

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

FORM 10-Q

The registrant meets the conditions set forth in General Instructions H (1)(a) and (b) of Form 10-Q and is therefore filing this form with the reduced disclosure format.

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2019

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 0-31248

ALLSTATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Illinois

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

36-2554642

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

3075 Sanders Road, Northbrook, Illinois 60062

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(847) 402-5000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files).

Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

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

As of August 7, 2019, the registrant had 23,800 common shares, \$227 par value, outstanding, all of which are held by Allstate Insurance Company.

ALLSTATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
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June 30, 2019

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ALLSTATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (unaudited)

(\$ in millions)

	<u>Three months ended June 30,</u>		<u>Six months ended June 30,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Revenues				
Premiums	\$ 170	\$ 175	\$ 341	\$ 352
Contract charges	170	173	346	349
Other revenue	11	8	21	16
Net investment income	417	419	728	826
Realized capital gains and losses:				
Total other-than-temporary impairment (“OTTI”) losses	(6)	(2)	(13)	(2)
OTTI losses reclassified from other comprehensive income (“OCI”)	1	—	1	(1)
Net OTTI losses recognized in earnings	(5)	(2)	(12)	(3)
Sales and valuation changes on equity investments and derivatives	51	10	206	(21)
Total realized capital gains and losses	46	8	194	(24)
Total revenues	814	783	1,630	1,519
Costs and expenses				
Contract benefits	375	357	738	727
Interest credited to contractholder funds	143	152	291	300
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	33	39	65	78
Operating costs and expenses	66	68	135	136
Restructuring and related charges	—	2	—	2
Interest expense	1	1	2	2
Total costs and expenses	618	619	1,231	1,245
Gain on disposition of operations	2	2	3	3
Income from operations before income tax expense	198	166	402	277
Income tax expense	41	32	81	53
Net income	157	134	321	224
Other comprehensive income (loss), after-tax				
Change in unrealized net capital gains and losses	170	(61)	516	(236)
Change in unrealized foreign currency translation adjustments	(2)	5	(5)	9
Other comprehensive income (loss), after-tax	168	(56)	511	(227)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 325	\$ 78	\$ 832	\$ (3)

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

ALLSTATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (unaudited)

(\$ in millions, except par value data)

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Assets		
Investments		
Fixed income securities, at fair value (amortized cost \$20,512 and \$21,057)	\$ 21,843	\$ 21,400
Mortgage loans	4,043	3,995
Equity securities, at fair value (cost \$1,091 and \$1,197)	1,393	1,325
Limited partnership interests	3,275	3,292
Short-term, at fair value (amortized cost \$1,217 and \$810)	1,217	810
Policy loans	548	561
Other	1,352	1,300
Total investments	33,671	32,683
Cash	80	52
Deferred policy acquisition costs	1,054	1,232
Reinsurance recoverables from non-affiliates	2,070	2,185
Reinsurance recoverables from affiliates	413	420
Accrued investment income	261	253
Other assets	566	534
Separate Accounts	3,029	2,783
Total assets	\$ 41,144	\$ 40,142
Liabilities		
Contractholder funds	\$ 17,024	\$ 17,470
Reserve for life-contingent contract benefits	11,351	11,239
Unearned premiums	4	4
Payable to affiliates, net	36	50
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	1,288	1,101
Deferred income taxes	823	663
Notes due to related parties	140	140
Separate Accounts	3,029	2,783
Total liabilities	33,695	33,450
Commitments and Contingent Liabilities (Note 7)		
Shareholder's equity		
Redeemable preferred stock - series A, \$100 par value, 1,500,000 shares authorized, none issued	—	—
Redeemable preferred stock - series B, \$100 par value, 1,500,000 shares authorized, none issued	—	—
Common stock, \$227 par value, 23,800 shares authorized and outstanding	5	5
Additional capital paid-in	2,024	2,024
Retained income	4,656	4,410
Accumulated other comprehensive income:		
Unrealized net capital gains and losses:		
Unrealized net capital gains and losses on fixed income securities with OTTI	49	45
Other unrealized net capital gains and losses	1,002	225
Unrealized adjustment to DAC, DSI and insurance reserves	(292)	(27)
Total unrealized net capital gains and losses	759	243
Unrealized foreign currency translation adjustments	5	10
Total accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI")	764	253
Total shareholder's equity	7,449	6,692
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	\$ 41,144	\$ 40,142

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

ALLSTATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (unaudited)

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Common stock	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5
Additional capital paid-in	2,024	2,024	2,024	2,024
Retained income				
Balance, beginning of period	4,574	4,385	4,410	3,981
Net income	157	134	321	224
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	—	—	—	314
Dividends	(75)	—	(75)	—
Balance, end of period	4,656	4,519	4,656	4,519
Accumulated other comprehensive income				
Balance, beginning of period	596	436	253	845
Change in unrealized net capital gains and losses	170	(61)	516	(236)
Change in unrealized foreign currency translation adjustments	(2)	5	(5)	9
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	—	—	—	(238)
Balance, end of period	764	380	764	380
Total shareholder's equity	\$ 7,449	\$ 6,928	\$ 7,449	\$ 6,928

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

ALLSTATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (unaudited)

(\$ in millions)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 321	\$ 224
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Amortization and other non-cash items	(33)	(30)
Realized capital gains and losses	(194)	24
Gain on disposition of operations	(3)	(3)
Interest credited to contractholder funds	291	300
Changes in:		
Policy benefits and other insurance reserves	(342)	(319)
Deferred policy acquisition costs	35	34
Reinsurance recoverables, net	73	24
Income taxes	(15)	(8)
Other operating assets and liabilities	36	(36)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>169</u>	<u>210</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from sales		
Fixed income securities	2,080	3,087
Equity securities	387	663
Limited partnership interests	195	86
Other investments	47	10
Investment collections		
Fixed income securities	630	687
Mortgage loans	231	308
Other investments	44	78
Investment purchases		
Fixed income securities	(2,122)	(2,887)
Equity securities	(257)	(757)
Limited partnership interests	(215)	(271)
Mortgage loans	(280)	(269)
Other investments	(74)	(156)
Change in short-term investments, net	(262)	(302)
Change in policy loans and other investments, net	(7)	(25)
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>397</u>	<u>252</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Contractholder fund deposits	378	386
Contractholder fund withdrawals	(841)	(960)
Dividends paid	(75)	—
Other	—	28
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(538)</u>	<u>(546)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash	<u>28</u>	<u>(84)</u>
Cash at beginning of period	<u>52</u>	<u>145</u>
Cash at end of period	<u>\$ 80</u>	<u>\$ 61</u>

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

ALLSTATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1. General

Basis of presentation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Allstate Life Insurance Company (“ALIC”) and its wholly owned subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Company”). ALIC is wholly owned by Allstate Insurance Company (“AIC”), which is wholly owned by Allstate Insurance Holdings, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of The Allstate Corporation (the “Corporation”). These condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”).

The condensed consolidated financial statements and notes as of June 30, 2019 and for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 are unaudited. The condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring accruals) which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for the fair presentation of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods. These condensed consolidated financial statements and notes should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company’s annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018. The results of operations for the interim periods should not be considered indicative of results to be expected for the full year. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Premiums and contract charges

The following table summarizes premiums and contract charges by product.

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Premiums				
Traditional life insurance	\$ 140	\$ 145	\$ 281	\$ 292
Accident and health insurance	30	30	60	60
Total premiums	170	175	341	352
Contract charges				
Interest-sensitive life insurance	167	170	340	343
Fixed annuities	3	3	6	6
Total contract charges	170	173	346	349
Total premiums and contract charges	\$ 340	\$ 348	\$ 687	\$ 701

Adopted accounting standard

Accounting for Hedging Activities

Effective January 1, 2019, the Company adopted new Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) guidance intended to better align hedge accounting with an organization’s risk management activities. The new guidance expands hedge accounting to nonfinancial and financial risk components and revises the measurement methodologies to better align with an organization’s risk management activities. Separate presentation of hedge ineffectiveness is eliminated with the intention to provide greater transparency to the full impact of hedging by requiring presentation of the results of the hedged item and hedging instrument in a single financial statement line item. In addition, the amendments were designed to reduce complexity by simplifying hedge effectiveness testing. The adoption had no impact on the Company’s results of operations or financial position.

Pending accounting standards

Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments

In June 2016, the FASB issued guidance which revises the credit loss recognition criteria for certain financial assets measured at amortized cost and includes reinsurance recoverables. The new guidance replaces the existing incurred loss recognition model with an expected loss recognition model. The objective of the expected credit loss model is for a reporting entity to recognize its estimate of expected credit losses for affected financial assets in a valuation allowance that when deducted from the amortized cost basis of the related financial assets results in a net carrying value at the amount expected to be collected. The reporting entity must consider all relevant information available when estimating expected credit losses, including details about past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts over the life of an asset. Financial assets may be evaluated individually or on a pooled basis when they share similar risk characteristics. The measurement of credit losses for available-for-sale debt securities measured at fair value is not affected except that credit losses recognized are limited to the amount by which fair value is below amortized cost and the carrying value adjustment is recognized through a valuation allowance which may change over time but

once recorded cannot subsequently be reduced to an amount below zero. The guidance is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019, and for most affected instruments must be adopted using a modified retrospective approach, with a cumulative effect adjustment recorded to beginning retained income. The Company's implementation activities, which remain in process, include review and validation of models, methodologies, data inputs and assumptions to be used to estimate expected credit losses. The implementation impacts relate primarily to the Company's mortgage loans, bank loans and reinsurance recoverables and will depend on economic conditions and judgments at the date of adoption as well as the size and composition of the loan portfolios and reinsurance balances. The impact of adoption is not expected to be material to the Company's results of operations or financial position.

Accounting for Long-Duration Insurance Contracts

In August 2018, the FASB issued guidance revising the accounting for certain long-duration insurance contracts. The new guidance introduces material changes to the measurement of the Company's reserves for traditional life, life-contingent immediate annuities and certain voluntary accident and health insurance products. Under the new guidance, measurement assumptions, including those for mortality, morbidity and policy terminations, will be required to be reviewed and updated at least annually. The effect of updating measurement assumptions other than the discount rate are required to be measured on a retrospective basis and reported in net income. In addition, cash flows under the new guidance are required to be discounted using an upper-medium grade fixed income instrument yield required to be updated through OCI at each reporting date. Current GAAP requires reserves to utilize assumptions set at policy issuance unless updated current assumptions would result in reserves that are deficient compared to the reserves recorded.

The new guidance requires deferred policy acquisition costs ("DAC") and other capitalized balances currently amortized in proportion to premiums or gross profits to be amortized on a constant level basis over the expected term for all long-duration insurance contracts. DAC will not be subject to loss recognition testing but will be reduced when actual experience exceeds expected experience. The new guidance will no longer require adjustments to DAC and deferred sales inducement costs ("DSI") related to unrealized gains and losses on investment securities supporting the related business.

Market risk benefit product features are required to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in net income with the exception of changes in the fair value attributable to changes in the reporting entity's own credit risk, which are required to be recognized in OCI. Substantially all of the Company's market risk benefits are reinsured and therefore these impacts are not expected to be material to the Company.

The new guidance is to be included in the comparable financial statements issued in reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020, thereby requiring restatement of prior periods presented. Early adoption is permitted. The new guidance will be applied to affected contracts and DAC on the basis of existing carrying amounts at the earliest period presented or retrospectively using actual historical experience as of contract inception. The new guidance for market risk benefits is required to be adopted retrospectively. In July 2019, the FASB voted to expose a proposal for a thirty-day comment period to delay the effective date of the new guidance for public business entities that are SEC filers to reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021. If adopted, the proposal would extend the effective date of the new guidance for public business entities that are SEC filers by one year.

The Company is evaluating the anticipated impacts of applying the new guidance to both retained income and AOCI. The requirements of the new guidance represent a material change from existing GAAP, however, the underlying economics of the business and related cash flows are unchanged. The Company is evaluating the specific impacts of adopting the new guidance and anticipates the financial statement impact of adopting the new guidance to be material, largely attributed to the impact of transitioning to a discount rate based on an upper-medium grade fixed income investment yield and updates to mortality assumptions. The Company expects the most significant impacts will occur in the run-off annuity business. The revised accounting for DAC will be applied prospectively using the new model and any DAC effects existing in AOCI as a result of applying existing GAAP at the date of adoption will be reversed.

Dividends

The Company paid cash dividends of \$75 million to AIC in the second quarter of 2019.

2. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Non-cash investing activities include \$62 million and \$13 million related to mergers and exchanges completed with equity securities, fixed income securities and limited partnerships, and modifications of certain mortgage loans and other investments for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Liabilities for collateral received in conjunction with the Company's securities lending program and over-the-counter ("OTC") and cleared derivatives are reported in other liabilities and accrued expenses or other investments. The accompanying cash flows are included in cash flows from operating activities in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows along with the activities resulting from management of the proceeds, which are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
Net change in proceeds managed		
Net change in fixed income securities	\$ 28	\$ 68
Net change in short-term investments	(142)	(37)
Operating cash flow (used) provided	<u>\$ (114)</u>	<u>\$ 31</u>
Net change in liabilities		
Liabilities for collateral, beginning of period	\$ (524)	\$ (542)
Liabilities for collateral, end of period	(638)	(511)
Operating cash flow provided (used)	<u>\$ 114</u>	<u>\$ (31)</u>

3. Investments

Fair values

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses and fair value for fixed income securities are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized		Fair value
		Gains	Losses	
June 30, 2019				
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 558	\$ 39	\$ —	\$ 597
Municipal	1,757	275	(3)	2,029
Corporate	17,520	1,001	(46)	18,475
Foreign government	155	9	—	164
Asset-backed securities ("ABS")	347	7	(3)	351
Residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS")	133	47	—	180
Commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS")	29	7	(3)	33
Redeemable preferred stock	13	1	—	14
Total fixed income securities	<u>\$ 20,512</u>	<u>\$ 1,386</u>	<u>\$ (55)</u>	<u>\$ 21,843</u>
December 31, 2018				
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 740	\$ 33	\$ —	\$ 773
Municipal	1,997	202	(4)	2,195
Corporate	17,521	433	(381)	17,573
Foreign government	170	9	—	179
ABS	429	3	(3)	429
RMBS	154	44	(1)	197
CMBS	33	7	—	40
Redeemable preferred stock	13	1	—	14
Total fixed income securities	<u>\$ 21,057</u>	<u>\$ 732</u>	<u>\$ (389)</u>	<u>\$ 21,400</u>

Scheduled maturities

The scheduled maturities for fixed income securities are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	As of June 30, 2019	
	Amortized cost	Fair value
Due in one year or less	\$ 1,251	\$ 1,267
Due after one year through five years	7,969	8,265
Due after five years through ten years	7,113	7,499
Due after ten years	3,670	4,248
	20,003	21,279
ABS, RMBS and CMBS	509	564
Total	\$ 20,512	\$ 21,843

Actual maturities may differ from those scheduled as a result of calls and make-whole payments by the issuers. ABS, RMBS and CMBS are shown separately because of the potential for prepayment of principal prior to contractual maturity dates.

