427	409	18	409	425	3/31/2019
78477AAA5	688	688	—	688	682	3/31/2019
93934FEM0	2,321	2,289	32	2,289	2,276	3/31/2019
Subtotal-General Account	**XXX**	**XXX**	**$ 5,503**	**XXX**	**XXX**	
Guaranteed Separate Accounts						
059469AF3	$ 833	$ 783	$ 49	$ 783	$ 799	12/31/2019
1248MBAL9	1,829	1,811	18	1,811	1,812	12/31/2019
12627HAK6	915	895	21	895	907	12/31/2019
12628LAJ9	774	762	12	762	722	12/31/2019

NOTE 20 – LOAN-BACKED AND STRUCTURED SECURITY IMPAIRMENTS (continued)

IMPAIRMENTS TAKEN ON CURRENT HOLDINGS DURING THE CURRENT YEAR

(1) CUSIP[1,2]	(2) Amortized Cost Before Current Period OTTI	(3) Projected Cash Flows	(4) Current Period Recognized OTTI	(5) Amortized Cost After OTTI	(6) Fair Value	(7) Financial Statement Reporting Period
32052MAA9	21	21	—	21	14	12/31/2019
46645GAE8	3,824	3,810	13	3,810	3,813	12/31/2019
61751DAE4	110	104	6	104	109	12/31/2019
12628LAJ9	814	788	27	788	770	9/30/2019
32052MAA9	22	22	—	22	14	9/30/2019
12628KAF9	1,027	1,010	18	1,010	1,073	6/30/2019
12628LAJ9	859	830	29	830	808	6/30/2019
32052MAA9	23	22	1	22	14	6/30/2019
466247XN8	718	714	4	714	717	6/30/2019
059469AF3	686	666	20	666	685	3/31/2019
059515AE6	1,142	1,124	18	1,124	1,145	3/31/2019
05951KAZ6	338	334	4	334	341	3/31/2019
05953YAA9	1,489	1,451	38	1,451	1,461	3/31/2019
1248MBAL9	1,997	1,983	14	1,983	1,892	3/31/2019
12627HAK6	1,023	1,001	22	1,001	999	3/31/2019
12628KAF9	1,058	1,041	17	1,041	968	3/31/2019
12628LAJ9	910	879	30	879	850	3/31/2019
17309BAB3	282	280	3	280	283	3/31/2019
81744HAF0	555	540	15	540	548	3/31/2019
Subtotal- Guaranteed Separate Accounts	**XXX**	**XXX**	**$ 379**	**XXX**	**XXX**	
Grand Total	**XXX**	**XXX**	**$ 5,883**	**XXX**	**XXX**	

(1) Only the impaired lots within each CUSIP are included within this table.
(2) CUSIP amounts less than $1 thousand within this table are shown as zero.

NOTE 21 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

At March 12, 2020, the date the financial statements were available to be issued, there have been no events occurring subsequent to the close of the Company's books or accounts for the accompanying statutory financial statements that would have a material effect on the financial condition of the Company.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Description
ABS	Asset-backed securities
Agent VEBA	Agents' Life and Health Benefit Trust
APBO	Accumulated postretirement benefit obligations
AVR	Asset valuation reserve
BoNY	Bank of New York
CARVM	Commissioners’ Annuity Reserve Valuation Method
CET	Commissioners’ Extended Term
Cigna	Cigna Holding Company
CMBS	Commercial mortgage-backed securities
Credit Facility	Revolving credit facility agreement
CRVM	Commissioners' Reserve Valuation Method
CSAs	Credit support annexes
CSO	Commissioners' Standard Ordinary
CSUL	corporate sponsored universal life policies
CSVUL	Corporate sponsored variable universal life policies
DAC	Deferred policy acquisition costs
DTA	Deferred tax asset(s)
DTL	Deferred tax liability(ies)
Employee VEBA	The Employees' Life and Health Benefit Trust
ERISA	Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974
FHLB	Federal Home Loan Bank
GA Contract	IPG contract relating to New York Life’s general account
GAM	Group Annuity Mortality
GICs	Guaranteed interest contracts
IAM	Individual Annuity Mortality
IAR	Individual Annuity Reserving
IMR	Interest maintenance reserve
INT 18-01	NAIC Interpretation 18-01
IPG	Immediate participation guarantee
IRC	Internal Revenue Code
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
LIHTC	Low-income housing tax credit
LTV	Loan to value ratio
MCF	Madison Capital Funding LLC
MODCO	Modified coinsurance
MPT	Modified Preliminary Term
NAIC	National Association of Insurance Commissioners
NAIC SAP	National Association of Insurance Commissioners’ Accounting Practices and Procedures
NAV	Net asset value
NYLARC	New York Life Agents Reinsurance Company
NYLAZ	NYLIFE Insurance Company of Arizona
NYLCC	New York Life Capital Corporation

Term	Description
NYLE	New York Life Enterprises
NYLIAC	New York Life Insurance and Annuity Corporation
NYL Investments	New York Life Investment Management Holdings LLC
NYL Investors	NYL Investors LLC
NYSDFS (or statutory accounting practices)	New York State Department of Financial Services
OTC	Over-the-counter
OTC-cleared	Over-the-counter clearinghouse
OTC-bilateral	Over-the-counter bilateral agreements
OTTI	Other-than-temporary impairment(s)
PBO	Projected benefit obligation
PBR	Principle-based reserving
SA Contract	Contract related to New York Life's pooled separate accounts
SCAs	Subsidiary, controlled and affiliated entities
SICAV	Société d'Investissement à Captial Variable
SPE	Special purpose entity(ies)
SSAP	Statement of statutory accounting principle
Superintendent	Superintendent of Financial Services of the State of New York
TCJA	Tax Cuts and Jobs Act
TDR	Troubled debt restructuring
The Group Business	Cigna's group life and group disability insurance business
The Notes	The surplus notes issued in 2003, 2009, and 2019
TOLI	Trust owned life insurance
U.S. GAAP	Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America
VEBA	Voluntary Employees Beneficiary Association Trusts
Yuanta	Yuanta Financials Holding Co., Ltd.
2003 Notes	Surplus notes issued in 2003
2009 Notes	Surplus notes issued in 2009
2019 Notes	Surplus notes issued in 2019