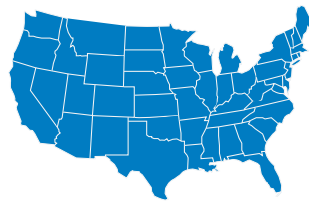




What is the NAIC and what does it do?

- Brings together insurance regulators from the 50 states, the District of Columbia and 5 U.S. territories
- Provides accreditation of national solvency standards with state-based implementation
- Oversees centralized processes for company licensing, rate and form filing, and producer licensing
- Supports state regulators with market share reports, financial analysis of insurers and model legislation
- Manages extensive systems of peer-review, multistate oversight and accreditation programs
- Represents state regulators in dialogues with the federal government and foreign officials
- Serves as founding member of the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS)
- Collects and maintains the world's largest insurance financial database
- Analyzes or models risks of more than 44,300 securities held by insurers



What do state insurance regulators do?

State insurance regulators protect consumers and promote competitive markets, ensuring a wide choice of secure insurance products and services to help consumers prepare for the unplanned and unexpected.



Enforce consumer protections, insurance regulation and capital standards



Conduct continuous financial analysis of each insurer



Respond to 2.3 million consumer inquiries



Supervise \$1.2 trillion in benefits and claims paid



Monitor \$7.7 trillion in insurer assets

PROTECTING THE FUTURE

Why is state-based insurance regulation right for the U.S.?

State-based insurance regulation can best adapt to meet future economic and financial challenges.

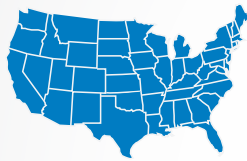


Constantly evolving to improve efficiency, coordination and consistency



State regulators maintained the safety and soundness of the U.S. insurance market during the 2008 financial crisis

Insurance market regulation is complex and what works in one state may not work in another.



State-based insurance regulation is responsive to the diverse and market-specific risks associated with insurance.



States tailor a risk-based capital system to the unique risks for life, health and property and casualty insurance, considering all possible sources of risk.



Each state has unique civil justice, auto insurance and workers' compensation systems.



State regulatory authority was reinforced by the Dodd-Frank Act.



States represent 24 of the world's 50 largest insurance markets.



Legislative and judicial authority over insurance matters remains with states.

Visit the new Protecting the Future website to learn how we are working to protect the future for American consumers, employers and the economy as a whole at <http://www.naic.org/protectingthefuture>.