Net investment income

Net investment income is as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Fixed income securities	\$ 241	\$ 247	\$ 486	\$ 498
Mortgage loans	46	53	92	97
Equity securities	14	16	20	23
Limited partnership interests	102	92	105	188
Short-term investments	8	5	16	9
Policy loans	8	8	16	15
Other	24	23	46	45
Investment income, before expense	443	444	781	875
Investment expense	(26)	(25)	(53)	(49)
Net investment income	\$ 417	\$ 419	\$ 728	\$ 826

Realized capital gains and losses

Realized capital gains (losses) by asset type are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Fixed income securities	\$ 4	\$ (12)	\$ (2)	\$ (18)
Mortgage loans	—	2	—	2
Equity securities	39	20	185	(6)
Limited partnership interests	—	(11)	10	(8)
Derivatives	4	10	8	7
Other	(1)	(1)	(7)	(1)
Realized capital gains (losses)	\$ 46	\$ 8	\$ 194	\$ (24)

The total amount of OTTI losses included in AOCI at the time of impairment for fixed income securities, which were not included in earnings, are presented in the following table. The amounts exclude \$103 million and \$101 million as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively, of net unrealized gains related to changes in valuation of the fixed income securities subsequent to the impairment measurement date.

(\$ in millions)	June 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
Municipal	\$	(4)	\$	(4)
Corporate		—		(1)
ABS		(5)		(5)
RMBS		(29)		(32)
CMBS		(4)		(2)
Total	\$	(42)	\$	(44)

Rollforwards of the cumulative credit losses recognized in earnings for fixed income securities held as of the end of the period are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Beginning balance	\$ (121)	\$ (128)	\$ (123)	\$ (138)
Additional credit loss for securities previously other-than-temporarily impaired	(3)	(1)	(3)	(2)
Reduction in credit loss for securities disposed or collected	2	5	4	16
Ending balance	\$ (122)	\$ (124)	\$ (122)	\$ (124)

The Company uses its best estimate of future cash flows expected to be collected from the fixed income security, discounted at the security's original or current effective rate, as appropriate, to calculate a recovery value and determine whether a credit loss exists. The determination of cash flow estimates is inherently subjective and methodologies may vary depending on facts and circumstances specific to the security. All reasonably available information relevant to the collectability of the security, including past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable assumptions and forecasts, are considered when developing the estimate of cash flows expected to be collected. That information generally includes, but is not limited to, the remaining payment terms of the security, prepayment speeds, foreign exchange rates, the financial condition and future earnings potential of the issue or issuer, expected defaults, expected recoveries, the value of underlying collateral, vintage, geographic concentration of underlying collateral, available reserves or escrows, current subordination levels, third-party guarantees and other credit enhancements. Other information, such as industry analyst reports and forecasts, sector credit ratings, financial condition of the bond insurer for insured fixed income securities, and other market data relevant to the realizability of contractual cash flows, may also be considered. The estimated fair value of collateral will be used to estimate recovery value if the Company determines that the security is dependent on the liquidation of collateral for ultimate settlement. If the estimated recovery value is less than the amortized cost of the security, a credit loss exists and an OTTI for the difference between the estimated recovery value and amortized cost is recorded in earnings. The portion of the unrealized loss related to factors other than credit remains classified in AOCI. If the Company determines that the fixed income security does not have sufficient cash flow or other information to estimate a recovery value for the security, the Company may conclude that the entire decline in fair value is deemed to be credit related and the loss is recorded in earnings.

Unrealized net capital gains and losses

Unrealized net capital gains and losses included in AOCI are as follows:

(\$ in millions) June 30, 2019	Fair value	Gross unrealized		Unrealized net gains (losses)
		Gains	Losses	
Fixed income securities	\$ 21,843	\$ 1,386	\$ (55)	\$ 1,331
Short-term investments	1,217	—	—	—
Equity method of accounting (“EMA”) limited partnerships ⁽¹⁾				(1)
Unrealized net capital gains and losses, pre-tax				1,330
Amounts recognized for:				
Insurance reserves ⁽²⁾				(178)
DAC and DSI ⁽³⁾				(191)
Amounts recognized				(369)
Deferred income taxes				(202)
Unrealized net capital gains and losses, after-tax				\$ 759

⁽¹⁾ Unrealized net capital gains and losses for limited partnership interests represent the Company’s share of EMA limited partnerships’ OCI. Fair value and gross unrealized gains and losses are not applicable.

⁽²⁾ The insurance reserves adjustment represents the amount by which the reserve balance would increase if the net unrealized gains in the applicable product portfolios were realized and reinvested at lower interest rates, resulting in a premium deficiency. This adjustment primarily relates to structured settlement annuities with life contingencies (a type of immediate fixed annuities).

⁽³⁾ The DAC and DSI adjustment balance represents the amount by which the amortization of DAC and DSI would increase or decrease if the unrealized gains or losses in the respective product portfolios were realized.

(\$ in millions) December 31, 2018	Fair value	Gross unrealized		Unrealized net gains (losses)
		Gains	Losses	
Fixed income securities	\$ 21,400	\$ 732	\$ (389)	\$ 343
Short-term investments	810	—	—	—
EMA limited partnerships				—
Unrealized net capital gains and losses, pre-tax				343
Amounts recognized for:				
Insurance reserves				—
DAC and DSI				(35)
Amounts recognized				(35)
Deferred income taxes				(65)
Unrealized net capital gains and losses, after-tax				\$ 243

Change in unrealized net capital gains and losses

The change in unrealized net capital gains and losses for the six months ended June 30, 2019 is as follows:

(\$ in millions)	
Fixed income securities	\$ 988
EMA limited partnerships	(1)
Total	987
Amounts recognized for:	
Insurance reserves	(178)
DAC and DSI	(156)
Amounts recognized	(334)
Deferred income taxes	(137)
Increase in unrealized net capital gains and losses, after-tax	\$ 516

Portfolio monitoring

The Company has a comprehensive portfolio monitoring process to identify and evaluate each fixed income security whose carrying value may be other-than-temporarily impaired.

For each fixed income security in an unrealized loss position, the Company assesses whether management with the appropriate authority has made the decision to sell or whether it is more likely than not the Company will be required to sell the security before recovery of the amortized cost basis for reasons such as liquidity, contractual or regulatory purposes. If a security meets either of these criteria, the security’s decline in fair value is considered other than temporary and is recorded in earnings.

If the Company has not made the decision to sell the fixed income security and it is not more likely than not the Company will be required to sell the fixed income security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, the Company evaluates whether it expects to receive cash flows sufficient to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security. The Company calculates the estimated recovery value by discounting the best estimate of future cash flows at the security's original or current effective rate, as appropriate, and compares this to the amortized cost of the security. If the Company does not expect to receive cash flows sufficient to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the fixed income security, the credit loss component of the impairment is recorded in earnings, with the remaining amount of the unrealized loss related to other factors recognized in OCI.

The Company's portfolio monitoring process includes a quarterly review of all securities to identify instances where the fair value of a security compared to its amortized cost is below established thresholds. The process also includes the monitoring of other impairment indicators such as ratings, ratings downgrades and payment defaults. The securities identified, in addition to other securities for which the Company may have a concern, are evaluated for potential OTTI using all reasonably available information relevant to the collectability or recovery of the security. Inherent in the Company's evaluation of OTTI for these securities are assumptions and estimates about the financial condition and future earnings potential of the issue or issuer. Some of the factors that may be considered in evaluating whether a decline in fair value is other than temporary are: 1) the financial condition, near-term and long-term prospects of the issue or issuer, including relevant industry specific market conditions and trends, geographic location and implications of rating agency actions and offering prices; 2) the specific reasons that a security is in an unrealized loss position, including overall market conditions which could affect liquidity; and 3) the length of time and extent to which the fair value has been less than amortized cost.

The following table summarizes the gross unrealized losses and fair value of securities by the length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position.

(\$ in millions)	Less than 12 months			12 months or more			Total unrealized losses
	Number of issues	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Number of issues	Fair value	Unrealized losses	
June 30, 2019							
Fixed income securities							
U.S. government and agencies	—	\$ —	\$ —	—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Municipal	—	—	—	1	13	(3)	(3)
Corporate	101	329	(7)	175	1,278	(39)	(46)
ABS	7	28	(1)	4	8	(2)	(3)
RMBS	31	5	—	31	4	—	—
CMBS	2	8	(3)	1	—	—	(3)
Redeemable preferred stock	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total fixed income securities	142	\$ 370	\$ (11)	212	\$ 1,303	\$ (44)	\$ (55)
Investment grade fixed income securities	63	\$ 133	\$ (1)	162	\$ 1,108	\$ (31)	\$ (32)
Below investment grade fixed income securities	79	237	(10)	50	195	(13)	(23)
Total fixed income securities	142	\$ 370	\$ (11)	212	\$ 1,303	\$ (44)	\$ (55)
December 31, 2018							
Fixed income securities							
U.S. government and agencies	2	\$ 6	\$ —	1	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —
Municipal	38	98	(1)	5	26	(3)	(4)
Corporate	1,260	6,799	(218)	370	2,633	(163)	(381)
ABS	30	167	(1)	11	31	(2)	(3)
RMBS	124	11	—	47	10	(1)	(1)
CMBS	3	7	—	2	—	—	—
Redeemable preferred stock	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total fixed income securities	1,458	\$ 7,088	\$ (220)	436	\$ 2,701	\$ (169)	\$ (389)
Investment grade fixed income securities	948	\$ 5,255	\$ (121)	388	\$ 2,551	\$ (147)	\$ (268)
Below investment grade fixed income securities	510	1,833	(99)	48	150	(22)	(121)
Total fixed income securities	1,458	\$ 7,088	\$ (220)	436	\$ 2,701	\$ (169)	\$ (389)

The following table summarizes gross unrealized losses by unrealized loss position and credit quality as of June 30, 2019.

(\$ in millions)	Investment grade	Below investment grade	Total
Fixed income securities with unrealized loss position less than 20% of amortized cost ^{(1) (2)}	\$ (20)	\$ (19)	\$ (39)
Fixed income securities with unrealized loss position greater than or equal to 20% of amortized cost ^{(3) (4)}	(12)	(4)	(16)
Total unrealized losses	\$ (32)	\$ (23)	\$ (55)

⁽¹⁾ Below investment grade fixed income securities include \$7 million that have been in an unrealized loss position for less than twelve months.

⁽²⁾ Related to securities with an unrealized loss position less than 20% of amortized cost, the degree of which suggests that these securities do not pose a high risk of being other-than-temporarily impaired.

⁽³⁾ Below investment grade fixed income securities include \$1 million that have been in an unrealized loss position for a period of twelve or more consecutive months.

⁽⁴⁾ Evaluated based on factors such as discounted cash flows and the financial condition and near-term and long-term prospects of the issue or issuer and were determined to have adequate resources to fulfill contractual obligations.

Investment grade is defined as a security having a rating of Aaa, Aa, A or Baa from Moody's, a rating of AAA, AA, A or BBB from S&P Global Ratings ("S&P"), a comparable rating from another nationally recognized rating agency, or a comparable internal rating if an externally provided rating is not available. Market prices for certain securities may have credit spreads which imply higher or lower credit quality than the current third-party rating. Unrealized losses on investment grade securities are principally related to an increase in market yields which may include increased risk-free interest rates and/or wider credit spreads since the time of initial purchase. The unrealized losses are expected to reverse as the securities approach maturity.

ABS, RMBS and CMBS in an unrealized loss position were evaluated based on actual and projected collateral losses relative to the securities' positions in the respective securitization trusts, security specific expectations of cash flows, and credit ratings. This evaluation also takes into consideration credit enhancement, measured in terms of (i) subordination from other classes of securities in the trust that are contractually obligated to absorb losses before the class of security the Company owns, and (ii) the expected impact of other structural features embedded in the securitization trust beneficial to the class of securities the Company owns, such as overcollateralization and excess spread. Municipal bonds in an unrealized loss position were evaluated based on the underlying credit quality of the primary obligor, obligation type and quality of the underlying assets.

As of June 30, 2019, the Company has not made the decision to sell and it is not more likely than not the Company will be required to sell fixed income securities with unrealized losses before recovery of the amortized cost basis.

Limited partnerships

Investments in limited partnership interests include interests in private equity funds, real estate funds and other funds. As of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the carrying value of EMA limited partnerships totaled \$2.50 billion and \$2.51 billion, respectively, and limited partnerships carried at fair value totaled \$773 million and \$787 million, respectively.

Mortgage loans

Mortgage loans are evaluated for impairment on a specific loan basis through a quarterly credit monitoring process and review of key credit quality indicators. Mortgage loans are considered impaired when it is probable that the Company will not collect the contractual principal and interest. Valuation allowances are established for impaired loans to reduce the carrying value to the fair value of the collateral less costs to sell or the present value of the loan's expected future repayment cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate. Impaired mortgage loans may not have a valuation allowance when the fair value of the collateral less costs to sell is higher than the carrying value. Valuation allowances are adjusted for subsequent changes in the fair value of the collateral less costs to sell or present value of the loan's expected future repayment cash flows. Mortgage loans are charged off against their corresponding valuation allowances when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The impairment evaluation is non-statistical in respect to the aggregate portfolio but considers facts and circumstances attributable to each loan. It is not considered probable that additional impairment losses, beyond those identified on a specific loan basis, have been incurred as of June 30, 2019.

Accrual of income is suspended for mortgage loans that are in default or when full and timely collection of principal and interest payments is not probable. Cash receipts on mortgage loans on non-accrual status are generally recorded as a reduction of carrying value.

Debt service coverage ratio is considered a key credit quality indicator when mortgage loans are evaluated for impairment. Debt service coverage ratio represents the amount of estimated cash flows from the property available to the borrower to meet

principal and interest payment obligations. Debt service coverage ratio estimates are updated annually or more frequently if conditions are warranted based on the Company's credit monitoring process.

The following table reflects the carrying value of non-impaired mortgage loans summarized by debt service coverage ratio distribution.

(\$ in millions)	June 30, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Fixed rate mortgage loans	Variable rate mortgage loans	Total	Fixed rate mortgage loans	Variable rate mortgage loans	Total
Debt service coverage ratio distribution						
Below 1.0	\$ 2	\$ 15	\$ 17	\$ 6	\$ 15	\$ 21
1.0 - 1.25	187	—	187	221	—	221
1.26 - 1.50	1,193	—	1,193	1,048	—	1,048
Above 1.50	2,599	43	2,642	2,659	42	2,701
Total non-impaired mortgage loans	\$ 3,981	\$ 58	\$ 4,039	\$ 3,934	\$ 57	\$ 3,991

Mortgage loans with a debt service coverage ratio below 1.0 that are not considered impaired primarily relate to instances where the borrower has the financial capacity to fund the revenue shortfalls from the properties for the foreseeable term, the decrease in cash flows from the properties is considered temporary, or there are other risk mitigating circumstances such as additional collateral, escrow balances or borrower guarantees.

The net carrying value of impaired mortgage loans is as follows:

(\$ in millions)	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Impaired mortgage loans with a valuation allowance	\$ 4	\$ 4
Impaired mortgage loans without a valuation allowance	—	—
Total impaired mortgage loans	\$ 4	\$ 4
Valuation allowance on impaired mortgage loans	\$ 3	\$ 3

The valuation allowance on impaired mortgage loans had no activity for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. The average balance of impaired loans was \$4 million for both the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Payments on all mortgage loans were current as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

Short-term investments

Short-term investments, including commercial paper, money market funds, U.S. Treasury bills and other short-term investments, are carried at fair value. As of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the fair value of short-term investments totaled \$1.22 billion and \$810 million, respectively.

