The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc.
July 30, 2020

THE HARTFORD'S SECOND QUARTER FINANCIAL RESULTS

Safe harbor statement

Certain statements made in this presentation should be considered forward-looking statements as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These include statements about The Hartford's future results of operations. We caution investors that these forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance, and actual results may differ materially. Investors should consider the important risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ, including those discussed in The Hartford's news release issued on July 30, 2020, The Hartford's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, The Hartford's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K, and other filings we make with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. We assume no obligation to update this presentation, which speaks as of today's date.

The discussion in this presentation of The Hartford's financial performance includes financial measures that are not derived from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Information regarding these non-GAAP financial measures, including reconciliations to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures, is provided in the news release issued on July 30, 2020 and The Hartford's Investor Financial Supplement for second quarter 2020 which is available at the Investor Relations section of The Hartford's website at **https://ir.thehartford.com**.

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Core earnings[1] of $438 million, EPS[1,2] of $1.22, ROE[1,3] of 12.7%

Core earnings of $438 million, or $1.22 per diluted share, decreased $47 million from 2Q19

- **P&C underwriting results** increased $86 million from 2Q19. The combined ratio of 96.9 was 3.0 points better than 2Q19 as favorable prior year development (PYD) and lower home and inland marine loss costs were partially offset by COVID-19 incurred losses and higher current accident year (CAY) catastrophes (CATs):
  - (+) More favorable PYD mostly due to subrogation recoveries from PG&E
  - (-) Higher CAY CATs due to losses from the civil unrest
- **Group Benefits results** reflect:
  - (+) Strong claim recoveries and lower claim incidence in group disability
  - (-) Claims of $38 million, before tax, related to COVID-19, primarily in group life
  - (-) Lower net investment income
- **Net investment income** of $339 million, before tax, compared to $488 million, before tax, in 2Q19, driven primarily by lower returns on limited partnerships and alternative investments
- **Corporate core loss** of $6 million compared to a loss of $35 million in 2Q19 primarily due to higher income from the Company's retained equity interest in Talcott

The core earnings ROE was 12.7% versus 11.7% in 2Q19

Capital management: The Company paid $116 million in common dividends in 2Q20. There were no share repurchases in the quarter

Consolidated Financial Results ($ in millions, except per share amounts)	2Q19	2Q20
Core earnings	**$485**	**$438**
Net realized capital gains (losses), excluded from core earnings, before tax	79	107
Change in deferred gain on retroactive reinsurance, before tax	—	(54)
Loss on reinsurance transaction, before tax	(91)	—
Integration and transaction costs, before tax	(31)	(13)
Change in loss reserves upon acquisition of a business, before tax	(97)	—
Income tax benefit (expense)	27	(15)
Net income available to common stockholders	**$372**	**$463**
Preferred stock dividends	—	5
Net income	**$372**	**$468**
Income tax expense	84	124
Income before income taxes	**$456**	**$592**
Income tax expense	(84)	(124)
Net income	**$372**	**$468**
Core earnings per diluted share	**$1.33**	**$1.22**
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders per diluted share[4]	**$1.02**	**$1.29**
Weighted average common shares outstanding and dilutive potential common shares (diluted)[5]	365.1	359.3
Weighted average common shares outstanding (basic)[5]	361.4	358.1
Book value per diluted share	$41.00	$46.59
Book value per diluted share (excluding AOCI)[1]	$41.55	$45.25
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders' ROE ("Net income (loss) ROE")	11.8%	11.3%
Core earnings ROE	11.7%	12.7%

1. Denotes financial measure not calculated based on GAAP
2. Earnings per diluted share (EPS)
3. Return on Equity (ROE)
4. Per diluted share data is based upon net income (loss) available to common stockholders
5. in millions

Core earnings: Favorable CAT PYD and lower group disability claim incidence were offset by COVID-19 losses, higher CAY CATs from civil unrest and lower net investment income

Commercial Lines core loss of $57 million compared to core earnings of $304 million in 2Q19

- Underlying underwriting loss[1] of $62 million compared to a gain of $136 million in 2Q19. Underlying combined ratio[1] of 102.9 compared to 93.2 in 2Q19 driven by higher non-CAT losses from COVID-19 primarily within property, workers' comp (net of favorable frequency), and financial lines
- CAY CATs were 4.4 points higher versus 2Q19 driven by losses from the civil unrest in the U.S.
- Net unfavorable PYD increased due to $102 million, before tax, increase in reserves for sexual molestation, net of more favorable CAT PYD
- Net investment income, before tax, of $204 million, declined 27%

Personal Lines core earnings of $364 million compared to $55 million in 2Q19

- Underlying underwriting gain of $134 million compared to $72 million in 2Q19 reflecting:
  - (+) Favorable auto frequency driven by shelter-in-place guidelines
  - (+) Lower homeowners non-CAT losses from milder weather
  - (-) Reduction in earned premium, including $81 million, before tax, of premium credits given to auto policyholders in 2Q20
- Net favorable PYD of $349 million, before tax, was driven by lower net estimated losses on 2017 and 2018 wildfires, including $260 million subrogation benefit from PG&E
- Net investment income, before tax, of $28 million, declined 39%

Group Benefits core earnings of $102 million compared to $115 million in 2Q19 reflecting:

- (+) Strong claim recoveries and lower claim incidence in group disability
- (-) Estimated losses related to COVID-19 claims of $38 million, before tax, driven by group life
- (-) Higher operating expenses related to an increase in the allowance for credit losses on premiums receivable
- (-) Net investment income, before tax, of $92 million, declined 24%

Corporate core loss of $6 million compared to a core loss of $35 million in 2Q19

Core Earnings (Loss) By Segment ($ in millions, except per share amounts)	2Q19	2Q20	Change $	Change %
Commercial Lines	$304	$(57)	$(361)	**NM**
Personal Lines	55	364	309	**NM**
P&C Other Operations	8	2	(6)	**(75)%**
Property & Casualty Total	**367**	**309**	**(58)**	**(16)%**
Group Benefits	115	102	(13)	**(11)%**
Hartford Funds	38	33	(5)	**(13)%**
Sub-total	**$520**	**$444**	**$(76)**	**(15)%**
Corporate	(35)	(6)	29	**83%**
Core earnings	**$485**	**$438**	**$(47)**	**(10)%**

