

# Forward-Looking Statements

This report may contain or incorporate by reference information that includes or is based upon forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements give expectations or forecasts of future events and do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. They use words and terms such as “anticipate,” “assume,” “believe,” “continue,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “if,” “intend,” “likely,” “may,” “plan,” “potential,” “project,” “should,” “will,” “would” and other words and terms of similar meaning or that are otherwise tied to future periods or future performance, in each case in all derivative forms. They include statements relating to future actions, prospective services or products, future performance or results of current and anticipated services or products, future sales efforts, future expenses, the outcome of contingencies such as legal proceedings, and future trends in operations and financial results.

Many factors determine company results, and they involve unpredictable risks and uncertainties. Our forward-looking statements depend on our assumptions, our expectations and our understanding of the economic environment, but they may be inaccurate and may change. We do not guarantee any future performance. Our results could differ materially from those we express or imply in forward-looking statements. The risks, uncertainties and other factors, including those relating to the COVID-19 pandemic, identified in MetLife, Inc.’s filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, and others, may cause such differences.

These factors include:

- (1) economic condition difficulties, including risks relating to public health, interest rates, credit spreads, equity, real estate, obligors and counterparties, currency exchange rates, derivatives, and terrorism and security;
- (2) global capital and credit market adversity;
- (3) credit facility inaccessibility;
- (4) financial strength or credit ratings downgrades;
- (5) unavailability, unaffordability or inadequate reinsurance;
- (6) statutory life insurance reserve financing costs or limited market capacity;
- (7) legal, regulatory, and supervisory and enforcement policy changes;
- (8) changes in tax rates, tax laws or interpretations;
- (9) litigation and regulatory investigations;
- (10) London Interbank Offered Rate discontinuation and transition to alternative reference rates;
- (11) unsuccessful efforts to meet all environmental, social and governance standards or to enhance our sustainability;
- (12) MetLife, Inc.’s inability to pay dividends and repurchase common stock;
- (13) MetLife, Inc.’s subsidiaries’ inability to pay it dividends;
- (14) investment defaults, downgrades or volatility;
- (15) investment sales or lending difficulties;
- (16) collateral or derivative-related payments;
- (17) investment valuations, allowances, or impairments changes;
- (18) claims or other results that differ from our estimates, assumptions or models;
- (19) global political, legal or operational risks;
- (20) business competition;
- (21) technological changes;
- (22) catastrophes;
- (23) climate changes or responses to it;
- (24) deficiencies in our closed block;
- (25) goodwill or other asset impairment, or deferred income tax asset allowance;
- (26) acceleration of amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs, deferred sales inducements, value of business acquired, value of distribution agreements acquired or value of customer relationships acquired;
- (27) product guarantee volatility, costs and counterparty risks;
- (28) risk management failures;
- (29) insufficient protection from operational risks;
- (30) failure to protect confidentiality and integrity of data or other cybersecurity or disaster recovery failures;
- (31) accounting standards changes;

- (32) excessive risk-taking;
- (33) marketing and distribution difficulties;
- (34) pension and other postretirement benefit assumption changes;
- (35) inability to protect our intellectual property or avoid infringement claims;
- (36) acquisition, integration, growth, disposition or reorganization difficulties;
- (37) Brighthouse Financial, Inc. separation risks;
- (38) MetLife, Inc.'s Board of Directors influence over the outcome of stockholder votes through the voting provisions of the MetLife Policyholder Trust; and
- (39) legal- and corporate governance-related effects on business combinations.

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

Additional information about MetLife's general account investment portfolio is available in MetLife, Inc.'s quarterly financial materials for the quarter ended December 31, 2021, which may be accessed through MetLife's Investor Relations web page at <https://investor.metlife.com>.

## Explanatory Note

The following information is relevant to an understanding of our assets under management (AUM). Our definitions may differ from those used by other companies.

### Total Assets Under Management

(Total AUM) is comprised of GA AUM plus Institutional Client AUM (each, as defined below).

**General Account AUM** (GA AUM) is used by MetLife to describe assets in its general account (GA) investment portfolio that are actively managed and stated at estimated fair value. GA AUM is comprised of the GA total investments, the portion of GA investment portfolio classified within assets held-for-sale, and cash and cash equivalents, excluding policy loans, contract-holder-directed equity securities, fair value option securities and certain other invested assets, as substantially all of these assets are not actively managed in MetLife's GA investment portfolio. Mortgage loans (including commercial, agricultural and residential) and real estate and real estate joint ventures included in GA AUM (at net asset value, net of deduction for encumbering debt) have been adjusted from carrying value to estimated fair value. Classification of GA AUM by sector is based on the nature and characteristics of the underlying investments, which can vary from how they are classified under GAAP.

Accordingly, the underlying investments within certain real estate and real estate joint ventures that are primarily commercial mortgage loans (at net asset value, net of deduction for encumbering debt) have been reclassified to exclude them from real estate equity and include them as commercial mortgage loans.

**Institutional Client AUM** is comprised of SA AUM plus TP AUM (each, as defined below). MetLife Investment Management manages Institutional Client AUM in accordance with client guidelines contained in each investment contract (Mandates).

**Separate Account AUM** (SA AUM) is comprised of separate account investment portfolios of MetLife insurance companies, which are managed by MetLife and included in MetLife, Inc.'s consolidated financial statements at estimated fair value.

**Third Party AUM** (TP AUM) is comprised of non-proprietary assets managed by MetLife on behalf of unaffiliated/third party clients, which are stated at estimated fair value. Such non-proprietary assets are owned by unaffiliated/third-party clients and, accordingly, are not included in MetLife, Inc.'s consolidated financial statements.