Policy loans

Policy loans are carried at unpaid principal balances. As of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the carrying value of policy loans totaled \$548 million and \$561 million, respectively.

Other investments

Other investments primarily consist of agent loans, bank loans, real estate and derivatives. Agent loans are loans issued to exclusive Allstate agents and are carried at unpaid principal balances, net of valuation allowances and unamortized deferred fees or costs. Bank loans are primarily senior secured corporate loans and are carried at amortized cost. Real estate is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Derivatives are carried at fair value. The following table summarizes other investments by asset type.

(\$ in millions)	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Agent loans	\$ 654	\$ 620
Bank loans	370	422
Real estate	242	228
Derivatives and other	86	30
Total	\$ 1,352	\$ 1,300

4. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

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. The hierarchy for inputs used in determining fair value maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that observable inputs be used when available. Assets and liabilities recorded on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at fair value are categorized in the fair value hierarchy based on the observability of inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: Assets and liabilities whose values are based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market that the Company can access.

Level 2: Assets and liabilities whose values are based on the following:

- (a) Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- (b) Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; or
- (c) Valuation models whose inputs are observable, directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3: Assets and liabilities whose values are based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's estimates of the assumptions that market participants would use in valuing the assets and liabilities.

The availability of observable inputs varies by instrument. In situations where fair value is based on internally developed pricing models or inputs that are unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. The degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is typically greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3. In many instances, valuation inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. The category level in the fair value hierarchy is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including during periods of market disruption. In periods of market disruption, the ability to observe prices and inputs may be reduced for many instruments.

The Company is responsible for the determination of fair value and the supporting assumptions and methodologies. The Company gains assurance that assets and liabilities are appropriately valued through the execution of various processes and controls designed to ensure the overall reasonableness and consistent application of valuation methodologies, including inputs and assumptions, and compliance with accounting standards. For fair values received from third parties or internally estimated, the Company's processes and controls are designed to ensure that the valuation methodologies are appropriate and consistently applied, the inputs and assumptions are reasonable and consistent with the objective of determining fair value, and the fair values are accurately recorded. For example, on a continuing basis, the Company assesses the reasonableness of individual fair values that have stale security prices or that exceed certain thresholds as compared to previous fair values received from valuation service providers or brokers or derived from internal models. The Company performs procedures to understand and assess the methodologies, processes and controls of valuation service providers. In addition, the Company may validate the reasonableness of fair values by comparing information obtained from valuation service providers or brokers to other third-party valuation sources for selected securities. The Company performs ongoing price validation procedures such as back-testing of actual sales, which corroborate the various inputs used in internal models to market observable data. When fair value determinations are expected to be more variable, the Company validates them through reviews by members of management who have relevant expertise and who are independent of those charged with executing investment transactions.

The Company has two types of situations where investments are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. The first is where specific inputs significant to the fair value estimation models are not market observable. This primarily occurs in the Company's use of broker quotes to value certain securities where the inputs have not been corroborated to be market observable, and the use of valuation models that use significant non-market observable inputs.

The second situation where the Company classifies securities in Level 3 is where quotes continue to be received from independent third-party valuation service providers and all significant inputs are market observable; however, there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset when compared to normal market activity such that the degree of market observability has declined to a point where categorization as a Level 3 measurement is considered appropriate. The indicators considered in determining whether a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for a specific asset has occurred include the level of new issuances in the primary market, trading volume in the secondary market, the level of credit spreads over historical levels, applicable bid-ask spreads, and price consensus among market participants and other pricing sources.

Certain assets are not carried at fair value on a recurring basis, including investments such as mortgage loans, bank loans, agent loans and policy loans. Accordingly, such investments are only included in the fair value hierarchy disclosure when the investment is subject to remeasurement at fair value after initial recognition and the resulting remeasurement is reflected in the condensed consolidated financial statements.

In determining fair value, the Company principally uses the market approach which generally utilizes market transaction data for the same or similar instruments. To a lesser extent, the Company uses the income approach which involves determining fair values from discounted cash flow methodologies. For the majority of Level 2 and Level 3 valuations, a combination of the market and income approaches is used.

Summary of significant valuation techniques for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Level 1 measurements

- Fixed income securities: Comprise certain U.S. Treasury fixed income securities. Valuation is based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets in active markets that the Company can access.
- Equity securities: Comprise actively traded, exchange-listed equity securities. Valuation is based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets in active markets that the Company can access.
- Short-term: Comprise U.S. Treasury bills valued based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets in active markets that the Company can access and actively traded money market funds that have daily quoted net asset values for identical assets that the Company can access.
- Separate account assets: Comprise actively traded mutual funds that have daily quoted net asset values that are readily determinable for identical assets that the Company can access. Net asset values for the actively traded mutual funds in which the separate account assets are invested are obtained daily from the fund managers.

Level 2 measurements

- Fixed income securities:

U.S. government and agencies: The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, benchmark yields and credit spreads.

Municipal: The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, benchmark yields and credit spreads.

Corporate - public: The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, benchmark yields and credit spreads.

Corporate - privately placed: Valued using a discounted cash flow model that is widely accepted in the financial services industry and uses market observable inputs and inputs derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data. The primary inputs to the discounted cash flow model include an interest rate yield curve, as well as published credit spreads for similar assets in markets that are not active that incorporate the credit quality and industry sector of the issuer.

Foreign government: The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, benchmark yields and credit spreads.

ABS - collateralized debt obligations ("CDO") and ABS - consumer and other: The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, benchmark yields, prepayment speeds, collateral performance and credit spreads. Certain ABS - CDO and ABS - consumer and other are valued based on non-binding broker quotes whose inputs have been corroborated to be market observable.

RMBS: The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, benchmark yields, prepayment speeds, collateral performance and credit spreads.

CMBS: The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, benchmark yields, collateral performance and credit spreads.

Redeemable preferred stock: The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, benchmark yields, underlying stock prices and credit spreads.

- Equity securities: The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices or quoted net asset values for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active.
- Short-term: The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, contractual cash flows, benchmark yields and credit spreads.
- Other investments: Free-standing exchange listed derivatives that are not actively traded are valued based on quoted prices for identical instruments in markets that are not active.

OTC derivatives, including interest rate swaps, foreign currency swaps, total return swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts, certain options and certain credit default swaps, are valued using models that rely on inputs such as interest rate yield curves,

implied volatilities, index price levels, currency rates, and credit spreads that are observable for substantially the full term of the contract. The valuation techniques underlying the models are widely accepted in the financial services industry and do not involve significant judgment.

Level 3 measurements

- Fixed income securities:

Municipal: Comprise municipal bonds that are not rated by third-party credit rating agencies. The primary inputs to the valuation of these municipal bonds include quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that exhibit less liquidity relative to those markets supporting Level 2 fair value measurements, contractual cash flows, benchmark yields and credit spreads. Also included are municipal bonds valued based on non-binding broker quotes where the inputs have not been corroborated to be market observable and municipal bonds in default valued based on the present value of expected cash flows.

Corporate - public and Corporate - privately placed: Primarily valued based on non-binding broker quotes where the inputs have not been corroborated to be market observable. Other inputs include an interest rate yield curve, as well as published credit spreads for similar assets that incorporate the credit quality and industry sector of the issuer.

ABS - CDO, ABS - consumer and other, and CMBS: Valued based on non-binding broker quotes received from brokers who are familiar with the investments and where the inputs have not been corroborated to be market observable.

- Equity securities: The primary inputs to the valuation include quoted prices or quoted net asset values for identical or similar assets in markets that exhibit less liquidity relative to those markets supporting Level 2 fair value measurements.
- Other investments: Certain OTC derivatives, such as interest rate caps, certain credit default swaps and certain options (including swaptions), are valued using models that are widely accepted in the financial services industry. These are categorized as Level 3 as a result of the significance of non-market observable inputs such as volatility. Other primary inputs include interest rate yield curves and credit spreads.
- Contractholder funds: Derivatives embedded in certain life and annuity contracts are valued internally using models widely accepted in the financial services industry that determine a single best estimate of fair value for the embedded derivatives within a block of contractholder liabilities. The models primarily use stochastically determined cash flows based on the contractual elements of embedded derivatives, projected option cost and applicable market data, such as interest rate yield curves and equity index volatility assumptions. These are categorized as Level 3 as a result of the significance of non-market observable inputs.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis

Mortgage loans written-down to fair value in connection with recognizing impairments are valued based on the fair value of the underlying collateral less costs to sell. Bank loans written-down to fair value are valued based on broker quotes from brokers familiar with the loans and current market conditions or based on internal valuation models.

Investments excluded from the fair value hierarchy

Limited partnerships carried at fair value, which do not have readily determinable fair values, use NAV provided by the investees and are excluded from the fair value hierarchy. These investments are generally not redeemable by the investees and generally cannot be sold without approval of the general partner. The Company receives distributions of income and proceeds from the liquidation of the underlying assets of the investees, which usually takes place in years 4-9 of the typical contractual life of 10-12 years. As of June 30, 2019, the Company has commitments to invest \$241 million in these limited partnership interests.

The following table summarizes the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value as of June 30, 2019.

(\$ in millions)	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Counterparty and cash collateral netting	Balance as of June 30, 2019
Assets					
Fixed income securities:					
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 307	\$ 290	\$ —		\$ 597
Municipal	—	1,989	40		2,029
Corporate - public	—	12,603	32		12,635
Corporate - privately placed	—	5,744	96		5,840
Foreign government	—	164	—		164
ABS - CDO	—	21	6		27
ABS - consumer and other	—	296	28		324
RMBS	—	180	—		180
CMBS	—	31	2		33
Redeemable preferred stock	—	14	—		14
Total fixed income securities	307	21,332	204		21,843
Equity securities	1,261	13	119		1,393
Short-term investments	758	459	—		1,217
Other investments: Free-standing derivatives	—	94	—	\$ (9)	85
Separate account assets	3,029	—	—		3,029
Total recurring basis assets	5,355	21,898	323	(9)	27,567
Non-recurring basis ⁽¹⁾	—	—	5		5
Total assets at fair value	\$ 5,355	\$ 21,898	\$ 328	\$ (9)	\$ 27,572
% of total assets at fair value	19.4%	79.4%	1.2%	—%	100.0%
Investments reported at NAV					
					773
Total					\$ 28,345
Liabilities					
Contractholder funds: Derivatives embedded in life and annuity contracts	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (411)		\$ (411)
Other liabilities: Free-standing derivatives	—	(30)	—	\$ 1	(29)
Total recurring basis liabilities at fair value	\$ —	\$ (30)	\$ (411)	\$ 1	\$ (440)
% of total liabilities at fair value	—%	6.8%	93.4%	(0.2)%	100.0%

⁽¹⁾ Includes \$5 million of bank loans written-down to fair value in connection with recognizing OTTI impairments.

The following table summarizes the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value as of December 31, 2018.

(\$ in millions)	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Counterparty and cash collateral netting	Balance as of December 31, 2018
Assets					
Fixed income securities:					
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 493	\$ 280	\$ —		\$ 773
Municipal	—	2,156	39		2,195
Corporate - public	—	11,891	33		11,924
Corporate - privately placed	—	5,552	97		5,649
Foreign government	—	179	—		179
ABS - CDO	—	26	6		32
ABS - consumer and other	—	381	16		397
RMBS	—	197	—		197
CMBS	—	40	—		40
Redeemable preferred stock	—	14	—		14
Total fixed income securities	493	20,716	191		21,400
Equity securities	1,182	14	129		1,325
Short-term investments	443	367	—		810
Other investments: Free-standing derivatives	—	30	1	\$ (8)	23
Separate account assets	2,783	—	—		2,783
Total recurring basis assets at fair value	\$ 4,901	\$ 21,127	\$ 321	\$ (8)	\$ 26,341
% of total assets at fair value	18.6%	80.2%	1.2%	—%	100.0%
Investments reported at NAV					787
Total					\$ 27,128
Liabilities					
Contractholder funds: Derivatives embedded in life and annuity contracts					
	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (223)		\$ (223)
Other liabilities: Free-standing derivatives					
	—	(7)	—	\$ 2	(5)
Total recurring basis liabilities at fair value	\$ —	\$ (7)	\$ (223)	\$ 2	\$ (228)
% of total liabilities at fair value	—%	3.1%	97.8%	(0.9)%	100.0%

The following table summarizes quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurements.

(\$ in millions)	Fair value	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Range	Weighted average
June 30, 2019					
Derivatives embedded in life and annuity contracts – Equity-indexed and forward starting options	\$ (375)	Stochastic cash flow model	Projected option cost	1.0 - 4.2%	2.53%
December 31, 2018					
Derivatives embedded in life and annuity contracts – Equity-indexed and forward starting options	\$ (184)	Stochastic cash flow model	Projected option cost	1.0 - 2.2%	1.74%

The embedded derivatives are equity-indexed and forward starting options in certain life and annuity products that provide customers with interest crediting rates based on the performance of the S&P 500. If the projected option cost increased (decreased), it would result in a higher (lower) liability fair value.

As of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, Level 3 fair value measurements of fixed income securities total \$204 million and \$191 million, respectively, and include \$54 million and \$80 million, respectively, of securities valued based on non-binding broker quotes where the inputs have not been corroborated to be market observable. The Company does not develop the unobservable inputs used in measuring fair value; therefore, these are not included in the table above. However, an increase (decrease) in credit spreads for fixed income securities valued based on non-binding broker quotes would result in a lower (higher) fair value.

The following table presents the rollforward of Level 3 assets and liabilities held at fair value on a recurring basis during the three months ended June 30, 2019.

(\$ in millions)

	Balance as of March 31, 2019	Total gains (losses) included in:		Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3
		Net income ⁽¹⁾	OCI		
Assets					
Fixed income securities:					
Municipal	\$ 40	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —
Corporate - public	35	—	—	—	(2)
Corporate - privately placed	97	—	—	—	(1)
ABS - CDO	6	—	—	—	—
ABS - consumer and other	25	—	—	—	(12)
CMBS	2	—	—	—	—
Total fixed income securities	205	—	1	—	(15)
Equity securities	106	5	—	—	—
Free-standing derivatives, net	1	(1)	—	—	—
Total recurring Level 3 assets	\$ 312	\$ 4	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ (15)
Liabilities					
Contractholder funds: Derivatives embedded in life and annuity contracts					
	\$ (247)	\$ (11)	\$ —	\$ (154)	\$ —
Total recurring Level 3 liabilities	\$ (247)	\$ (11)	\$ —	\$ (154)	\$ —

	Purchases	Sales	Issues	Settlements	Balance as of June
					30, 2019
Assets					
Fixed income securities:					
Municipal	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 40
Corporate - public	—	(1)	—	—	32
Corporate - privately placed	1	—	—	(1)	96
ABS - CDO	—	—	—	—	6
ABS - consumer and other	22	(6)	—	(1)	28
CMBS	—	—	—	—	2
Total fixed income securities	23	(8)	—	(2)	204
Equity securities	8	—	—	—	119
Free-standing derivatives, net	—	—	—	—	—
Total recurring Level 3 assets	\$ 31	\$ (8)	\$ —	\$ (2)	\$ 323
Liabilities					
Contractholder funds: Derivatives embedded in life and annuity contracts					
	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ (411)
Total recurring Level 3 liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ (411)

⁽¹⁾ The effect to net income totals \$(7) million and is reported in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income as follows: \$2 million in realized capital gains and losses, \$2 million in net investment income, \$(6) million in interest credited to contractholder funds and \$(5) million in contract benefits.