1. Denotes financial measure not calculated based on GAAP

Property and Casualty: Other items impacting the second quarter P&C income statement

	Description	Amount, before tax ($/million)	P&C Combined Ratio Impact (points)[1]	Commercial Combined Ratio Impact (points)[2]
Underlying Impacts	Total P&C underwriting losses related to COVID - 19	($213)	(7.5)	(9.9)
	Increase in credit losses on premiums receivable, including $3 million related to Personal Lines	($30)	(1.1)	(1.3)
	COVID Charges	**($243)**	**(8.5)**	**(11.1)**
	Personal Auto Frequency Benefit of $111 million net of $81 premium refund	**$30**	**1.1**	**n/a**
	Reduction in estimated audit premiums of $100 million, net of lower losses and commissions of $66 million	($34)	(1.2)	(1.6)
CAT & PYD Impacts	PG&E subrogation settlement related to California wildfires, including $260 million related to Personal lines	$289	10.1	1.3
	Prior year reserve release from a reduction in estimated wildfire and various wind/hail events before subrogation, including $73 related to Personal lines	$111	3.9	1.8
	Catastrophe Prior Year Development	**$400**	**14.0**	**3.1**
	Current accident year catastrophes related to civil unrest	($110)	(3.9)	(5.1)
	Prior year reserve strengthening related to sexual molestation	($102)	(3.6)	(4.7)

1. *Based on P&C Earned Premiums of $2,851*
2. *Based on Commercial Earned Premiums of $2,157*

Note – Subtotals may not foot due to rounding

Enterprise level COVID-19 Losses[1]; $251 million including $213 million in P&C and $38 million in Group

Description	Amount, before tax ($/million)	P&C Combined Ratio Impact (points)[2]	Commercial Combined Ratio Impact (points)[3]
Property claims of $101 million, where policies do not require physical loss or damage, and legal defense costs of $40 million	$141	4.9	6.5
Financial Lines and other losses, including D&O, E&O and Bond	$37	1.3	1.7
Workers' compensation of $75 million for presumptive claims, offset by ~$40 million of favorable frequency	$35	1.2	1.6
Subtotal P&C	**$213**	**7.5[1]**	**9.9[1]**
Group Benefits: Expected Life losses of $43 million, offset by $5 million of favorable short-term disability	**$38**	**2.0 impact to Group Benefits core margin**	**n/a**
Total COVID-19 Losses	**$251**		

1. *COVID-19 losses related to reserving. Increase in credit losses on premiums receivable in Commercial Lines ($27), Personal Lines ($3) and Group Benefits ($14) are excluded from above*
2. *Based on P&C Earned Premiums of $2,851*
3. *Based on Commercial Earned Premiums of $2,157*

Note – Subtotals may not foot due to rounding

2Q20 Key Business Highlights

Property & Casualty

- Written premiums of $2.9 billion were flat with 2Q19
- Combined ratio of 96.9 in 2Q20, 3.0 points lower than 99.9 in 2Q19
- Underlying combined ratio of 97.6, 5.0 points higher than 92.6 in 2Q19 primarily due to COVID-19 incurred losses of $213 million, before tax, and premium credits in personal auto, net of favorable frequency in personal auto and lower losses in Home and inland marine

Commercial Lines

Small Commercial
Middle & Large Commercial
Global Specialty

- Written premiums of $2.2 billion increased 4% over 2Q19 reflecting the inclusion of Navigators, net of a decrease in Small Commercial and Middle Market due to the economic effects of COVID-19, including a $100 million reduction in the audit premium receivable
- Small Commercial underlying combined ratio of 92.9 was higher by 5.1 points from 2Q19 driven by COVID-19 incurred losses of $36 million, before tax, or 4.1 points, higher non-COVID-19 non-CAT property losses, and a $15 million, before tax, or 1.7 points, increase in the allowance for credit losses on premiums receivable
- Middle & Large Commercial underlying combined ratio of 112.9 was higher by 12.0 points from 2Q19 primarily due to COVID-19 incurred losses of $105 million, before tax, or 14.7 points, and a $9 million, before tax, or 1.3 points, increase in the allowance for credit losses on premium receivable, partially offset by lower non-CAT inland marine losses
- Global Specialty underlying combined ratio of 105.5 compared to 90.7 in 2Q19 due to COVID-19 incurred losses of $72 million, before tax, or 12.9 points, a $3 million, before tax, or 0.5 point, increase in the allowance for credit losses on premium receivable, and the inclusion of Navigators for a full three months in 2Q20, which typically runs at a higher underlying combined ratio

Personal Lines

- Written premiums of $738 million decreased 10% from 2Q19. Excluding the premium credits issued to auto policyholders in 2Q20, written premiums were nearly flat, though benefited from lower policy cancellations due to extending the grace period on bill due dates
- The auto underlying combined ratio of 86.3 was 10.4 points lower than 2Q19 largely due to lower auto frequency as COVID-19 shelter-in-place guidelines resulted in fewer miles driven, partially offset by the impact on the ratio of the auto premium credits
- The homeowners underlying combined ratio of 70.1 was 9.1 points lower than 2Q19 driven by mild weather
- Underwriting gain[1] of $428 million was $408 million better than prior year primarily due to the lower auto and home underlying combined ratios and a $260 million, before tax, subrogation recovery from PG&E

Group Benefits

- Core earnings of $102 million reflect incurred losses of $38 million, before tax, related to COVID-19, an increase in the credit allowance on premiums receivable, and lower net investment income, partially offset by strong claim recoveries and lower incidence in group disability
- Total loss ratio of 72.0% improved 2.6 points primarily due to a 10.3 point reduction in the group disability loss ratio, partially offset by an 8.1 point increase in the group life loss ratio, driven by COVID-19 claims
- The core earnings margin[1] of 6.9% compared to 7.5% 2Q19

1. Denotes financial measure not calculated based on GAAP

Commercial Lines: Rate increases remain strong despite decreases in new business due, in part, to the economic effects of COVID-19

Standard Commercial[1] renewal written price increases averaged 3.6% compared to 2.1% in 2Q19

- Small Commercial flat at 1.7% (up slightly to 6.6% ex. workers' comp) compared to 2.1% in 2Q19
- Middle Market[2] up to 7.0% compared to 2.6% in 2Q19
  - Middle Market, ex. workers' comp up 9.3% in 2Q20 from 4.1% in 2Q19

