



Independent Accountant's Report

To the Board of Directors of American International Group, Inc.

We have reviewed the accompanying management assertion of American International Group, Inc. (AIG) that the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions metrics for the year ended December 31, 2025 in management's assertion are presented in accordance with the assessment criteria set forth in management's assertion. AIG's management is responsible for its assertion and for the selection of the criteria, which management believes provide an objective basis for measuring and reporting on the GHG emissions metrics. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on management's assertion based on our review.

Our review was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) in AT-C section 105, *Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements*, and AT-C section 210, *Review Engagements*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the review to obtain limited assurance about whether any material modifications should be made to management's assertion in order for it to be fairly stated. The procedures performed in a review vary in nature and timing from and are substantially less in extent than, an examination, the objective of which is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether management's assertion is fairly stated, in all material respects, in order to express an opinion. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. Because of the limited nature of the engagement, the level of assurance obtained in a review is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had an examination been performed. We believe that the review evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

We are required to be independent and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with relevant ethical requirements related to the engagement.

The firm applies the Statements on Quality Control Standards established by the AICPA.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment. In performing our review, we performed inquiries, read relevant policies to understand terms related to relevant information about the GHG emissions metrics, performed tests of mathematical accuracy of computations on a sample basis, and reviewed supporting documentation in regard to the completeness and accuracy of the data comprising the GHG emissions metrics on a sample basis.

GHG emissions quantification is subject to significant inherent measurement uncertainty because of such things as GHG emissions factors that are used in mathematical models to calculate GHG emissions, and the inability of these models, due to incomplete scientific knowledge and other factors, to accurately measure under all circumstances the relationship between various inputs and the resultant GHG emissions. Environmental and energy use data used in GHG emissions calculations are subject to inherent limitations, given the nature and the methods used for measuring such data. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement techniques could have resulted in materially different amounts or metrics being reported.

As discussed in management's assertion, AIG has estimated GHG emissions for certain emissions sources for which no primary usage data is available.

As discussed in management's assertion, in 2025, AIG changed the classification of certain sources of emissions used in calculating the GHG emissions metrics.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to AIG's management assertion, in order for it to be fairly stated.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
New York, New York
April 29, 2026



**American International Group, Inc. Management Assertion
For the year ended December 31, 2025**

With respect to the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions metrics presented in the table below for the year ended December 31, 2025 (reporting period), management of American International Group, Inc. (“AIG”, “we” or “our”) asserts that the GHG emissions metrics are presented in accordance with the assessment criteria set forth below. Management is responsible for the completeness, accuracy and validity of the GHG emissions metrics and for the selection of the criteria, which management believes provide an objective basis for measuring and reporting on the GHG emissions metrics.

Reporting Boundary

The reported GHG emissions metrics cover AIG and its consolidated subsidiaries. Divestitures and acquisitions are excluded from or included in the reported GHG emissions metrics from the date of the close of the transaction forward.

AIG uses the operational control approach to define its reporting boundaries for owned and leased assets, which includes real estate sites (offices, data centers, sites leased through colocation agreements, retail kiosks, business continuity sites, and processing centers), vehicles and aircraft. AIG’s leased assets are operating leases as defined by the *Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard: Supplement to the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard - Appendix A. Accounting for Emissions from Leased Assets*; therefore, emissions from these leased assets are accounted for within the reported Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Metric	Definition of Metric^{1,2,3,4,5}	Metric Quantity (MTCO_{2e})⁶
Scope 1 Emissions ⁷	Direct emissions from stationary combustion, mobile combustion and refrigerants.	4,793
Scope 2 Emissions (location-based) ^{8,9}	Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, district heating and heating, using the location-based method.	24,159

GHG Emissions Assessment Criteria

1. AIG considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) *The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition* and *GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance: An amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard* to guide the criteria to assess, measure, and report the GHG emissions metrics.
2. GHG emissions quantification is subject to significant inherent measurement uncertainty because of such things as GHG emissions factors that are used in mathematical models to calculate GHG emissions, and the inability of these models, due to incomplete scientific knowledge and other factors, to accurately measure under all circumstances the relationship between various inputs and the resultant GHG emissions. Environmental and energy use data used in GHG emissions calculations are subject to inherent limitations, given the nature and the methods used for measuring such data. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement techniques could have resulted in materially different amounts or metrics being reported.
3. Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) emissions are inclusive of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) as well as industrial gases, which include hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). These CO₂e emissions utilize Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) as follows: (i) where the GWP is not embedded in the emissions factor, GWPs defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) *Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 – 100 year horizon)*, (ii) where the GWP is embedded in the emissions factor but the emissions factor by individual gas is not disclosed, the embedded GWP is applied, or (iii) where the GWP is embedded in the emissions factor and the emissions factor by individual gas is disclosed, the embedded GWP is converted to AR 6.
4. CO₂e emissions are calculated by multiplying actual or estimated activity data (e.g., energy or fuel usage) by relevant emissions factors and/or GWPs. All emissions factors are updated annually, where applicable.
5. The following are excluded from AIG's reported Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions per the *GHG Protocol* definition of operational control: storage/warehouse space, vacant space, virtual offices, parking, P.O. boxes, residential properties, write off space, investment properties and subleased space.
6. MTCO₂e = metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent.
7. Scope 1 emissions include the emissions sources listed below. Approximately 14% of reported Scope 1 emissions were estimated.
 - a. Heating at real estate sites
 - Emissions from burning fuel (natural gas or other fuels) used for heating real estate sites were calculated using the following approach:

- Where fuel consumption was available, emissions were calculated based on monthly or quarterly fuel consumption collected from third-party invoices or internal usage records.
- Where fuel consumption was not available or confirmation from the site team indicated that onsite heating was present (or where no survey response was received but real estate site is located in a climate where heat is expected to be used (i.e., not located in a tropical or subtropical climate)), an estimate was determined using square footage from internal building records multiplied by benchmark median energy intensity values from the Department of Energy’s (“DOE”) Building Performance Database (“BPD”), accessed on April 20, 2023.
 - For real estate sites located in the United States (“US”) and real estate sites that are located in countries not covered by the International Energy Agency (“IEA”) Energy Efficiency Indicators (July 2024), we assumed that building heat is provided entirely by natural gas.
 - For real estate sites located in all other countries (those covered by the IEA), we used the IEA Energy Efficiency Indicators (July 2024) to calculate the fuel mix (i.e., proportion of the real estate site’s energy consumption from natural gas).
- Emissions associated with overhead are excluded unless provided by the landlord and apportioned by tenancy (i.e., floor area).
- Emissions factors used:
 - Natural gas:
 - All countries except New Zealand: US Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) 2025 GHG Emissions factor Hub (January 2025)
 - New Zealand: New Zealand Ministry for the Environment (MfE) 2025 Emissions factors flat file (June 2025)
 - Biofuels and waste:
 - United Kingdom (“UK”) Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2025
 - Anthracite coal and heavy gas oils:
 - US EPA 2025 GHG Emissions Factors Hub (January 2025)

b. Vehicles

- Emissions from burning fuel (motor gasoline/petrol and diesel fuel) used in vehicles were calculated using the following approach:

- Where fuel consumption was available, emissions were calculated based on fuel consumption collected from third- party invoices or internal usage records.
 - Where fuel consumption was not available, emissions were estimated by:
 - Converting distance travelled collected from internal company vehicle records (i.e., odometer readings or mileage reimbursement) into gallons of fuel burned. For internal combustion and hybrid electric vehicles, we used the average fuel economy by vehicle type from the 2024 US Department of Energy Alternative Fuels Data Center (AFDC) and multiplied it by fuel-specific emissions factors. For the fuel portion of plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV), we used the average PHEV fuel economy (miles/gallon) from the 2024 Argonne National Laboratory Alternative Fuel Life-Cycle Environmental and Economic Transportation (AFLEET) tool and multiplied by fuel-specific emission factors. The tool also determines the split between fuel and electricity.
 - If distance travelled was not available, contracted annual distance values were used.
 - If none of the above was available, fuel spend from internal company records was used.
 - If fuel spend was not available, fuel consumption from prior year was used.
 - Emissions factors used:
 - Emissions calculated based on fuel consumption/fuel burned:
 - All countries except New Zealand and UK petrol: US EPA 2025 GHG Emissions Factors Hub (January 2025)
 - UK petrol only: UK DESNZ GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2025
 - New Zealand: MfE 2025 Emissions factors flat file (June 2025)
 - Emissions calculated based on spend (Morocco and Puerto Rico): Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (“CEDA”) 2025
- c. Aircraft
- Emissions from jet fuel used in corporate aircraft were calculated based on fuel consumption collected from the third-party jet fuel supplier. No estimates were necessary as actual gallons consumed were available.
 - Emissions factors used: US EPA 2025 GHG Emissions Factors Hub (January 2025).
- d. Refrigerants