The following table presents the rollforward of Level 3 assets and liabilities held at fair value on a recurring basis during the six months ended June 30, 2019.

(\$ in millions)	Balance as of December 31, 2018	Total gains (losses) included in:		Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3
		Net income ⁽¹⁾	OCI		
Assets					
Fixed income securities:					
Municipal	\$ 39	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ —
Corporate - public	33	—	—	—	(2)
Corporate - privately placed	97	(2)	2	15	(1)
ABS - CDO	6	—	—	—	—
ABS - consumer and other	16	—	—	—	(12)
CMBS	—	—	—	2	—
Total fixed income securities	191	(2)	4	17	(15)
Equity securities	129	20	—	—	—
Free-standing derivatives, net	1	(1)	—	—	—
Total recurring Level 3 assets	\$ 321	\$ 17	\$ 4	\$ 17	\$ (15)
Liabilities					
Contractholder funds: Derivatives embedded in life and annuity contracts	\$ (223)	\$ (36)	\$ —	\$ (154)	\$ —
Total recurring Level 3 liabilities	\$ (223)	\$ (36)	\$ —	\$ (154)	\$ —

	Purchases	Sales	Issues	Settlements	Balance as of June 30, 2019
Assets					
Fixed income securities:					
Municipal	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 40
Corporate - public	3	(1)	—	(1)	32
Corporate - privately placed	1	(13)	—	(3)	96
ABS - CDO	—	—	—	—	6
ABS - consumer and other	34	(6)	—	(4)	28
CMBS	—	—	—	—	2
Total fixed income securities	38	(21)	—	(8)	204
Equity securities	8	(38)	—	—	119
Free-standing derivatives, net	—	—	—	—	—
Total recurring Level 3 assets	\$ 46	\$ (59)	\$ —	\$ (8)	\$ 323
Liabilities					
Contractholder funds: Derivatives embedded in life and annuity contracts	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ (411)
Total recurring Level 3 liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ (411)

⁽¹⁾ The effect to net income totals \$(19) million and is reported in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income as follows: \$15 million in realized capital gains and losses, \$2 million in net investment income, \$(39) million in interest credited to contractholder funds and \$3 million in contract benefits.

The following table presents the rollforward of Level 3 assets and liabilities held at fair value on a recurring basis during the three months ended June 30, 2018.

(\$ in millions)	Total gains (losses) included in:				
	Balance as of March 31, 2018	Net income ⁽¹⁾	OCI	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3
Assets					
Fixed income securities:					
Municipal	\$ 56	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Corporate - public	47	—	—	—	—
Corporate - privately placed	215	(2)	1	10	(10)
ABS - CDO	10	—	—	—	—
ABS - consumer and other	41	—	—	3	(2)
Total fixed income securities	369	(2)	1	13	(12)
Equity securities	99	6	—	—	—
Free-standing derivatives, net	1	—	—	—	—
Total recurring Level 3 assets	\$ 469	\$ 4	\$ 1	\$ 13	\$ (12)
Liabilities					
Contractholder funds: Derivatives embedded in life and annuity contracts					
	\$ (260)	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Total recurring Level 3 liabilities	\$ (260)	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
					Balance as of June 30, 2018
Assets					
Fixed income securities:					
Municipal	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 58
Corporate - public	—	—	—	—	47
Corporate - privately placed	—	—	—	(27)	187
ABS - CDO	—	—	—	(1)	9
ABS - consumer and other	10	(4)	—	(1)	47
Total fixed income securities	12	(4)	—	(29)	348
Equity securities	15	(7)	—	—	113
Free-standing derivatives, net	—	—	—	—	1 ⁽²⁾
Total recurring Level 3 assets	\$ 27	\$ (11)	\$ —	\$ (29)	\$ 462
Liabilities					
Contractholder funds: Derivatives embedded in life and annuity contracts					
	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ (257)
Total recurring Level 3 liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ (257)

⁽¹⁾ The effect to net income totals \$6 million and is reported in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income as follows: \$4 million in realized capital gains and losses, \$1 million in interest credited to contractholder funds and \$1 million in contract benefits.

⁽²⁾ Comprises \$1 million of assets.

The following table presents the rollforward of Level 3 assets and liabilities held at fair value on a recurring basis during the six months ended June 30, 2018.

(\$ in millions)	Balance as of December 31, 2017	Total gains (losses) included in:		Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3
		Net income ⁽¹⁾	OCI		
Assets					
Fixed income securities:					
Municipal	\$ 57	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ —	\$ —
Corporate - public	49	—	(1)	3	—
Corporate - privately placed	220	(2)	(1)	10	(23)
ABS - CDO	10	—	—	—	—
ABS - consumer and other	40	—	—	6	(2)
Total fixed income securities	376	(2)	(3)	19	(25)
Equity securities	90	7	—	—	—
Free-standing derivatives, net	1	—	—	—	—
Total recurring Level 3 assets	\$ 467	\$ 5	\$ (3)	\$ 19	\$ (25)
Liabilities					
Contractholder funds: Derivatives embedded in life and annuity contracts					
	\$ (284)	\$ 25	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Total recurring Level 3 liabilities	\$ (284)	\$ 25	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

	Purchases	Sales	Issues	Settlements	Balance as of June 30, 2018
Assets					
Fixed income securities:					
Municipal	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 58
Corporate - public	—	(1)	—	(3)	47
Corporate - privately placed	11	—	—	(28)	187
ABS - CDO	—	—	—	(1)	9
ABS - consumer and other	13	(8)	—	(2)	47
Total fixed income securities	26	(9)	—	(34)	348
Equity securities	23	(7)	—	—	113
Free-standing derivatives, net	—	—	—	—	1 ⁽²⁾
Total recurring Level 3 assets	\$ 49	\$ (16)	\$ —	\$ (34)	\$ 462
Liabilities					
Contractholder funds: Derivatives embedded in life and annuity contracts					
	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ 3	\$ (257)
Total recurring Level 3 liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ 3	\$ (257)

⁽¹⁾ The effect to net income totals \$30 million and is reported in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income as follows: \$5 million in realized capital gains and losses, \$20 million in interest credited to contractholder funds and \$5 million in contract benefits.

⁽²⁾ Comprises \$1 million of assets.

Transfers between level categorizations may occur due to 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. Transfers between level categorizations may also occur due to changes in the valuation source, including situations where a fair value quote is not provided by the Company's independent third-party valuation service provider resulting in the price becoming stale or replaced with a broker quote whose inputs have not been corroborated to be market observable. This situation will result in the transfer of a security into Level 3. Transfers in and out of level categorizations are reported as having occurred at the beginning of the quarter in which the transfer occurred. Therefore, for all transfers into Level 3, all realized and changes in unrealized gains and losses in the quarter of transfer are reflected in the Level 3 rollforward table.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the three months and six months ended June 30, 2019 or 2018.

Transfers into Level 3 during the three months and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 included situations where a quote was not provided by the Company's independent third-party valuation service provider and as a result the price was stale

or had been replaced with a broker quote where the inputs had not been corroborated to be market observable resulting in the security being classified as Level 3. Transfers into Level 3 during 2019 also included derivatives embedded in equity-indexed universal life contracts due to refinements in the valuation modeling resulting in an increase in significance of non-market observable inputs.

Transfers out of Level 3 during the three months and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 included situations where a broker quote was used in the prior period and a quote became available from the Company's independent third-party valuation service provider in the current period. A quote utilizing the new pricing source was not available as of the prior period, and any gains or losses related to the change in valuation source for individual securities were not significant.

The following table provides valuation changes included in net income for Level 3 assets and liabilities held as of June 30.

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Assets				
Equity securities	\$ 5	\$ 6	\$ 7	\$ 7
Free-standing derivatives, net	(1)	—	(1)	—
Total recurring Level 3 assets	\$ 4	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 7
Liabilities				
Contractholder funds: Derivatives embedded in life and annuity contracts	\$ (11)	\$ 2	\$ (36)	\$ 25
Total recurring Level 3 liabilities	\$ (11)	\$ 2	\$ (36)	\$ 25

The amounts in the table above represent the change in unrealized gains and losses included in net income for the period of time that the asset or liability was held and determined to be in Level 3. These gains and losses result in \$(7) million of net income for the three months ended June 30, 2019 and are reported as follows: \$2 million in realized capital gains and losses, \$2 million in net investment income, \$(6) million in interest credited to contractholder funds and \$(5) million in contract benefits. These gains and losses result in \$8 million of net income for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and are reported as follows: \$6 million in realized capital gains and losses, \$1 million in interest credited to contractholder funds and \$1 million in contract benefits. These gains and losses result in \$(30) million of net income for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and are reported as follows: \$4 million in realized capital gains and losses, \$2 million in net investment income \$(39) million in interest credited to contractholder funds and \$3 million in contract benefits. These gains and losses result in \$32 million of net income for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and are reported as follows: \$7 million in realized capital gains and losses, \$20 million in interest credited to contractholder funds and \$5 million in contract benefits.

Presented below are the carrying values and fair value estimates of financial instruments not carried at fair value.

Financial assets

(\$ in millions)	Fair value level	June 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
		Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Mortgage loans	Level 3	\$ 4,043	\$ 4,175	\$ 3,995	\$ 4,028
Bank loans	Level 3	371	365	422	408
Agent loans	Level 3	654	656	620	617

Financial liabilities

(\$ in millions)	Fair value level	June 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
		Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Contractholder funds on investment contracts	Level 3	\$ 8,784	\$ 9,530	\$ 9,213	\$ 9,629
Liability for collateral	Level 2	638	638	525	525
Notes due to related parties	Level 3	140	143	140	138

5. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivatives for risk reduction and to increase investment portfolio returns through asset replication. Risk reduction activity is focused on managing the risks with certain assets and liabilities arising from the potential adverse impacts from changes in risk-free interest rates, changes in equity market valuations, increases in credit spreads and foreign currency fluctuations. Asset replication refers to the “synthetic” creation of assets through the use of derivatives. The Company replicates fixed income securities using a combination of a credit default swap, index total return swap, or a foreign currency forward contract and one or more highly rated fixed income securities, primarily investment grade host bonds, to synthetically replicate the economic characteristics of one or more cash market securities. The Company replicates equity securities using futures, index total return swaps, and options to increase equity exposure.

The Company utilizes several derivative strategies to manage risk. Asset-liability management is a risk management strategy that is principally employed to balance the respective interest-rate sensitivities of the Company’s assets and liabilities. Depending upon the attributes of the assets acquired and liabilities issued, derivative instruments such as interest rate swaps, caps, swaptions and futures are utilized to change the interest rate characteristics of existing assets and liabilities to ensure the relationship is maintained within specified ranges and to reduce exposure to rising or falling interest rates. Fixed income index total return swaps are used to offset valuation losses in the portfolio during periods of declining market values. Credit default swaps are typically used to mitigate the credit risk within the Company’s fixed income portfolio. Futures and options are used for hedging the equity exposure contained in the Company’s equity indexed life and annuity product contracts that offer equity returns to contractholders. In addition, the Company uses equity index total return swaps, options and futures to offset valuation losses in the equity portfolio during periods of declining equity market values. Foreign currency swaps and forwards are primarily used by the Company to reduce the foreign currency risk associated with holding foreign currency denominated investments.

The Company also has derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts that are required to be separated from the host contracts and accounted for at fair value with changes in fair value of embedded derivatives reported in net income. The Company’s primary embedded derivatives are equity options in life and annuity product contracts, which provide returns linked to equity indices to contractholders.

When derivatives meet specific criteria, they may be designated as accounting hedges and accounted for as fair value, cash flow, foreign currency fair value or foreign currency cash flow hedges. The Company designates certain investment risk transfer reinsurance agreements as fair value hedges when the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting the risk of changes in the fair value of the hedged item. The fair value of hedged liability is reported in contractholder funds in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. The impact from results of the fair value hedge is reported in interest credited to contractholder funds in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.

The notional amounts specified in the contracts are used to calculate the exchange of contractual payments under the agreements and are generally not representative of the potential for gain or loss on these agreements. However, the notional amounts specified in credit default swaps where the Company has sold credit protection represent the maximum amount of potential loss, assuming no recoveries.

Fair value, which is equal to the carrying value, is the estimated amount that the Company would receive or pay to terminate the derivative contracts at the reporting date. The carrying value amounts for OTC derivatives are further adjusted for the effects, if any, of enforceable master netting agreements and are presented on a net basis, by counterparty agreement, in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

For those derivatives which qualify for fair value hedge accounting, net income includes the changes in the fair value of both the derivative instrument and the hedged risk, and therefore reflects any hedging ineffectiveness. Non-hedge accounting is generally used for “portfolio” level hedging strategies where the terms of the individual hedged items do not meet the strict homogeneity requirements to permit the application of hedge accounting. For non-hedge derivatives, net income includes changes in fair value and accrued periodic settlements, when applicable. With the exception of non-hedge derivatives used for asset replication and non-hedge embedded derivatives, all of the Company’s derivatives are evaluated for their ongoing effectiveness as either accounting hedge or non-hedge derivative financial instruments on at least a quarterly basis.

The Company had one derivative used in fair value hedging relationships for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. The Company had no derivatives used in cash flow hedging relationships for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and had one foreign currency contract designated as a cash flow hedge during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018.

The following table provides a summary of the volume and fair value positions of derivative instruments as well as their reporting location in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of June 30, 2019.

(\$ in millions, except number of contracts)

	Balance sheet location	Volume ⁽¹⁾		Fair value, net	Gross asset	Gross liability
		Notional amount	Number of contracts			
Asset derivatives						
Derivatives designated as fair value accounting hedging instruments						
Other	Other assets	\$ 2	n/a	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Derivatives not designated as accounting hedging instruments						
Interest rate contracts						
Futures	Other assets	—	260	—	—	—
Equity and index contracts						
Options	Other investments	—	3,153	84	84	—
Futures	Other assets	—	107	—	—	—
Total return index contracts						
Total return swap agreements - fixed income	Other investments	3	n/a	—	—	—
Total return swap agreements - equity index	Other investments	12	n/a	1	1	—
Credit default contracts						
Credit default swaps – buying protection	Other investments	1	n/a	—	—	—
Total asset derivatives		\$ 18	3,520	\$ 85	\$ 85	\$ —
Liability derivatives						
Derivatives not designated as accounting hedging instruments						
Interest rate contracts						
Interest rate cap agreements	Other liabilities & accrued expenses	\$ 35	n/a	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Equity and index contracts						
Options	Other liabilities & accrued expenses	—	3,009	(28)	—	(28)
Futures	Other liabilities & accrued expenses	—	1	—	—	—
Total return index contracts						
Total return swap agreements - fixed income	Other liabilities & accrued expenses	13	n/a	1	1	—
Foreign currency contracts						
Foreign currency forwards	Other liabilities & accrued expenses	194	n/a	8	8	—
Embedded derivative financial instruments						
Guaranteed accumulation benefits	Contractholder funds	172	n/a	(22)	—	(22)
Guaranteed withdrawal benefits	Contractholder funds	209	n/a	(14)	—	(14)
Equity-indexed and forward starting options in life and annuity product contracts	Contractholder funds	1,690	n/a	(375)	—	(375)
Credit default contracts						
Credit default swaps – buying protection	Other liabilities & accrued expenses	32	n/a	(2)	—	(2)
Credit default swaps – selling protection	Other liabilities & accrued expenses	5	n/a	—	—	—
Total liability derivatives		2,350	3,010	(432)	\$ 9	\$ (441)
Total derivatives		\$ 2,368	6,530	\$ (347)		

⁽¹⁾ Volume for OTC and cleared derivative contracts is represented by their notional amounts. Volume for exchange traded derivatives is represented by the number of contracts, which is the basis on which they are traded. (n/a = not applicable)

The following table provides a summary of the volume and fair value positions of derivative instruments as well as their reporting location in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2018.