Standard Commercial new business premiums decreased 40% from 2Q19 due, in part, to a decrease in quote flow as a result of COVID-19, price competition in Middle Market, as well as the effect of Foremost in 2Q19

- Small Commercial down 24%, ex. Foremost[3]
- Middle Market down 44%

Combined ratio was 115.4 in 2Q20 compared to 100.3 in 2Q19, including 9.9 points from COVID-19 incurred losses and 1.3 points for an increase to the allowance for credit losses on premiums receivable:

- (-) 9.7 point increase in underlying combined ratio
- (-) 4.4 point increase in CAY CAT loss ratio, driven by civil unrest
- (-) 2.5 point unfavorable change in PYD due to an increase in reserves for sexual molestation, net of higher favorable CAT PYD

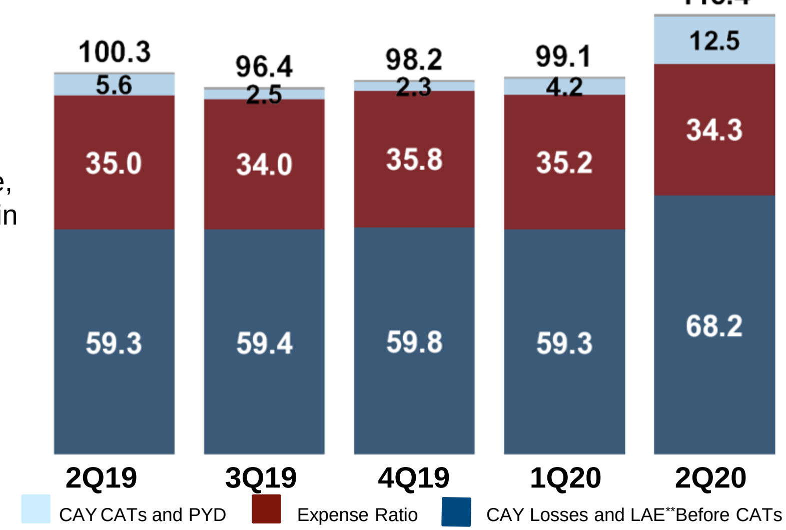
Underlying combined ratio of 102.9 compared to 93.2 in 2Q19 reflects:

- (-) COVID-19 incurred losses primarily in property, workers' comp, and financial lines totaling $213 million, before tax, net of favorable workers' comp frequency
- (-) Navigators, which was only in our 2Q19 results for 5 weeks, typically runs at a higher combined ratio
- (+) Higher non-CAT CAY inland marine losses in 2Q19

Written premiums increased 4% over 2Q19. Excluding Navigators, written premiums declined 11% from 2Q19, reflecting:

- (-) Lower new business across most lines
- (-) Lower premium retention in Middle Market
- (-) $100 million reduction in estimated audit premiums receivable
- (-) Endorsements reducing premium in workers' compensation

Commercial Lines Combined Ratio*

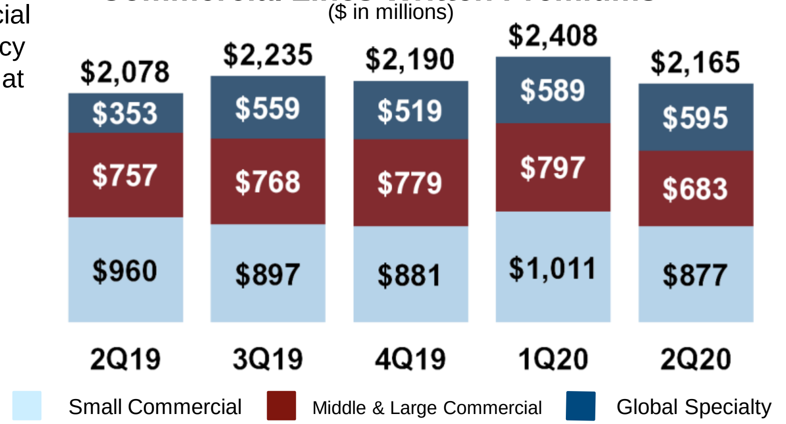


*Combined ratio includes policyholder dividends ratio

**Loss adjustment expense (LAE)

Commercial Lines Written Premiums***

($ in millions)



***Commercial Lines written premiums include immaterial amounts from Other Commercial

1. Standard Commercial includes Small Commercial and Middle Market
2. Middle Market disclosure exclude loss sensitive and programs businesses
3. New business from the 2018 renewal rights agreement with Farmers Group to acquire its Foremost-branded small commercial business was included in new business in 2Q19

Personal Lines: Underwriting results benefited from CAT subrogation recoverable and non-CAT property losses, partially offset by higher CAY CAT losses

Renewal written price increases of:

- 2.5% in auto versus 4.8% in 2Q19 and 3.2% in 1Q20
- 5.2% in homeowners versus 7.0% in 2Q19 and 4.7% in 1Q20

Combined ratio of 38.3 in 2Q20, 59.2 points better than 2Q19, driven by:

- (+) 50.3 points improvement in PYD mostly from lower net losses on 2017 and 2018 California wildfires, including $260 million subrogation recoverable
- (+) 10.3 point improvement in underlying combined ratio
- (-) 1.9 point impact from higher CAY CATs mostly related to wind and hail events

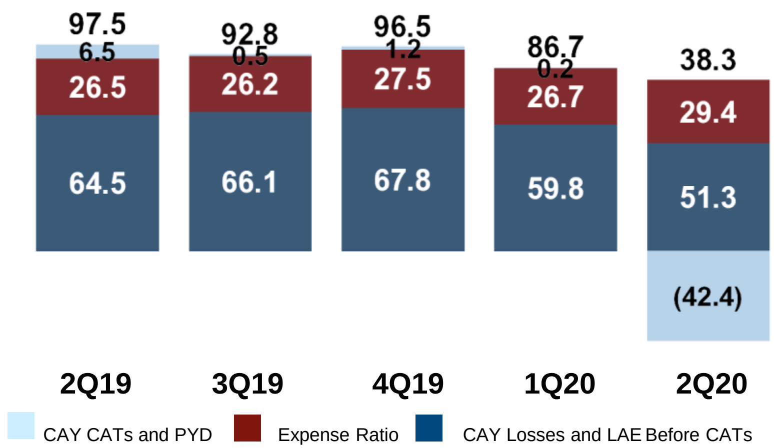
Underlying combined ratio of 80.7 compared to 91.0 in 2Q19 due to:

- (+) Lower claims frequency in auto due to shelter-in-place guidelines
- (+) Lower non-CAT property losses in homeowners due to benign weather
- (-) Refund of $81 million to auto customers representing 15% of 2Q20 premium
- (-) Higher expense ratio of 29.4% in 2Q20 compared to 26.5% in the year prior. Excluding the impact of the auto premium credits, the expense ratio was 26.5%

Written premiums declined 10% from 2Q19 primarily due to the effect of premium credits. Lower policy cancellations due to extension of the grace period on bill due dates offset the trend of new business not offsetting non-renewed premium

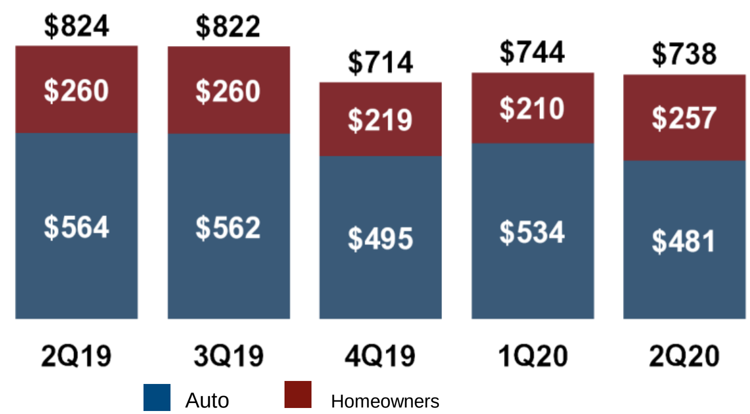
- New business premiums of $83 million in 2Q20 increased 5% over 2Q19, with growth in auto
- Policy count retention was 90% for auto and 89% for homeowners due to lower policy cancellations; auto was up 5 points and homeowners was up 4 points from 2Q19; non-pay cancellations may increase in 3Q20
- Premium retention ratios were 74% and 92% for auto and homeowners, respectively; auto was down 13 points due to the effect of premium credits

Personal Lines Combined Ratio



Written Premiums

($ in millions)



Group Benefits: Core earnings margin of 6.9% driven by strong disability results

Core earnings of $102 million compares to $115 million in 2Q19 reflecting:

- (+) Lower loss ratio on group disability claims
- (-) Claims related to COVID-19 of $38 million, before tax
- (-) A decline in net investment income of 24% from 2Q19
- (-) Higher operating expenses related to an increase in the allowance for credit losses on premium receivable

Core earnings margin was 6.9%, compared to 7.5% in 2Q19 and 7.8% in 1Q20

Loss ratio of 72.0% improved 2.6 points from 2Q19

- Group disability loss ratio decreased 10.3 points to 62.6%:
  - (+) Higher claim recoveries on prior incurral years and lower incidence
  - (+) NY Paid Family Leave 2019 risk assessment refund of $9 million, before tax
  - (+) Reduction in short-term disability and paid family leave COVID-19 claims estimate of $5 million, before tax
- Group life loss ratio increased 8.1 points to 85.9% due to COVID-19 incurred losses of $43 million, before tax

2Q20 expense ratio of 25.6% compared to 23.9% in 2Q19 primarily due to:

- (-) A $14 million increase in the allowance for credit losses on premium receivable, or 1.0 point

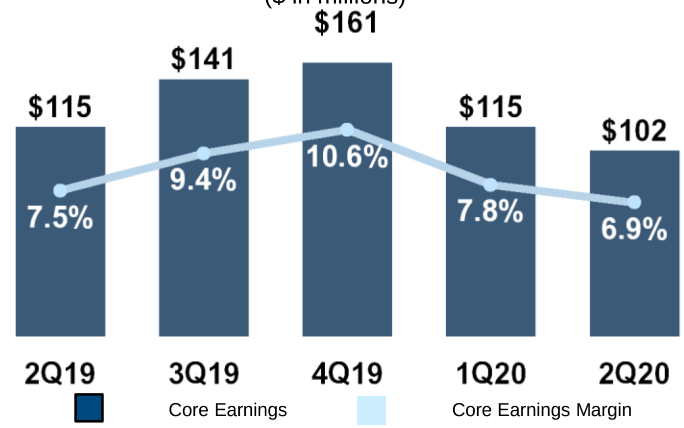
Fully insured ongoing premiums were down 2% compared to 2Q19, due to:

- (-) Lower insured exposure on in-force policies
- (+) Higher voluntary product premiums

Fully insured ongoing sales were $149 million in 2Q20 compared to $99 million in 2Q19 due to an increase in National Account sales

Core Earnings and Core Earnings Margin*

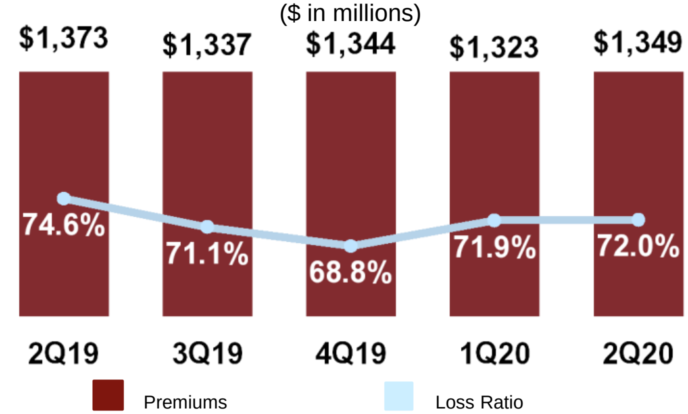
($ in millions)



Includes amortization of intangibles, after tax, of $9 million, $8 million. $8 million, $9 million, and $7 million in 2Q19, 3Q19, 4Q19, 1Q20, and 2Q20 respectively

Fully Insured Ongoing Premiums[1] & Loss Ratio

($ in millions)



1. Excludes buyout premiums

Hartford Funds: Total AUM of $118 billion was 3% below June 30, 2019 levels though have increased 15% since March 31, 2020

Core earnings of $33 million in 2Q20 were down from $38 million in 2Q19 due to:

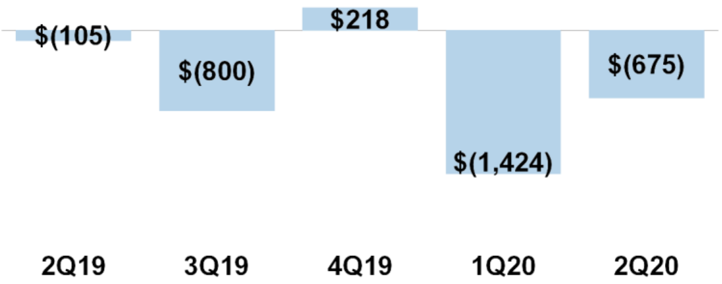
- (-) A decrease in fee income driven primarily by lower average daily AUM
- (+) Lower variable operating expenses

Mutual fund and Exchange-traded Products (ETP) net outflows of $675 million in 2Q20, compared with net outflows of $105 million in 2Q19 reflecting the movement in funds driven by the economic effects of COVID-19

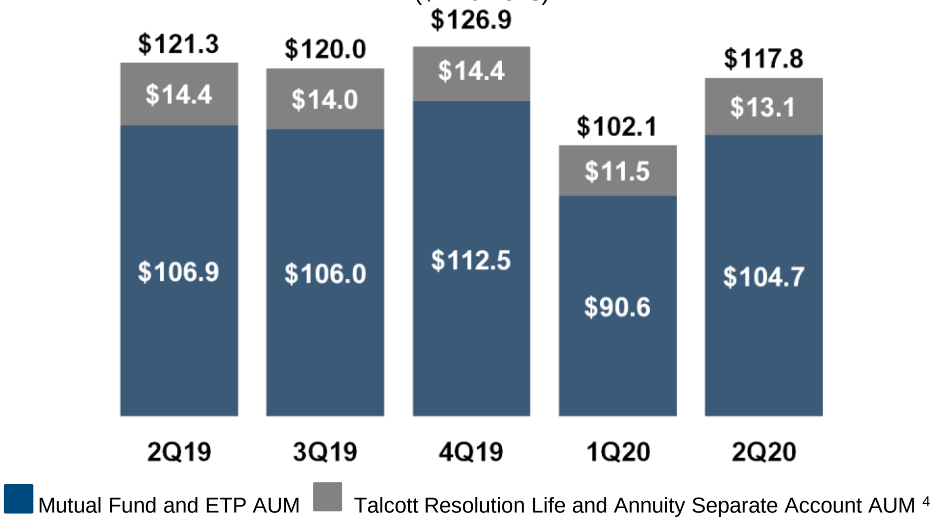
Longer term fund performance remains strong

- 63% of overall funds beat peers on 3-year basis[2]
- 65% of overall funds beat peers on a 5-year basis[2]
- 54% of funds rated 4 or 5 stars by Morningstar as of June 30, 2020

Mutual Fund and ETP Net Flows[1]
($ in millions)



Total AUM[3]
($ in billions)



1. *Includes Mutual fund AUM (mutual funds sold through retail, bank trust, registered investment advisor and 529 plan channels) and ETPs*
2. *Hartford Funds and ETPs on Morningstar net of fees basis at June 30, 2020*
3. *Includes Mutual Fund, ETP and Talcott Resolution life and annuity separate account AUM as of end of period*
4. *Represents AUM of the life and annuity business sold in May 2018 that are still managed by Hartford Funds*

Corporate: Core losses of $6 million in 2Q20 compared to a core loss of $35 million in the year prior

2Q20 Corporate core losses of $6 million compared to core losses of $35 million in 2Q19 due to:

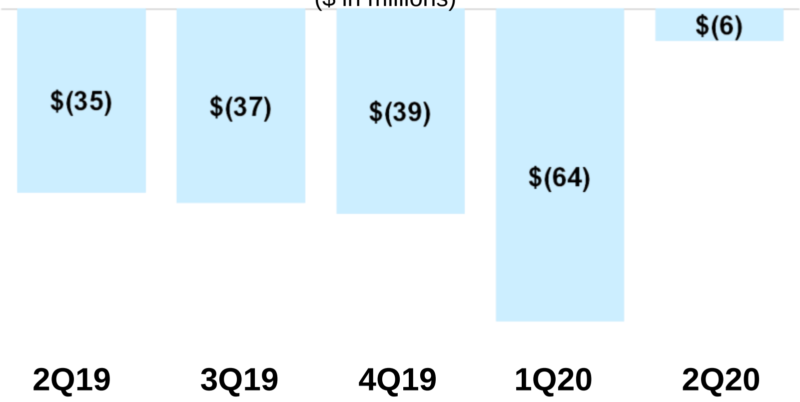
- (+) Higher income from the Company's retained equity interest in Talcott Resolution
- (-) Lower net investment income

Corporate holding company resources were approximately $1.3 billion at June 30, 2020, up from $840 million at March 31, 2020 primarily driven by:

- (+) Dividends from subsidiaries to the holding company
- (+) Tax receipts in 2Q20
- (-) Dividends paid to shareholders and interest payments

Corporate Core Losses

($ in millions)



Components of Corporate Core Losses

($ in millions)	2Q19	3Q19	4Q19	1Q20	2Q20
Income from retained equity interest in Hopmeadow Holdings, after tax	$2	$11	$17	$(3)	$54
Net investment income, after tax	14	8	13	7	4
Interest expense, after tax	(50)	(53)	(51)	(51)	(45)
Preferred dividends	—	(11)	(5)	(5)	(5)
All others[1], after tax	(1)	8	(13)	(12)	(14)
Corporate core losses	**$(35)**	**$(37)**	**$(39)**	**$(64)**	**$(6)**

1. *Includes fee income and expenses from managing invested assets of Hopmeadow Holdings and performing transition services, incurred losses related to run-off structured settlement and terminal funding agreement liabilities, stranded costs and other corporate expenses*

Total net investment income down $149 million to $339 million from 2Q19 primarily due to losses on LPs in 2Q20

Total net investment income, excluding limited partnerships (LPs)[1], of $426 million, before tax, and investment expenses, down 4% from 2Q19 due to:

- (-) Lower yield on fixed income maturity investments resulting from reinvesting at lower rates
- (-) Lower yield on floating rate investments
- (+) Higher level of invested assets, primarily due to the acquisition of Navigators Group