- Fugitive emissions resulting from leaks of refrigerants from air conditioning and refrigeration systems used at real estate sites were estimated. Building type was entered into the US EPA's Simplified Screening Approach 1 accounting tool (October 2016), which provided the refrigerant type (R- 410A, R-404A and R-134a) and refrigerant (in kg) per square foot. This refrigerant by square foot was multiplied by the square footage collected from internal building records.
 - Emissions factors used: IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) and component blend information from the California Air Resource Board's (CARB) report on High-GWP Refrigerants. For refrigerant blends, we calculate the blended emissions factor based on the 100-year global warming potential values of the component gases.
- e. Generators used at real estate sites
- Emissions from burning fuel (diesel fuel) used for back-up generators were calculated using the following approach:
 - Where fuel consumption was available, emissions were calculated based on fuel consumption collected from third-party invoices or fuel gauge readings.
 - Where fuel consumption was not available, emissions were estimated based on one of the following approaches:
 - For real estate sites that have no reported diesel consumption in a prior year, AIG assumed emissions from stationary combustion of diesel to be zero.
 - For real estate sites where confirmation from the site team indicated that diesel was used onsite (or where there was no survey response but usage was reported in previous year) but consumption data was not available for the current year, AIG estimated diesel consumption based on an average annual fuel usage calculated based on prior year consumption.
 - Emissions factors used:
 - US EPA GHG Emissions Factors Hub 2025 (January 2025).
 - New Zealand: New Zealand MfE 2025 Emissions factors flat file (June 2025)
8. Scope 2 emissions (location-based) include the emissions sources listed below. Approximately 54% of reported Scope 2 emissions were estimated.
- a. Electricity at real estate sites
- Emissions from purchased electricity used by real estate sites were calculated using the following approach:

- Where electricity consumption was available, emissions were calculated based on monthly or quarterly consumption collected from third-party invoices or internal usage records.
 - Where electricity consumption was not available, an estimate was determined using square footage from internal building records multiplied by benchmark median energy intensity values from the DOE's BPD accessed on April 20, 2023.
 - Emissions associated with overhead are excluded unless provided by the landlord and apportioned by tenancy (i.e. floor area).
 - Emissions factors used:
 - US: US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID 2023) (January 2025)
 - UK: UK DESNZ GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2025
 - Australia:
 - For electricity: Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors 2024 for January to June and 2025 for July to December.
 - For fuels: Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water Australian National Greenhouse Accounts 2025
 - Canada: Environment and Climate Change Canada National Inventory Report 1990 – 2023: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada (2025)
 - New Zealand: New Zealand MfE 2025 Emissions factors flat file (June 2025)
 - Brazil: Ecoinvent's Database, version 3.11 for South-eastern / Mid-western grid and IEA Emissions Factors 2025 for the rest.
 - All other countries: IEA Emissions Factors 2025
- b. District heat at real estate sites
- Emissions from purchased district heat used by real estate sites were calculated using the following approach:
 - Where district heat consumption was available, emissions were calculated based on monthly or quarterly consumption collected from third-party invoices.
 - Where district heat consumption was not available but confirmation from the site team indicated that district heating was present (or where no survey response was received but district heating reported in previous year), an estimate was determined using square footage from internal building records multiplied by a fuel mix per square foot assumption (if

applicable and as outlined below), and the benchmark median energy use intensity values from the DOE's BPD, accessed on April 20, 2023.

- For real estate sites located in the US and real estate sites that are located in countries not covered by the IEA Energy Efficiency Indicators (July 2024), we assumed that heat for the real estate site is entirely from natural gas.
 - For real estate sites located in all other countries (those covered by the IEA), we used the IEA Energy Efficiency Indicators (July 2024) to calculate fuel mix (i.e., proportion of the real estate sites energy consumption from district heat).
 - Emissions factors used:
 - Countries within the EU-28 : Johansen & Werner (2022) "Something is sustainable in the state of Denmark: A review of the Danish district heating sector" EFs, with CH₄ and N₂O added using emissions factors from UK DESNZ GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2025.
 - UK: UK DESNZ GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2025 .
 - All other countries: Ecoinvent's Database, version 3.11 with well-to-tank (WTT) and transmission and distribution (T&D) loss emissions estimates removed.
- c. Heating at real estate sites
- Emissions from burning fuel (natural gas or other fuels) used for heating real estate sites were calculated using the following approach:
 - Where fuel consumption was available, emissions were calculated based on monthly or quarterly fuel consumption collected from third-party invoices or internal usage records.
 - Where fuel consumption was not available or confirmation from the site team indicated that onsite heating was present (or where no survey response was received but real estate site is located in a climate where heat is expected to be used (i.e, not located in a tropical or subtropical climate)), an estimate was determined using square footage from internal building records multiplied by benchmark median energy intensity values from the Department of Energy's ("DOE") Building Performance Database ("BPD"), accessed on April 20, 2023.
 - For real estate sites located in the United States ("US") and real estate sites that are located in countries not covered by the International Energy Agency ("IEA") Energy Efficiency Indicators (July 2024), we assumed that building heat is provided entirely by natural gas.