(\$ in millions, except number of contracts)

	Balance sheet location	Volume ⁽¹⁾		Fair value, net	Gross asset	Gross liability
		Notional amount	Number of contracts			
Asset derivatives						
Derivatives not designated as accounting hedging instruments						
Interest rate contracts						
Interest rate cap agreements	Other investments	\$ 6	n/a	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Futures	Other assets	—	330	—	—	—
Equity and index contracts						
Options	Other investments	—	3,440	21	21	—
Futures	Other assets	—	26	—	—	—
Total return index contracts						
Total return swap agreements - fixed income	Other investments	7	n/a	—	—	—
Total return swap agreements - equity index	Other investments	10	n/a	(1)	—	(1)
Foreign currency contracts						
Foreign currency forwards	Other investments	240	n/a	8	8	—
Credit default contracts						
Credit default swaps – buying protection	Other investments	27	n/a	—	1	(1)
Other contracts						
Other	Other assets	2	n/a	—	—	—
Total asset derivatives		<u>\$ 292</u>	<u>3,796</u>	<u>\$ 28</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>	<u>\$ (2)</u>
Liability derivatives						
Derivatives not designated as accounting hedging instruments						
Interest rate contracts						
Interest rate cap agreements	Other liabilities & accrued expenses	\$ 31	n/a	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ —
Equity and index contracts						
Options	Other liabilities & accrued expenses	—	3,266	(5)	—	(5)
Embedded derivative financial instruments						
Guaranteed accumulation benefits	Contractholder funds	169	n/a	(25)	—	(25)
Guaranteed withdrawal benefits	Contractholder funds	210	n/a	(14)	—	(14)
Equity-indexed and forward starting options in life and annuity product contracts	Contractholder funds	1,696	n/a	(184)	—	(184)
Credit default contracts						
Credit default swaps – selling protection	Other liabilities & accrued expenses	1	n/a	—	—	—
Total liability derivatives		<u>2,107</u>	<u>3,266</u>	<u>(227)</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ (228)</u>
Total derivatives		<u>\$ 2,399</u>	<u>7,062</u>	<u>\$ (199)</u>		

⁽¹⁾ Volume for OTC and cleared derivative contracts is represented by their notional amounts. Volume for exchange traded derivatives is represented by the number of contracts, which is the basis on which they are traded. (n/a = not applicable)

The following table provides gross and net amounts for the Company's OTC derivatives, all of which are subject to enforceable master netting agreements.

(\$ in millions)

	Gross amount	Offsets			Net amount on balance sheet	Securities collateral (received) pledged	Net amount
		Counter-party netting	Cash collateral (received) pledged				
June 30, 2019							
Asset derivatives	\$ 10	\$ (9)	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 1	
Liability derivatives	(2)	9	(8)	(1)	—	(1)	
December 31, 2018							
Asset derivatives	\$ 10	\$ (3)	\$ (5)	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ 2	
Liability derivatives	(2)	3	(1)	—	—	—	

The following table provides a summary of the impacts of the Company's foreign currency contracts in cash flow hedging relationships. There was no hedge ineffectiveness reported in realized gains and losses for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. As of June 30, 2019, the Company had no derivatives used in cash flow hedging relationships.

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Gain (loss) recognized in OCI on derivatives during the period	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 1
Gain reclassified from AOCI into income (realized capital gains and losses)	—	3	—	3

The following tables present gains and losses from valuation and settlements reported on derivatives not designated as accounting hedging instruments in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.

(\$ in millions)	Realized capital gains and losses	Contract benefits	Interest credited to contractholder funds	Total gain (loss) recognized in net income on derivatives
Three months ended June 30, 2019				
Equity and index contracts	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 11	\$ 11
Embedded derivative financial instruments	—	(5)	(5)	(10)
Foreign currency contracts	2	—	—	2
Total return swaps - fixed income	1	—	—	1
Total return swaps - equity index	1	—	—	1
Total	\$ 4	\$ (5)	\$ 6	\$ 5
Six months ended June 30, 2019				
Equity and index contracts	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ 40	\$ 42
Embedded derivative financial instruments	—	3	(37)	(34)
Foreign currency contracts	3	—	—	3
Total return swaps - fixed income	1	—	—	1
Total return swaps - equity index	2	—	—	2
Total	\$ 8	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 14
Three months ended June 30, 2018				
Equity and index contracts	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 10	\$ 10
Embedded derivative financial instruments	—	1	2	3
Foreign currency contracts	7	—	—	7
Total	\$ 7	\$ 1	\$ 12	\$ 20
Six months ended June 30, 2018				
Equity and index contracts	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6	\$ 6
Embedded derivative financial instruments	—	5	22	27
Foreign currency contracts	4	—	—	4
Total	\$ 4	\$ 5	\$ 28	\$ 37

The Company manages its exposure to credit risk by utilizing highly rated counterparties, establishing risk control limits, executing legally enforceable master netting agreements ("MNAs") and obtaining collateral where appropriate. The Company uses MNAs for OTC derivative transactions that permit either party to net payments due for transactions and collateral is either pledged or obtained when certain predetermined exposure limits are exceeded. As of June 30, 2019, counterparties pledged \$8 million in collateral to the Company, and the Company pledged zero in collateral to counterparties. The Company has not incurred any losses on derivative financial instruments due to counterparty nonperformance. Other derivatives, including futures and certain option contracts, are traded on organized exchanges which require margin deposits and guarantee the execution of trades, thereby mitigating any potential credit risk.

Counterparty credit exposure represents the Company's potential loss if all of the counterparties concurrently fail to perform under the contractual terms of the contracts and all collateral, if any, becomes worthless. This exposure is measured by the fair value of OTC derivative contracts with a positive fair value at the reporting date reduced by the effect, if any, of legally enforceable master netting agreements.

The following table summarizes the counterparty credit exposure by counterparty credit rating as it relates to the Company's OTC derivatives.

(\$ in millions)	June 30, 2019				December 31, 2018			
	Rating ⁽¹⁾	Number of counter-parties	Notional amount ⁽²⁾	Credit exposure ⁽²⁾	Exposure, net of collateral ⁽²⁾	Number of counter-parties	Notional amount ⁽²⁾	Credit exposure ⁽²⁾
A+	5	\$ 262	\$ 7	\$ —	3	\$ 283	\$ 9	\$ 1
A	1	28	1	—	1	23	—	—
Total	6	\$ 290	\$ 8	\$ —	4	\$ 306	\$ 9	\$ 1

⁽¹⁾ Allstate uses the lower of S&P's or Moody's long-term debt issuer ratings.

⁽²⁾ Only OTC derivatives with a net positive fair value are included for each counterparty.

For certain exchange traded and cleared derivatives, margin deposits are required as well as daily cash settlements of margin accounts. As of June 30, 2019, the Company pledged \$6 million in the form of margin deposits.

Market risk is the risk that the Company will incur losses due to adverse changes in market rates and prices. Market risk exists for all of the derivative financial instruments the Company currently holds, as these instruments may become less valuable due to adverse changes in market conditions. To limit this risk, the Company's senior management has established risk control limits. In addition, changes in fair value of the derivative financial instruments that the Company uses for risk management purposes are generally offset by the change in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged risk component of the related assets, liabilities or forecasted transactions.

Certain of the Company's derivative instruments contain credit-risk-contingent termination events, cross-default provisions and credit support annex agreements. Credit-risk-contingent termination events allow the counterparties to terminate the derivative agreement or a specific trade on certain dates if AIC's, ALIC's or Allstate Life Insurance Company of New York's ("ALNY") financial strength credit ratings by Moody's or S&P fall below a certain level. Credit-risk-contingent cross-default provisions allow the counterparties to terminate the derivative agreement if the Company defaults by pre-determined threshold amounts on certain debt instruments. Credit-risk-contingent credit support annex agreements specify the amount of collateral the Company must post to counterparties based on AIC's, ALIC's or ALNY's financial strength credit ratings by Moody's or S&P, or in the event AIC, ALIC or ALNY are no longer rated by either Moody's or S&P.

The following summarizes the fair value of derivative instruments with termination, cross-default or collateral credit-risk-contingent features that are in a liability position, as well as the fair value of assets and collateral that are netted against the liability in accordance with provisions within legally enforceable MNAs.

(\$ in millions)	As of June 30, 2019	As of December 31, 2018
Gross liability fair value of contracts containing credit-risk-contingent features	\$ 2	\$ 2
Gross asset fair value of contracts containing credit-risk-contingent features and subject to MNAs	(2)	(2)
Collateral posted under MNAs for contracts containing credit-risk-contingent features	—	—
Maximum amount of additional exposure for contracts with credit-risk-contingent features if all features were triggered concurrently	\$ —	\$ —

Credit derivatives - selling protection

A credit default swap (“CDS”) is a derivative instrument, representing an agreement between two parties to exchange the credit risk of a specified entity (or a group of entities), or an index based on the credit risk of a group of entities (all commonly referred to as the “reference entity” or a portfolio of “reference entities”), in return for a periodic premium. In selling protection, CDS are used to replicate fixed income securities and to complement the cash market when credit exposure to certain issuers is not available or when the derivative alternative is less expensive than the cash market alternative. CDS typically have a five-year term.

The following table shows the CDS notional amounts by credit rating and fair value of protection sold.

(\$ in millions)	Notional amount					Fair value
	AA	A	BBB	BB and lower	Total	
June 30, 2019						
Single name						
Corporate debt	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ —
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ —
December 31, 2018						
Single name						
Corporate debt	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ —
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ —

In selling protection with CDS, the Company sells credit protection on an identified single name, a basket of names in a first-to-default (“FTD”) structure or credit derivative index (“CDX”) that is generally investment grade, and in return receives periodic premiums through expiration or termination of the agreement. With single name CDS, this premium or credit spread generally corresponds to the difference between the yield on the reference entity’s public fixed maturity cash instruments and swap rates at the time the agreement is executed. With a FTD basket, because of the additional credit risk inherent in a basket of named reference entities, the premium generally corresponds to a high proportion of the sum of the credit spreads of the names in the basket and the correlation between the names. CDX is utilized to take a position on multiple (generally 125) reference entities. Credit events are typically defined as bankruptcy, failure to pay, or restructuring, depending on the nature of the reference entities. If a credit event occurs, the Company settles with the counterparty, either through physical settlement or cash settlement. In a physical settlement, a reference asset is delivered by the buyer of protection to the Company, in exchange for cash payment at par, whereas in a cash settlement, the Company pays the difference between par and the prescribed value of the reference asset. When a credit event occurs in a single name or FTD basket (for FTD, the first credit event occurring for any one name in the basket), the contract terminates at the time of settlement. For CDX, the reference entity’s name incurring the credit event is removed from the index while the contract continues until expiration. The maximum payout on a CDS is the contract notional amount. A physical settlement may afford the Company with recovery rights as the new owner of the asset.

The Company monitors risk associated with credit derivatives through individual name credit limits at both a credit derivative and a combined cash instrument/credit derivative level. The ratings of individual names for which protection has been sold are also monitored.

6. Reinsurance

The effects of reinsurance on premiums and contract charges are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Direct	\$ 185	\$ 184	\$ 368	\$ 369
Assumed				
Affiliate	58	61	116	121
Non-affiliate	175	185	352	374
Ceded				
Affiliate	(13)	(12)	(25)	(25)
Non-affiliate	(65)	(70)	(124)	(138)
Premiums and contract charges, net of reinsurance	\$ 340	\$ 348	\$ 687	\$ 701

The effects of reinsurance on contract benefits are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Direct	\$ 211	\$ 266	\$ 461	\$ 523
Assumed				
Affiliate	30	34	62	68
Non-affiliate	134	123	250	257
Ceded				
Affiliate	(10)	(8)	(19)	(20)
Non-affiliate	10	(58)	(16)	(101)
Contract benefits, net of reinsurance	\$ 375	\$ 357	\$ 738	\$ 727

The effects of reinsurance on interest credited to contractholder funds are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Direct	\$ 117	\$ 129	\$ 230	\$ 259
Assumed				
Affiliate	2	2	4	4
Non-affiliate	34	33	75	58
Ceded				
Affiliate	(5)	(5)	(10)	(10)
Non-affiliate	(5)	(7)	(8)	(11)
Interest credited to contractholder funds, net of reinsurance	\$ 143	\$ 152	\$ 291	\$ 300

Reinsurance Recoverables As of June 30, 2019, the Company had \$2.48 billion of reinsurance recoverables. Of the \$2.48 billion, the Company had \$64 million of reinsurance recoverables, net of an allowance for estimated uncollectible amounts, related to Scottish Re (U.S.), Inc. On December 14, 2018, the Delaware Insurance Commissioner placed Scottish Re (U.S.), Inc. under regulatory supervision. On March 6, 2019, the Chancery Court of the State of Delaware entered a Rehabilitation and Injunction Order (the "Rehabilitation Order") in response to a petition filed by the Insurance Commissioner (the "Petition"). Pursuant to the Petition, it is expected that Scottish Re (U.S.), Inc. will submit a Plan of Rehabilitation and will not make payments relating to the claims or losses of ceding insurers. The Company joined in a joint motion filed on behalf of several affected parties asking the court to allow a specified amount of offsetting claim payments and losses against premiums remitted to Scottish Re (U.S.), Inc. The Company also filed a separate motion related to the reimbursement of claim payments where Scottish Re (U.S.), Inc. is also acting as administrator. The Court has not yet ruled on either of these motions.

The Company continues to monitor Scottish Re (U.S.), Inc. for future developments and will reevaluate its allowance for uncollectible amounts as new information becomes available.

7. Guarantees and Contingent Liabilities

Guarantees

Related to the sale of Lincoln Benefit Life Company on April 1, 2014, the Company agreed to indemnify Resolution Life Holdings, Inc. in connection with certain representations, warranties and covenants of the Company, and certain liabilities specifically excluded from the transaction, subject to specific contractual limitations regarding the Company's maximum obligation. Management does not believe these indemnifications will have a material effect on results of operations, cash flows or financial position of the Company.

Related to the disposal through reinsurance of substantially all of the Company's variable annuity business to Prudential in 2006, the Company and the Corporation have agreed to indemnify Prudential for certain pre-closing contingent liabilities (including extra-contractual liabilities of the Company and liabilities specifically excluded from the transaction) that the Company has agreed to retain. In addition, the Company and the Corporation will each indemnify Prudential for certain post-closing liabilities that may arise from the acts of the Company and its agents, including certain liabilities arising from the Company's provision of transition services. The reinsurance agreements contain no limitations or indemnifications with regard to insurance risk transfer and transferred all of the future risks and responsibilities for performance on the underlying variable annuity contracts to Prudential, including those related to benefit guarantees. Management does not believe this agreement will have a material effect on results of operations, cash flows or financial position of the Company.