LPs are reported on a quarter lag, with losses in 2Q20 reflecting broader equity market declines in 1Q20

LP losses of $71 million, before tax, compared to income of $60 million, before tax, 2Q19 due to:

- (-) Lower valuations of underlying fund investments

Annualized investment yield, before tax:

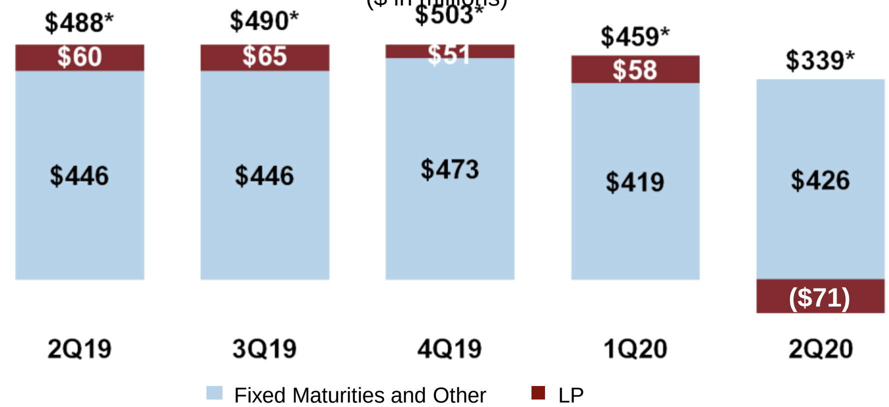
- 2.7% compared to 4.2% in 2Q20
- On LPs, (15.3%) in 2Q20 compared to 13.9% in 2Q19
- Excluding LPs[1], 3.4% compared to 3.8% in 2Q19
- P&C excluding LPs[1], 3.5% compared to 3.8% in 2Q19
- Group Benefits excluding LPs[1], 3.6% compared to 3.9% in 2Q19

Annualized investment yield, after tax:

- 2.2% in 2Q20 compared to 3.4% in 2Q19
- Excluding LPs[1], 2.8%, compared to 3.1% in 2Q19

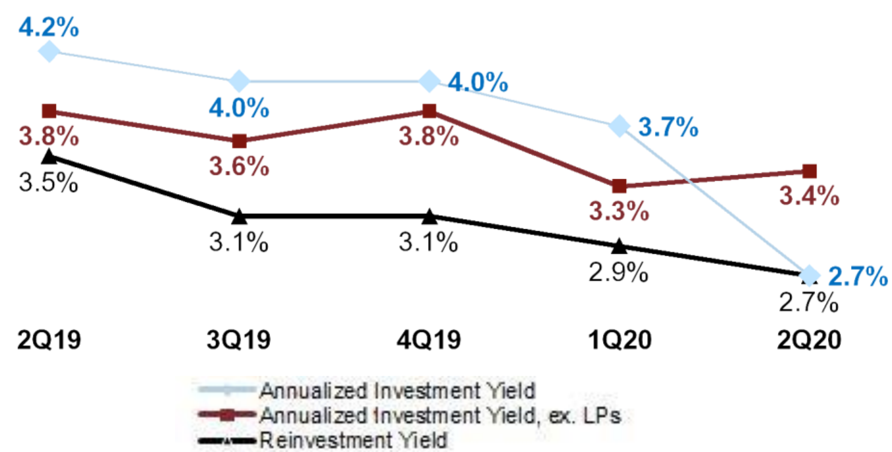
Total Net Investment Income

($ in millions)



* Total includes investment expenses of $18 million, $21 million, $21 million, $18 million and $16 million in 2Q19, 3Q19, 4Q19, 1Q20 and 2Q20, respectively

Annualized Investment Yield, Before Tax



1. *Denotes financial measure not calculated based on GAAP*

2Q20 core earnings ROE of 12.7%, 1.0 point improvement from 11.7% in 2Q19

2Q20 net income ROE of 11.3% versus 11.8% in 2Q19

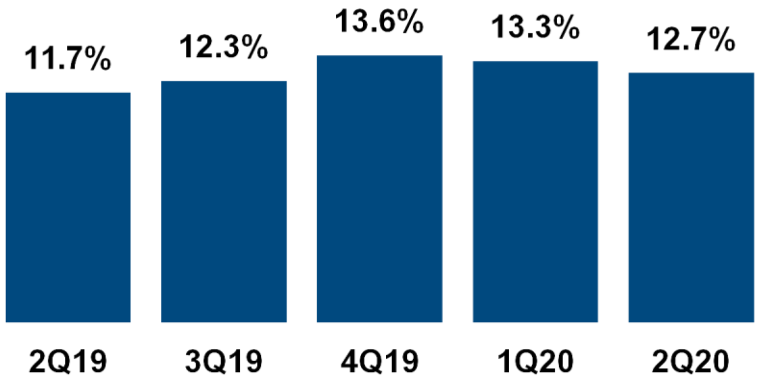
2Q20 core earnings ROE of 12.7% rose from 11.7% in 2Q19

- 2Q20 trailing 12-month core earnings increased 18% to $2.0 billion from $1.7 billion in 2Q19

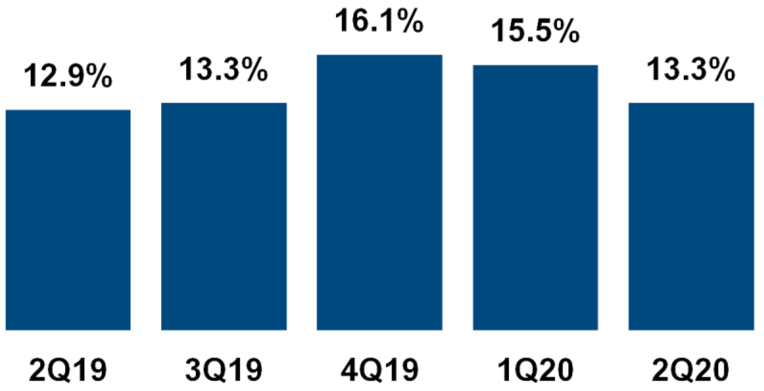
Core earnings ROE was strong across all lines of business

- P&C: 13.3% in 2Q20 versus 12.9% in 2Q19
- Group Benefits: 13.7% in 2Q20 versus 13.3% in 2Q19
- Hartford Funds: 48.3% in 2Q20 versus 49.1% 2Q19

Consolidated Core Earnings ROE



P&C Core Earnings ROE



BVPS (ex. AOCI) was $45.25 at June 30, 2020; shareholder value creation (SVC)[1] was 14% over last 12 months

$46.59 book value per diluted share at June 30, 2020

- Increased 6.2% from Dec. 31, 2019 primarily due to a $427 million increase in AOCI driven by lower interest rates, partially offset by slightly higher credit spreads, as well as net income in excess of common stockholder dividends

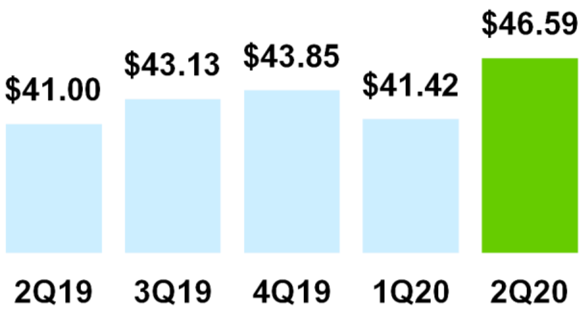
$45.25 book value per diluted share (ex. AOCI) at June 30, 2020

- Increased 3.5% from December 31, 2019 primarily due to net income in excess of common stockholder dividends and first quarter 2020 share repurchases
- The company repurchased 2.7 million common shares for $150 million during the first quarter of 2020

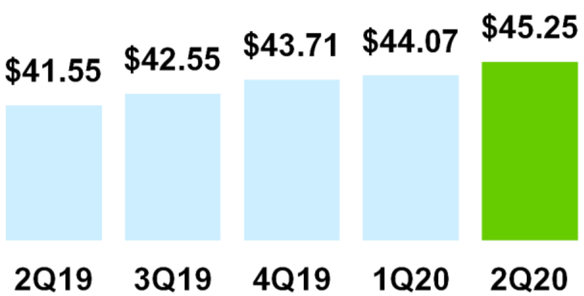
In 2Q20, the company returned $116 million to shareholders in the form of common stockholder dividends paid

Including common stockholder dividends paid and share repurchases, SVC was 14% over last 12 months

Book Value Per Diluted Share (BVPS)



Book Value Per Diluted Share (ex. AOCI)



1. *Shareholder value creation (SVC) in a period is defined as the change in BVPS (ex. AOCI) plus common stockholder dividends paid and share repurchases during the period, divided by BVPS (ex. AOCI) at beginning of period*

APPENDIX

Hartford Next, The Hartford's operational transformation and cost reduction plan will reduce annual run-rate expenses $500 million by 2022

<u>Total annual savings of $500 by 2022</u>

- P&C expense ratio reduction of ~2 to 2.5 points by 2022
- GB expense ratio reduction of ~1.5 to 2.0 points by 2022

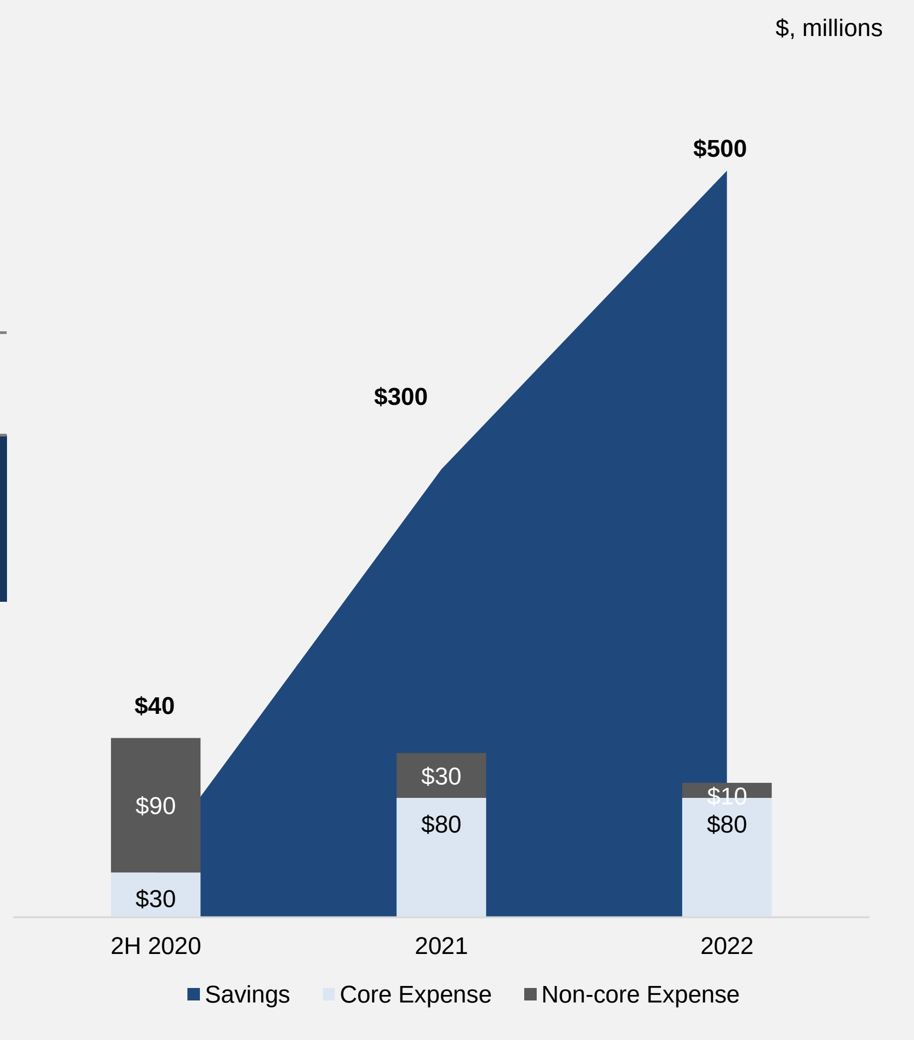
<u>Impact to Earnings:</u>

Expected Core Impact, savings relative to 2019:

	2H '20	2021	2022	Thru 2022
Savings	$40	$300	$500	$500
Core expenses	($30)	($80)	($80)	($190)
Core Earnings Improvement (p/t)	$10	$220	$420	
Core Earnings Improvement (a/t)[1]	$8	$174	$332	

- Core expenses through 2022 of $~190, including $20 in amortization costs[3]
- Non-core expenses include restructuring and other costs including severance, consulting and expenses associated with retiring IT applications as follows:

	2H 20	2021	2022	Total
Non-core expenses	$90[2]	$30	$10	$130

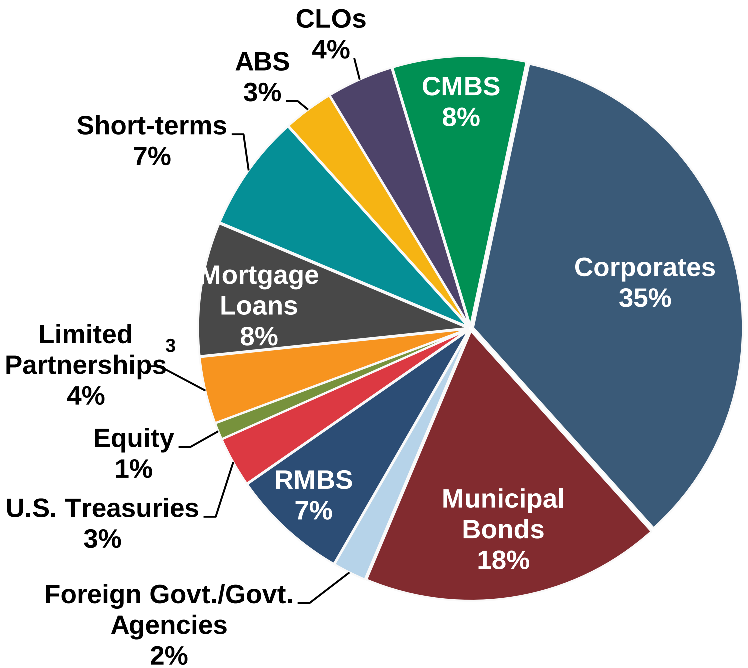


1. After tax impact, assuming corporate tax rate of 21%.
2. Including ~$70 of employee severance in Q3 2020
3. Amortization of $10/yr in 2021 and 2022 related to ~$50M of capitalized IT spend

Investment Portfolio is High Quality and Well Diversified

Well Positioned in an Environment of Increasing Downgrades and Defaults

Invested Assets by Sector
($53.0B Market Value[1] as of June 30, 2020)



Invested Assets[2] by Category
($53.0B Market Value[1] as of June 30, 2020)

U.S. Govt./Govt. Agencies	9.8%
AAA-AA	27.3%
A	21.3%
BBB+	6.7%
BBB	7.3%
BBB-	4.1%
BB & Below	3.1%
Mortgage Loans	8.3%
Short-term Investments	6.9%
Fixed Maturities, Mortgage Loans, Short-terms	**94.8%**
Equity Securities	1.4%
Limited Partnerships[3]	3.5%
Other Investments	0.3%
Total Invested Assets	**100.0%**

- High quality portfolio designed to be held through the cycle
- 73% of fixed maturities rated A or better; overall average credit rating of A+
- 3% below investment grade is predominantly BB rated; BBB concentrated above BBB-
- High allocation to short-term/liquid investments; low allocation to equity/limited partnerships

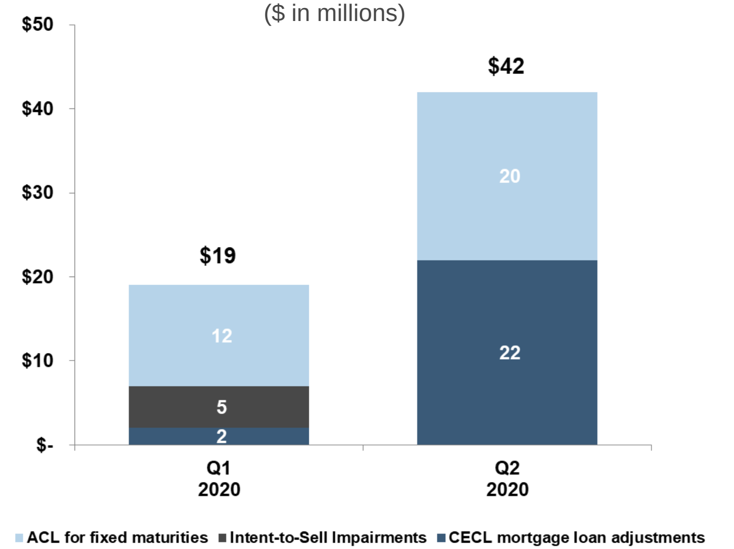
1. *Market value represents fixed and equity securities at fair value, mortgage loans at amortized cost, and limited partnerships based on underlying statements, generally on a one quarter lag.*
2. *Credit ratings generally are the midpoint of available ratings among Moody's, S&P, and Fitch. If no rating is available from a rating agency, then an internally developed rating is used.*
3. *Includes limited partnerships and other alternative investments.*

$2.6 Billion Unrealized Gain Position on Fixed Maturities, AFS and modest credit losses

Fixed Maturities, AFS by Sector

($ in millions)	Book Value (As of June 30, 2020)	Fair Value (As of June 30, 2020)	Net Unrealized Gain (Loss)[1] (As of June 30, 2020)
Asset-backed securities	1,387	1,416	29
Collateralized loan obligations	2,246	2,187	(59)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	4,067	4,211	144
Corporate	17,283	18,563	1,312
Foreign govt./govt. agencies	906	972	66
Municipal	8,604	9,394	790
Residential mortgage-backed securities	3,750	3,895	145
U.S. Treasuries	1,397	1,562	165
Total Fixed Maturities, AFS	**$ 39,640**	**$ 42,200**	**$ 2,592**

2020 Credit Loss Earnings Impacts, before tax



- Credit losses on fixed maturity securities, including intent to sell impairments, are modest at $37 million in 2020 as the portfolio is well positioned to weather market volatility from uncertainty around the economic recovery
  - Second quarter credit loss of $20 million on fixed maturities, primarily from a private placement investment in an aircraft lessor
- Modest increase in CECL mortgage loan reserve resulting from increased weight to recession scenarios in response to the COVID-19 pandemic as well as lower estimated property values and operating income; however, all payments have been received per terms

1. *Net unrealized gain (loss) excludes the Allowance for Credit Losses ("ACL") of $32 million as of June 30, 2020.*