In the normal course of business, the Company provides standard indemnifications to contractual counterparties in connection with numerous transactions, including acquisitions and divestitures. The types of indemnifications typically provided include indemnifications for breaches of representations and warranties, taxes and certain other liabilities, such as third-party lawsuits. The indemnification clauses are often standard contractual terms and are entered into in the normal course of business based on an assessment that the risk of loss would be remote. The terms of the indemnifications vary in duration and nature. In many cases, the maximum obligation is not explicitly stated and the contingencies triggering the obligation to indemnify have not occurred and are not expected to occur. Consequently, the maximum amount of the obligation under such indemnifications is not determinable. Historically, the Company has not made any material payments pursuant to these obligations.

The aggregate liability balance related to all guarantees was not material as of June 30, 2019.

Regulation and compliance

The Company is subject to extensive laws, regulations and regulatory actions. From time to time, regulatory authorities or legislative bodies seek to impose additional regulations regarding agent and broker compensation, regulate the nature of and amount of investments, impose fines and penalties for unintended errors or mistakes, impose additional regulations regarding cybersecurity and privacy, and otherwise expand overall regulation of insurance products and the insurance industry. In addition, the Company is subject to laws and regulations administered and enforced by federal agencies, international agencies, and other organizations, including but not limited to the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, and the U.S. Department of Justice. The Company has established procedures and policies to facilitate compliance with laws and regulations, to foster prudent business operations, and to support financial reporting. The Company routinely reviews its practices to validate compliance with laws and regulations and with internal procedures and policies. As a result of these reviews, from time to time the Company may decide to modify some of its procedures and policies. Such modifications, and the reviews that led to them, may be accompanied by payments being made and costs being incurred. The ultimate changes and eventual effects of these actions on the Company's business, if any, are uncertain.

8. Other Comprehensive Income

The components of other comprehensive income (loss) on a pre-tax and after-tax basis are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30,					
	2019			2018		
	Pre-tax	Tax	After-tax	Pre-tax	Tax	After-tax
Unrealized net holding gains and losses arising during the period, net of related offsets	\$ 216	\$ (45)	\$ 171	\$ (94)	\$ 20	\$ (74)
Less: reclassification adjustment of realized capital gains and losses	1	—	1	(17)	4	(13)
Unrealized net capital gains and losses	215	(45)	170	(77)	16	(61)
Unrealized foreign currency translation adjustments	(2)	—	(2)	6	(1)	5
Other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 213	\$ (45)	\$ 168	\$ (71)	\$ 15	\$ (56)
	Six months ended June 30,					
	2019			2018		
	Pre-tax	Tax	After-tax	Pre-tax	Tax	After-tax
Unrealized net holding gains and losses arising during the period, net of related offsets	\$ 647	\$ (136)	\$ 511	\$ (320)	\$ 67	\$ (253)
Less: reclassification adjustment of realized capital gains and losses	(6)	1	(5)	(21)	4	(17)
Unrealized net capital gains and losses	653	(137)	516	(299)	63	(236)
Unrealized foreign currency translation adjustments	(6)	1	(5)	11	(2)	9
Other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 647	\$ (136)	\$ 511	\$ (288)	\$ 61	\$ (227)

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholder of
Allstate Life Insurance Company
Northbrook, Illinois 60062

Results of Review of Interim Financial Information

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of financial position of Allstate Life Insurance Company and subsidiaries (the “Company”), an affiliate of The Allstate Corporation, as of June 30, 2019, the related condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income and shareholder’s equity for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, and cash flows for the six month periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “condensed consolidated financial statements”). Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”), the consolidated statement of financial position of Allstate Life Insurance Company and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2018, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income, shareholder’s equity, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated February 22, 2019, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2018 is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated statement of financial position from which it has been derived.

Basis for Review Results

These condensed consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with standards of the PCAOB. A review of the condensed consolidated financial statements consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Chicago, Illinois
August 7, 2019

Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

OVERVIEW

The following discussion highlights significant factors influencing the consolidated financial position and results of operations of Allstate Life Insurance Company (referred to in this document as "we," "our," "us," the "Company" or "ALIC"). It should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto found under Part I. Item 1. contained herein, and with the discussion, analysis, consolidated financial statements and notes thereto in Part I. Item 1. and Part II. Item 7. and Item 8. of the Allstate Life Insurance Company annual report on Form 10-K for 2018. We operate as a single segment entity based on the manner in which we use financial information to evaluate business performance and to determine the allocation of resources.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Net income was \$157 million and \$321 million in the second quarter and first six months of 2019, respectively, compared to \$134 million and \$224 million in the second quarter and first six months of 2018, respectively.
- Premiums and contract charges totaled \$340 million in the second quarter of 2019, a decrease of 2.3% from \$348 million in the second quarter of 2018, and \$687 million in the first six months of 2019, a decrease of 2.0% from \$701 million in the first six months of 2018.
- Investments totaled \$33.67 billion as of June 30, 2019, an increase of \$988 million from \$32.68 billion as of December 31, 2018. Net investment income decreased 0.5% to \$417 million in the second quarter of 2019 and decreased 11.9% to \$728 million in the first six months of 2019 from \$419 million and \$826 million in the second quarter and first six months of 2018, respectively.
- Net realized capital gains totaled \$46 million and \$194 million in the second quarter and first six months of 2019 compared to net realized capital gains of \$8 million and net realized capital losses of \$24 million in the second quarter and first six months of 2018, respectively.
- Contractholder funds totaled \$17.02 billion as of June 30, 2019, a decrease of \$446 million from \$17.47 billion as of December 31, 2018.

OPERATIONS

Summary analysis Summarized financial data is presented in the following table.

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues				
Premiums	\$ 170	\$ 175	\$ 341	\$ 352
Contract charges	170	173	346	349
Other revenue	11	8	21	16
Net investment income	417	419	728	826
Realized capital gains and losses	46	8	194	(24)
Total revenues	814	783	1,630	1,519
Costs and expenses				
Contract benefits	(375)	(357)	(738)	(727)
Interest credited to contractholder funds	(143)	(152)	(291)	(300)
Amortization of DAC	(33)	(39)	(65)	(78)
Operating costs and expenses	(66)	(68)	(135)	(136)
Restructuring and related charges	—	(2)	—	(2)
Interest expense	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Total costs and expenses	(618)	(619)	(1,231)	(1,245)
Gain on disposition of operations	2	2	3	3
Income tax expense	(41)	(32)	(81)	(53)
Net income	\$ 157	\$ 134	\$ 321	\$ 224

Net income was \$157 million in the second quarter of 2019 compared to \$134 million in the second quarter of 2018. The increase was primarily due to higher net realized capital gains, partially offset by higher contract benefits. Net income was \$321 million in the first six months of 2019 compared to \$224 million in the first six months of 2018, primarily due to net realized capital gains in the current year period compared to net realized capital losses in the prior year period, partially offset by lower net investment income.

Analysis of revenues Total revenues increased 4.0% or \$31 million in the second quarter of 2019 compared to the second quarter of 2018, primarily due to higher net realized capital gains, partially offset by lower premiums and contract charges. Total revenues increased 7.3% or \$111 million in the first six months of 2019 compared to the first six months of 2018, primarily due to net realized capital gains in the current year period compared to net realized capital losses in the prior year period, partially offset by lower net investment income and premiums.

Premiums represent revenues generated from traditional life insurance, accident and health insurance products, and immediate annuities with life contingencies that have significant mortality or morbidity risk.

Contract charges are revenues generated from interest-sensitive and variable life insurance and fixed annuities for which deposits are classified as contractholder funds or separate account liabilities. Contract charges are assessed against the contractholder account values for maintenance, administration, cost of insurance and surrender prior to contractually specified dates.

The following table summarizes premiums and contract charges by product.

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Underwritten products				
Traditional life insurance premiums	\$ 140	\$ 145	\$ 281	\$ 292
Accident and health insurance premiums	30	30	60	60
Interest-sensitive life insurance contract charges	167	170	340	343
Subtotal	337	345	681	695
Annuities				
Fixed annuity contract charges	3	3	6	6
Premiums and contract charges⁽¹⁾	\$ 340	\$ 348	\$ 687	\$ 701

⁽¹⁾ Contract charges related to the cost of insurance totaled \$124 million and \$123 million in the second quarter of 2019 and 2018, respectively, and \$253 million and \$248 million in the first six months of 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Premiums and contract charges decreased 2.3% or \$8 million in the second quarter of 2019 and 2.0% or \$14 million in the first six months of 2019 compared to the same periods of 2018, primarily due to lower premiums on traditional life insurance.

Other revenue increased 37.5% or \$3 million in the second quarter of 2019 and 31.3% or \$5 million in the first six months of 2019 compared to the same periods of 2018, primarily due to higher gross dealer concessions earned on Allstate agencies' sales of non-proprietary fixed annuities.

Analysis of costs and expenses Total costs and expenses decreased 0.2% or \$1 million in the second quarter of 2019 compared to the second quarter of 2018. Total costs and expenses decreased 1.1% or \$14 million in the first six months of 2019 compared to the first six months of 2018, primarily due to lower amortization of DAC and interest credited to contractholder funds, partially offset by higher contract benefits.

Contract benefits increased 5.0% or \$18 million in the second quarter of 2019 compared to the second quarter of 2018, primarily due to higher claim experience on traditional life insurance and worse immediate annuity mortality experience. Contract benefits increased 1.5% or \$11 million in the first six months of 2019 compared to the first six months of 2018, primarily due to higher claim experience on interest-sensitive life insurance and accident and health insurance, partially offset by lower implied interest on immediate annuities with life contingencies.

We analyze our mortality and morbidity results using the difference between premiums and contract charges earned for the cost of insurance and contract benefits excluding the portion related to the implied interest on immediate annuities with life contingencies ("benefit spread"). This implied interest totaled \$120 million and \$241 million in the second quarter and first six months of 2019, respectively, compared to \$124 million and \$247 million in the second quarter and first six months of 2018, respectively.

The benefit spread by product group is disclosed in the following table.

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Life insurance	\$ 53	\$ 69	\$ 114	\$ 132
Accident and health insurance	16	15	28	32
Annuities	(30)	(19)	(45)	(44)
Total benefit spread	\$ 39	\$ 65	\$ 97	\$ 120

Benefit spread decreased 40.0% or \$26 million in the second quarter of 2019 compared to the second quarter of 2018, primarily due to worse immediate annuity mortality experience as well as higher claim experience and lower premiums on traditional life insurance. Benefit spread decreased 19.2% or \$23 million in the first six months of 2019 compared to the first six months of 2018, primarily due to lower premiums on traditional life insurance and higher claim experience on interest-sensitive life and accident and health insurance.

Interest credited to contractholder funds decreased 5.9% or \$9 million in the second quarter of 2019 and 3.0% or \$9 million in the first six months of 2019 compared to the same periods of 2018, primarily due to lower average contractholder funds. Valuation changes on derivatives embedded in equity-indexed annuity contracts that are not hedged increased interest credited to contractholder funds by \$3 million and \$6 million in the second quarter and first six months of 2019, respectively, compared to decreases of \$1 million and \$6 million in the second quarter and first six months of 2018, respectively.

In order to analyze the impact of net investment income and interest credited to contractholders on net income, we monitor the difference between net investment income and the sum of interest credited to contractholder funds and the implied interest on immediate annuities with life contingencies, which is included as a component of contract benefits on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (“investment spread”).

The investment spread is shown in the following table.

(\$ in millions)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Investment spread before valuation changes on embedded derivatives not hedged	\$ 157	\$ 142	\$ 202	\$ 273
Valuation changes on derivatives embedded in equity-indexed annuity contracts that are not hedged	(3)	1	(6)	6
Total investment spread	\$ 154	\$ 143	\$ 196	\$ 279

Investment spread before valuation changes on embedded derivatives not hedged increased 10.6% or \$15 million in the second quarter of 2019 compared to the second quarter of 2018, primarily due to lower interest credited to contractholder funds. Investment spread before valuation changes on embedded derivatives not hedged decreased 26.0% or \$71 million in the first six months of 2019 compared to the same periods of 2018, primarily due to lower investment income, mainly from limited partnership interests.

To further analyze investment spreads, the following table summarizes the weighted average investment yield on assets supporting product liabilities and capital, interest crediting rates and investment spreads. Investment spreads may vary significantly between periods due to the variability in investment income, particularly for immediate fixed annuities where the investment portfolio includes performance-based investments.

	Three months ended June 30,					
	Weighted average investment yield		Weighted average interest crediting rate		Weighted average investment spreads	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Interest-sensitive life insurance	4.8%	5.4%	3.7%	3.8%	1.1 %	1.6%
Deferred fixed annuities	4.5	4.2	2.7	2.8	1.8	1.4
Immediate fixed annuities with and without life contingencies	7.2	7.1	5.9	6.0	1.3	1.1
Investments supporting capital, traditional life and other products	3.7	3.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

	Six months ended June 30,					
	Weighted average investment yield		Weighted average interest crediting rate		Weighted average investment spreads	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Interest-sensitive life insurance	4.9%	5.2%	3.7%	3.7%	1.2 %	1.5%
Deferred fixed annuities	4.3	4.2	2.7	2.8	1.6	1.4
Immediate fixed annuities with and without life contingencies	5.4	7.0	5.9	6.0	(0.5)	1.0
Investments supporting capital, traditional life and other products	3.7	3.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Amortization of DAC The components of amortization of DAC are summarized in the following table.

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Amortization of DAC before amortization relating to realized capital gains and losses, valuation changes on embedded derivatives not hedged and changes in assumptions	\$ 31	\$ 35	\$ 61	\$ 72
Amortization relating to realized capital gains and losses ⁽¹⁾ and valuation changes on embedded derivatives not hedged	2	4	4	6
Amortization acceleration (deceleration) for changes in assumptions (“DAC unlocking”)	—	—	—	—
Total amortization of DAC	\$ 33	\$ 39	\$ 65	\$ 78

⁽¹⁾ The impact of realized capital gains and losses on amortization of DAC is dependent upon the relationship between the assets that give rise to the gain or loss and the product liability supported by the assets. Fluctuations result from changes in the impact of realized capital gains and losses on actual and expected gross profits.

Amortization of DAC decreased 15.4% or \$6 million in the second quarter of 2019 and 16.7% or \$13 million in the first six months of 2019 compared to the same periods of 2018, primarily due to lower gross profits on interest-sensitive life insurance.

Operating costs and expenses decreased 2.9% or \$2 million in the second quarter of 2019 and 0.7% or \$1 million in the first six months of 2019 compared to the same periods of 2018, primarily due to lower maintenance and acquisition costs resulting from the decline in new and inforce business, partially offset by loss contingency expense related to reinsurance as well as higher commissions on non-proprietary product sales.

Analysis of reserves and contractholder funds

The following table summarizes our product liabilities.

(\$ in millions)	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Traditional life insurance	\$ 2,551	\$ 2,517
Accident and health insurance	198	203
Immediate fixed annuities with life contingencies		
Sub-standard structured settlements and group pension terminations ⁽¹⁾	5,141	4,990
Standard structured settlements and SPIA ⁽²⁾	3,398	3,420
Other	63	109
Reserve for life-contingent contract benefits	\$ 11,351	\$ 11,239
Interest-sensitive life insurance	\$ 7,380	\$ 7,369
Deferred fixed annuities	6,765	7,123
Immediate fixed annuities without life contingencies	2,432	2,522
Other	447	456
Contractholder funds	\$ 17,024	\$ 17,470

⁽¹⁾ Comprises structured settlement annuities for annuitants with severe injuries or other health impairments which increased their expected mortality rate at the time the annuity was issued (“sub-standard structured settlements”) and group annuity contracts issued to sponsors of terminated pension plans.

⁽²⁾ Comprises structured settlement annuities for annuitants with standard life expectancy (“standard structured settlements”) and single premium immediate annuities (“SPIA”) with life contingencies.

Contractholder funds represent interest-bearing liabilities arising from the sale of products such as interest-sensitive life insurance and fixed annuities. The balance of contractholder funds is equal to the cumulative deposits received and interest credited to the contractholder less cumulative contract benefits, surrenders, withdrawals and contract charges for mortality or administrative expenses.

The following table shows the changes in contractholder funds.

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Contractholder funds, beginning balance	\$ 17,239	\$ 18,284	\$ 17,470	\$ 18,592
Deposits				
Interest-sensitive life insurance	209	212	412	425
Fixed annuities	4	5	9	9
Total deposits	213	217	421	434
Interest credited	143	151	290	298
Benefits, withdrawals and other adjustments				
Benefits	(195)	(201)	(394)	(415)
Surrenders and partial withdrawals	(209)	(289)	(454)	(551)
Contract charges	(158)	(160)	(318)	(322)
Net transfers from separate accounts	5	2	6	4
Other adjustments ⁽¹⁾	(14)	12	3	(24)
Total benefits, withdrawals and other adjustments	(571)	(636)	(1,157)	(1,308)
Contractholder funds, ending balance	\$ 17,024	\$ 18,016	\$ 17,024	\$ 18,016

⁽¹⁾ The table above illustrates the changes in contractholder funds, which are presented gross of reinsurance recoverables on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. The table above is intended to supplement our discussion and analysis of revenues, which are presented net of reinsurance on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income. As a result, the net change in contractholder funds associated with products reinsured is reflected as a component of the other adjustments line.

Contractholder funds decreased 1.2% and 2.6% in the second quarter and first six months of 2019, respectively, primarily due to the continued runoff of our deferred fixed annuity business. We discontinued the sale of annuities, but still accept additional deposits on existing contracts.

Surrenders and partial withdrawals on deferred fixed annuities and interest-sensitive life insurance products decreased 27.7% to \$209 million in the second quarter of 2019 and 17.6% to \$454 million in the first six months of 2019 from \$289 million and \$551 million in the second quarter and first six months of 2018, respectively. The annualized surrender and partial withdrawal rate on deferred fixed annuities and interest-sensitive life insurance products, based on the beginning of year contractholder funds, was 6.5% in the first six months of 2019 compared to 7.4% in the first six months of 2018.

INVESTMENTS

Portfolio composition The composition of the investment portfolio as of June 30, 2019 is presented in the following table.

(\$ in millions)		Percent to total
Fixed income securities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 21,843	64.9%
Mortgage loans	4,043	12.0
Equity securities ⁽²⁾	1,393	4.1
Limited partnership interests	3,275	9.7
Short-term investments ⁽³⁾	1,217	3.6
Policy loans	548	1.7
Other	1,352	4.0
Total	\$ 33,671	100.0%

⁽¹⁾ Fixed income securities are carried at fair value. Amortized cost basis for these securities was \$20.51 billion.

⁽²⁾ Equity securities are carried at fair value. The fair value of equity securities held as of June 30, 2019 was \$302 million in excess of cost. These net gains were primarily concentrated in the consumer goods, technology and capital goods sectors.

⁽³⁾ Short-term investments are carried at fair value.

Investments totaled \$33.67 billion as of June 30, 2019, increasing from \$32.68 billion as of December 31, 2018, primarily due to higher fixed income and equity valuations and positive operating cash flows, partially offset by net reductions in contractholder funds and dividends paid to Allstate Insurance Company ("AIC").

Portfolio composition by investment strategy

We utilize two primary strategies to manage risks and returns and to position our portfolio to take advantage of market opportunities while attempting to mitigate adverse effects. As strategies and market conditions evolve, the asset allocation may change or assets may be moved between strategies.

Market-based strategies include investments primarily in public fixed income and equity securities. *Market-based core* seeks to deliver predictable earnings aligned to business needs and returns consistent with the markets in which we invest. Private fixed income assets, such as commercial mortgages, bank loans and privately placed debt that provide liquidity premiums are also included in this category. *Market-based active* seeks to outperform within the public markets through tactical positioning and by taking advantage of short-term opportunities. This category may generate results that meaningfully deviate from those achieved by market indices, both favorably and unfavorably.

Performance-based strategy seeks to deliver attractive risk-adjusted returns and supplement market risk with idiosyncratic risk primarily through investments in private equity and real estate.

The following table presents the investment portfolio by strategy as of June 30, 2019.

(\$ in millions)	Market-based core	Market-based active	Performance- based	Total
Fixed income securities	\$ 20,664	\$ 1,169	\$ 10	\$ 21,843
Mortgage loans	4,043	—	—	4,043
Equity securities	1,242	74	77	1,393
Limited partnership interests	133	—	3,142	3,275
Short-term investments	1,124	93	—	1,217
Policy loans	548	—	—	548
Other	1,097	4	251	1,352
Total	\$ 28,851	\$ 1,340	\$ 3,480	\$ 33,671
Percent to total	85.7%	4.0%	10.3%	100.0%

Unrealized net capital gains and losses

Fixed income securities	\$ 1,294	\$ 37	\$ —	\$ 1,331
Limited partnership interests	—	—	(1)	(1)
Total	\$ 1,294	\$ 37	\$ (1)	\$ 1,330

Fixed income securities by type are listed in the following table.

(\$ in millions)	Fair value as of	
	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 597	\$ 773
Municipal	2,029	2,195
Corporate	18,475	17,573
Foreign government	164	179
Asset-backed securities ("ABS")	351	429
Residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS")	180	197
Commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS")	33	40
Redeemable preferred stock	14	14
Total fixed income securities	\$ 21,843	\$ 21,400

Fixed income securities are rated by third-party credit rating agencies and/or are internally rated. As of June 30, 2019, 87.0% of the fixed income securities portfolio was rated investment grade, which is defined as a security having a rating of Aaa, Aa, A or Baa from Moody's, a rating of AAA, AA, A or BBB from S&P Global Ratings ("S&P"), a comparable rating from another nationally recognized rating agency, or a comparable internal rating if an externally provided rating is not available. Credit ratings below these designations are considered low credit quality or below investment grade, which includes high yield bonds. Market prices for certain securities may have credit spreads which imply higher or lower credit quality than the current third-party rating. Our initial investment decisions and ongoing monitoring procedures for fixed income securities are based on a thorough due diligence process which includes, but is not limited to, an assessment of the credit quality, sector, structure, and liquidity risks of each issue.

The following table summarizes the fair value and unrealized net capital gains (losses) for fixed income securities by credit quality as of June 30, 2019.

(\$ in millions)	Investment grade		Below investment grade		Total		Percent rated investment grade
	Fair value	Unrealized gain (loss)	Fair value	Unrealized gain (loss)	Fair value	Unrealized gain (loss)	
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 597	\$ 39	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 597	\$ 39	100.0%
Municipal	1,989	271	40	1	2,029	272	98.0
Corporate							
Public	11,204	646	1,431	37	12,635	683	88.7
Privately placed	4,671	243	1,169	29	5,840	272	80.0
Total Corporate	15,875	889	2,600	66	18,475	955	85.9
Foreign government	156	9	8	—	164	9	95.1
ABS							
Collateralized debt obligations ("CDO")	18	(1)	9	1	27	—	66.7
Consumer and other asset-backed securities ("Consumer and other ABS") ⁽¹⁾	316	4	8	—	324	4	97.5
Total ABS	334	3	17	1	351	4	95.2
RMBS							
U.S. government sponsored entities ("U.S. Agency")	21	1	—	—	21	1	100.0
Non-agency	16	1	143	45	159	46	10.1
Total RMBS	37	2	143	45	180	47	20.6
CMBS	2	—	31	4	33	4	6.1
Redeemable preferred stock	14	1	—	—	14	1	100.0
Total fixed income securities	\$ 19,004	\$ 1,214	\$ 2,839	\$ 117	\$ 21,843	\$ 1,331	87.0%

⁽¹⁾ Total Consumer and other ABS consists of \$81 million of consumer auto, \$119 million of credit card and \$124 million of other ABS with unrealized net capital gains of \$1 million, zero and \$3 million, respectively.

Municipal bonds include general obligations of state and local issuers and revenue bonds (including pre-refunded bonds, which are bonds for which an irrevocable trust has been established to fund the remaining payments of principal and interest).

Corporate bonds include publicly traded and privately placed securities. Privately placed securities primarily consist of corporate issued senior debt securities that are directly negotiated with the borrower or are in unregistered form.

ABS includes CDO and Consumer and other ABS. Credit risk is managed by monitoring the performance of the underlying collateral. Many of the securities in the ABS portfolio have credit enhancement with features such as overcollateralization, subordinated structures, reserve funds, guarantees and/or insurance.

CDO consist of obligations collateralized by cash flow CDO, which are structures collateralized primarily by below investment grade senior secured corporate loans.

RMBS is subject to interest rate risk, but unlike other fixed income securities, is additionally subject to prepayment risk from the underlying residential mortgage loans. RMBS consists of a U.S. Agency portfolio having collateral issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies and a non-agency portfolio consisting of securities collateralized by Prime, Alt-A and Subprime loans.

CMBS investments are primarily traditional conduit transactions collateralized by commercial mortgage loans, broadly diversified across property types and geographical area.

Mortgage loans totaled \$4.04 billion as of June 30, 2019 and primarily comprise loans secured by first mortgages on developed commercial real estate. Key considerations used to manage our exposure include property type and geographic diversification. For further detail on our mortgage loan portfolio, see Note 3 of the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Equity securities totaled \$1.39 billion as of June 30, 2019 and primarily include common stocks, exchange traded and mutual funds, non-redeemable preferred stocks and real estate investment trust equity investments. Certain exchange traded and mutual funds have fixed income securities as their underlying investments.

Limited partnership interests include interests in private equity funds, real estate funds and other funds. The following table presents carrying value and other information about our limited partnership interests as of June 30, 2019.

(\$ in millions)	Limited partnership interests ⁽¹⁾	Number of managers	Number of individual investments	Largest exposure to single investment
Private equity	\$ 2,769	145	282	\$ 153
Real estate	373	25	49	31
Other	133	4	4	63
Total	\$ 3,275	174	335	

⁽¹⁾ We have commitments to invest in additional limited partnership interests totaling \$1.09 billion.

Unrealized net capital gains totaled \$1.33 billion as of June 30, 2019 compared to \$343 million as of December 31, 2018.

The following table presents unrealized net capital gains (losses).

(\$ in millions)	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 39	\$ 33
Municipal	272	198
Corporate	955	52
Foreign government	9	9
ABS	4	—
RMBS	47	43
CMBS	4	7
Redeemable preferred stock	1	1
Fixed income securities	1,331	343
EMA limited partnerships	(1)	—
Unrealized net capital gains and losses, pre-tax	\$ 1,330	\$ 343

The unrealized net capital gain for the fixed income portfolio totaled \$1.33 billion, comprised of \$1.39 billion of gross unrealized gains and \$55 million of gross unrealized losses as of June 30, 2019. This compares to an unrealized net capital gain for the fixed income portfolio totaling \$343 million, comprised of \$732 million of gross unrealized gains and \$389 million of gross unrealized losses as of December 31, 2018. Fixed income valuations increased primarily due to a decrease in risk-free interest rates and tighter credit spreads.

Gross unrealized gains (losses) on fixed income securities by type and sector as of June 30, 2019 are provided in the following table.

(\$ in millions)	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized		Fair value
		Gains	Losses	
Corporate:				
Banking	\$ 864	\$ 32	\$ (14)	\$ 882
Utilities	3,207	303	(9)	3,501
Consumer goods (cyclical and non-cyclical)	4,833	215	(8)	5,040
Capital goods	2,355	104	(3)	2,456
Energy	1,166	78	(3)	1,241
Technology	1,018	39	(3)	1,054
Communications	1,158	58	(2)	1,214
Financial services	1,063	47	(2)	1,108
Basic industry	859	50	(1)	908
Transportation	901	70	(1)	970
Other	96	5	—	101
Total corporate fixed income portfolio	17,520	1,001	(46)	18,475
U.S. government and agencies	558	39	—	597
Municipal	1,757	275	(3)	2,029
Foreign government	155	9	—	164
ABS	347	7	(3)	351
RMBS	133	47	—	180
CMBS	29	7	(3)	33
Redeemable preferred stock	13	1	—	14
Total fixed income securities	\$ 20,512	\$ 1,386	\$ (55)	\$ 21,843

The consumer goods, utilities and capital goods sectors comprise 27%, 19% and 13%, respectively, of the carrying value of our corporate fixed income securities portfolio as of June 30, 2019. The banking, utilities and consumer goods sectors had the highest concentration of gross unrealized losses in our corporate fixed income securities portfolio as of June 30, 2019. In general, the gross unrealized losses are related to an increase in market yields which may include increased risk-free interest rates and/or wider credit spreads since the time of initial purchase. Similarly, gross unrealized gains reflect a decrease in market yields since the time of initial purchase.

Net investment income The following table presents net investment income.

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Fixed income securities	\$ 241	\$ 247	\$ 486	\$ 498
Mortgage loans	46	53	92	97
Equity securities	14	16	20	23
Limited partnership interests	102	92	105	188
Short-term investments	8	5	16	9
Policy loans	8	8	16	15
Other	24	23	46	45
Investment income, before expense	443	444	781	875
Investment expense ^{(1) (2)}	(26)	(25)	(53)	(49)
Net investment income	\$ 417	\$ 419	\$ 728	\$ 826
Market-based core	\$ 321	\$ 335	\$ 639	\$ 656
Market-based active	12	10	23	19
Performance-based	110	99	119	200
Investment income, before expense	\$ 443	\$ 444	\$ 781	\$ 875

⁽¹⁾ Investment expense includes \$6 million of investee level expenses in the second quarter of both 2019 and 2018, and \$12 million and \$11 million in the first six months of 2019 and 2018, respectively. Investee level expenses include depreciation and asset level operating expenses on directly held real estate and other consolidated investments.

⁽²⁾ Investment expense includes \$4 million and \$2 million related to the portion of reinvestment income on securities lending collateral paid to the counterparties in the second quarter of 2019 and 2018, respectively, and \$7 million and \$4 million in the first six months of 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Net investment income decreased 0.5% or \$2 million in the second quarter of 2019 compared to the second quarter of 2018, primarily due to lower income from market-based portfolios, partially offset by higher performance-based investment results, mainly from limited partnership interests. Net investment income decreased 11.9% or \$98 million in the first six months of 2019 compared to the first six months of 2018, primarily due to lower performance-based investment results, mainly from limited partnership interests, and lower average investment balances.

Performance-based investments primarily include private equity and real estate. The following table presents investment income for performance-based investments.

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Limited partnerships				
Private equity	\$ 81	\$ 76	\$ 79	\$ 164
Real estate	21	16	26	24
Performance-based - limited partnerships	102	92	105	188
Non-limited partnerships				
Private equity	3	1	3	1
Real estate	5	6	11	11
Performance-based - non-limited partnerships	8	7	14	12
Total				
Private equity	84	77	82	165
Real estate	26	22	37	35
Total performance-based	\$ 110	\$ 99	\$ 119	\$ 200
Investee level expenses ⁽¹⁾	\$ (6)	\$ (6)	\$ (12)	\$ (11)

⁽¹⁾ Investee level expenses include depreciation and asset level operating expenses reported in investment expense.

Performance-based investment income increased 11.1% or \$11 million in the second quarter of 2019 compared to the second quarter of 2018, primarily due to higher asset appreciation and gains on sales of underlying investments. Performance-based investment income decreased 40.5% or \$81 million in the first six months of 2019 compared to the first six months of 2018, primarily due to lower asset appreciation related to private equity investments.

Performance-based investment results and income can vary significantly between periods and are influenced by economic conditions, equity market performance, comparable public company earnings multiples, capitalization rates, operating performance of the underlying investments and the timing of asset sales.

Realized capital gains and losses The following table presents the components of realized capital gains (losses) and the related tax effect.

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Impairment write-downs				
Fixed income securities	\$ (3)	\$ (1)	\$ (3)	\$ (2)
Limited partnership interests	(1)	—	(2)	—
Other investments	(1)	(1)	(7)	(1)
Total impairment write-downs	(5)	(2)	(12)	(3)
Sales	6	(7)	—	(12)
Valuation of equity investments	41	10	198	(13)
Valuation and settlements of derivative instruments	4	7	8	4
Realized capital gains and losses, pre-tax	46	8	194	(24)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(10)	(2)	(41)	5
Realized capital gains and losses, after-tax	\$ 36	\$ 6	\$ 153	\$ (19)
Market-based core	\$ 33	\$ (5)	\$ 159	\$ (27)
Market-based active	11	(4)	19	(10)
Performance-based	2	17	16	13
Realized capital gains and losses, pre-tax	\$ 46	\$ 8	\$ 194	\$ (24)

Net realized capital gains in the second quarter of 2019 and in the first six months of 2019, related primarily to increased valuation of equity investments, partially offset by impairment write-downs.

Sales resulted in \$6 million and zero of net realized capital gains in the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, respectively. Sales in the second quarter of 2019 related primarily to fixed income securities in connection with ongoing portfolio management.

Valuation of equity investments resulted in gains of \$41 million for the three months ended June 30, 2019, which included \$39 million of appreciation in the valuation of equity securities and \$2 million of appreciation primarily for certain limited partnerships where the underlying assets are predominately public equity securities. Valuation of equity investments resulted in gains of \$198 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019, which included \$185 million of appreciation in the valuation of equity securities and \$13 million of appreciation primarily for certain limited partnerships where the underlying assets are predominately public equity securities.

Valuation and settlements of derivative instruments generated net realized capital gains of \$4 million and \$8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, respectively, and were primarily comprised of gains on foreign currency contracts due to the strengthening of the U.S. Dollar and gains on total return swaps used for asset replication.

The following table presents realized capital gains (losses) for performance-based investments.

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Impairment write-downs	\$ (1)	\$ —	\$ (2)	\$ —
Valuation of equity investments	2	9	15	9
Valuation and settlements of derivative instruments	1	8	3	4
Total performance-based	\$ 2	\$ 17	\$ 16	\$ 13

Net realized capital gains on performance-based investments were \$2 million in the second quarter of 2019 and \$16 million in the first six months of 2019, primarily related to appreciation in the valuation of equity securities.

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

Capital resources consist of shareholder's equity and notes due to related parties, representing funds deployed or available to be deployed to support business operations. The following table summarizes our capital resources.

(\$ in millions)	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Common stock, retained income and additional capital paid-in	\$ 6,685	\$ 6,439
Accumulated other comprehensive income	764	253
Total shareholder's equity	7,449	6,692
Notes due to related parties	140	140
Total capital resources	\$ 7,589	\$ 6,832

Shareholder's equity increased in the first six months of 2019, primarily due to increased unrealized capital gains on investments and net income, partially offset by dividends paid to AIC.

Financial ratings and strength Our ratings are influenced by many factors including our operating and financial performance, asset quality, overall portfolio mix, asset/liability management, liquidity, financial leverage (i.e. debt), the current level of operating leverage and AIC's ratings. In May 2019, A.M. Best affirmed our insurer financial strength rating of A+. The outlook for the rating is stable. In July 2019, S&P Global affirmed our insurance financial strength rating of A+. The outlook for the rating is stable. In July 2019, Moody's downgraded our insurance financial strength rating to A2 from A1 reflecting Moody's shift to a more standard single rating level positive adjustment for subsidiary company ratings. The outlook for the rating is stable.

Liquidity sources and uses We actively manage our financial position and liquidity levels in light of changing market, economic and business conditions. Liquidity is managed at both the entity and enterprise level across the Company and is assessed on both base and stressed level liquidity needs. We believe we have sufficient liquidity to meet these needs. Additionally, we have existing intercompany agreements in place that facilitate liquidity management across the Company to enhance flexibility.

The Company is party to an Amended and Restated Intercompany Liquidity Agreement ("Liquidity Agreement") with certain of its affiliates, which include, but are not limited to, AIC, Allstate Assurance Company ("AAC") and the Corporation. The Liquidity Agreement allows for short-term advances of funds to be made between parties for liquidity and other general corporate purposes. The Liquidity Agreement does not establish a commitment to advance funds on the part of any party. The Company and AIC each serve as a lender and borrower, AAC and certain other affiliates serve only as borrowers, and the Corporation serves only as a lender. The Company also has a capital support agreement with AIC. Under the capital support agreement, AIC is committed to providing capital to the Company to maintain an adequate capital level. The maximum amount of potential funding under each of these agreements is \$1.00 billion.

In addition to the Liquidity Agreement, the Company also has an intercompany loan agreement with the Corporation. The amount of intercompany loans available to the Company is at the discretion of the Corporation. The maximum amount of loans the Corporation will have outstanding to all its eligible subsidiaries at any given point in time is limited to \$1.00 billion. The Corporation may use commercial paper borrowings, bank lines of credit and securities lending to fund intercompany borrowings. There were no borrowings by the Company under these agreements during 2019.

The Company, AIC, and the Corporation have access to a \$1.00 billion unsecured revolving credit facility that is available for short-term liquidity requirements. The maturity date of this facility is April 2021. The facility is fully subscribed among 11 lenders with the largest commitment being \$115 million. The commitments of the lenders are several and no lender is responsible for any other lender's commitment if such lender fails to make a loan under the facility. This facility contains an increase provision that would allow up to an additional \$500 million of borrowing. This facility has a financial covenant requiring that the Corporation not exceed a 37.5% debt to capitalization ratio as defined in the agreement. This ratio was 16.6% as of June 30, 2019. Although the right to borrow under the facility is not subject to a minimum rating requirement, the costs of maintaining the facility and borrowing under it are based on the ratings of the Corporation's senior unsecured, unguaranteed long-term debt. There were no borrowings under the credit facility during 2019.

Allstate parent company capital capacity Parent holding company deployable assets totaled \$2.82 billion as of June 30, 2019 comprised of cash and investments that are generally saleable within one quarter. This provides funds for the parent company's fixed charges and other corporate purposes.

The Company has access to resources to support liquidity through the Corporation as follows. The amount available to the Company is at the discretion of the Corporation.

- A commercial paper facility with a borrowing limit of \$1.00 billion to cover short-term cash needs. As of June 30, 2019, there were no balances outstanding and therefore the remaining borrowing capacity was \$1.00 billion; however, the outstanding balance can fluctuate daily.

- A universal shelf registration statement that was filed by the Corporation with the Securities and Exchange Commission that expires in 2021. The Corporation can use this shelf registration to issue an unspecified amount of debt securities, common stock (including 570 million shares of treasury stock as of June 30, 2019), preferred stock, depository shares, warrants, stock purchase contracts, stock purchase units and securities of trust subsidiaries. The specific terms of any securities the Corporation issues under this registration statement will be provided in the applicable prospectus supplements.

Liquidity exposure Contractholder funds were \$17.02 billion as of June 30, 2019. The following table summarizes contractholder funds by their contractual withdrawal provisions as of June 30, 2019.

(\$ in millions)		Percent to total
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal	\$ 2,727	16.0%
Subject to discretionary withdrawal with adjustments:		
Specified surrender charges ⁽¹⁾	4,454	26.2
Market value adjustments ⁽²⁾	890	5.2
Subject to discretionary withdrawal without adjustments ⁽³⁾	8,953	52.6
Total contractholder funds ⁽⁴⁾	<u>\$ 17,024</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

⁽¹⁾ Includes \$1.04 billion of liabilities with a contractual surrender charge of less than 5% of the account balance.

⁽²⁾ \$430 million of the contracts with market value adjusted surrenders have a 30-45 day period at the end of their initial and subsequent interest rate guarantee periods (which are typically 1, 5, 7 or 10 years) during which there is no surrender charge or market value adjustment.

⁽³⁾ 89% of these contracts have a minimum interest crediting rate guarantee of 3% or higher.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes \$693 million of contractholder funds on variable annuities reinsured to The Prudential Insurance Company of America, a subsidiary of Prudential Financial Inc., in 2006.

Retail life and annuity products may be surrendered by customers for a variety of reasons. Reasons unique to individual customers include a current or unexpected need for cash or a change in life insurance coverage needs. Other key factors that may impact the likelihood of customer surrender include the level of the contract surrender charge, the length of time the contract has been in force, distribution channel, market interest rates, equity market conditions and potential tax implications. In addition, the propensity for retail life insurance policies to lapse is lower than it is for fixed annuities because of the need for the insured to be re-underwritten upon policy replacement. The annualized surrender and partial withdrawal rate on deferred fixed annuities and interest-sensitive life insurance products, based on the beginning of year contractholder funds, was 6.5% and 7.4% in the first six months of 2019 and 2018, respectively. We strive to promptly pay customers who request cash surrenders; however, statutory regulations generally provide up to six months in most states to fulfill surrender requests.

Our asset-liability management practices enable us to manage the differences between the cash flows generated by our investment portfolio and the expected cash flow requirements of our life insurance and annuity product obligations.

Cash flows As reflected in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, lower cash provided by operating activities in the first six months of 2019 compared to the first six months of 2018 was primarily due to lower net investment income and higher tax payments.

Higher cash provided by investing activities in the first six months of 2019 compared to the first six months of 2018 was the result of increased limited partnership distributions and decreased investment purchases, partially offset by lower fixed income and equity securities sales.

Lower cash used in financing activities in the first six months of 2019 compared to the first six months of 2018 was due to lower payments for contractholder surrenders and withdrawals on fixed annuities, partially offset by dividends paid to AIC.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains “forward-looking statements” that anticipate results based on our estimates, assumptions and plans that are subject to uncertainty. These statements are made subject to the safe-harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements do not relate strictly to historical or current facts and may be identified by their use of words like “plans,” “seeks,” “expects,” “will,” “should,” “anticipates,” “estimates,” “intends,” “believes,” “likely,” “targets” and other words with similar meanings. We believe these statements are based on reasonable estimates, assumptions and plans. However, if the estimates, assumptions or plans underlying the forward-looking statements prove inaccurate or if other risks or uncertainties arise, actual results could differ materially from those communicated in these forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, the forward-looking statements include risks related to:

Insurance Industry Risks (1) the availability of reinsurance at current levels and prices; (2) risk of our reinsurers; (3) changes in underwriting and actual experience; (4) changes in reserve estimates for life-contingent contract benefits payable; (5) changes in estimates of profitability on interest-sensitive life products

Financial Risks (6) conditions in the global economy and capital markets; (7) a downgrade in financial strength ratings; (8) the effect of adverse capital and credit market conditions; (9) the realization of deferred tax assets

Investment Risks (10) market risk and declines in credit quality relating to our investment portfolio; (11) our subjective determination of the amount of realized capital losses recorded for impairments of our investments and the fair value of our fixed income and equity securities; (12) the influence of changes in market interest rates or performance-based investment returns on our spread-based products

Operational Risks (13) failure in cyber or other information security controls, as well as the occurrence of events unanticipated in our disaster recovery systems and business continuity planning; (14) misconduct or fraudulent acts by employees, agents and third parties; (15) the impact of a large scale pandemic, the threat or occurrence of terrorism or military action; (16) loss of key vendor relationships or failure of a vendor to protect confidential, proprietary and personal information; (17) intellectual property infringement, misappropriation and third-party claims

Regulatory and Legal Risks (18) regulatory reforms and restrictive regulations; (19) changes in tax laws; (20) our ability to mitigate the capital impact associated with statutory reserving and capital requirements; (21) changes in accounting standards; (22) losses from legal and regulatory actions

Strategic Risks (23) competition in the insurance industry; (24) divestitures of businesses; and (25) reducing our concentration in spread-based business and exiting certain distribution channels

Additional information concerning these and other factors may be found in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including the “Risk Factors” section in our most recent annual report on Form 10-K. Forward-looking statements are as of the date on which they are made, and we assume no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. We maintain disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon this evaluation, the principal executive officer and the principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in providing reasonable assurance that material information required to be disclosed in our reports filed with or submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act is made known to management, including the principal executive officer and the principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. During the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2019, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION**Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

None

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes in our risk factors from those disclosed in Part I, Item 1A in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

The following is a list of exhibits filed as part of this Form 10-Q.

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed or Furnished Herewith
		Form	File Number	Exhibit	Filing Date	
15	Acknowledgment of awareness from Deloitte & Touche LLP, dated August 7, 2019, concerning unaudited interim financial information					X
31(i)	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Principal Executive Officer					X
31(i)	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Principal Financial Officer					X
32	Section 1350 Certifications					X
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document					X
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema					X
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase					X
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase					X
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase					X
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase					X

Allstate Life Insurance Company
3075 Sanders Road
Northbrook, IL 60062

We have reviewed, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the unaudited interim financial information of Allstate Life Insurance Company and subsidiaries for the periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, as indicated in our report dated August 7, 2019; because we did not perform an audit, we expressed no opinion on that information.

We are aware that our report referred to above, which is included in your Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2019, is incorporated by reference in the following Registration Statements:

Form S-3 Registration Statement Nos.

333-220830
333-220831
333-220832
333-220835
333-220836
333-220837
333-220569
333-220570
333-220580
333-220581
333-220605
333-220606

Form N-4 Registration Statement Nos.

333-102934
333-114560
333-114561
333-114562
333-121693

We also are aware that the aforementioned report, pursuant to Rule 436(c) under the Securities Act of 1933, is not considered a part of the Registration Statement prepared or certified by an accountant or a report prepared or certified by an accountant within the meaning of Sections 7 and 11 of that Act.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Chicago, Illinois
August 7, 2019

CERTIFICATIONS

EXHIBIT 31 (i)

I, Steven E. Shebik, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Allstate Life Insurance Company;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 7, 2019

/s/ Steven E. Shebik

Steven E. Shebik

Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATIONS

EXHIBIT 31 (i)

I, Mario Imbarrato, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Allstate Life Insurance Company;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 7, 2019

/s/ Mario Imbarrato

Mario Imbarrato

Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

SECTION 1350 CERTIFICATIONS

Each of the undersigned hereby certifies that to his knowledge the quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal period ended June 30, 2019 of Allstate Life Insurance Company filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in such report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of Allstate Life Insurance Company.

Date: August 7, 2019

/s/ Steven E. Shebik

Steven E. Shebik
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Mario Imbarrato

Mario Imbarrato
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer