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

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT

Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported): **July 12, 2017**

Brighthouse Financial, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	001-37905	81-3846992
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)	(Commission File Number)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

Gragg Building, 11225 North Community House Road **Charlotte, North Carolina**	**28277**
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant’s telephone number, including area code:

(980) 365-7100

Not Applicable
(Former name or former address, if changed since last report)

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

☐ Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)

☐ Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)

☐ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))

☐ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.405) or Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.12b-2).

Emerging growth company ☐

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. ☐

Item 7.01. Regulation FD Disclosure.

In connection with the previously announced spin-off of Brighthouse Financial, Inc. (the “Company”) from MetLife, Inc., the Company has prepared a presentation for use with investors and other members of the investment community. A copy of the presentation is attached hereto as Exhibit 99.1 and incorporated herein by reference.

In accordance with General Instruction B.2 of Form 8-K, the information in this Current Report on Form 8-K, including Exhibit 99.1, shall not be deemed “filed” for the purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such a filing.

Item 9.01. Financial Statements and Exhibits.

(d) Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit
99.1	Investor presentation.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

BRIGHTHOUSE FINANCIAL, INC.

By: /s/ Lynn A. Dumais

Name: Lynn A. Dumais
Title: Chief Accounting Officer

Date: July 12, 2017

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit
99.1	Investor presentation.

Brighthouse Financial, Inc.

Note regarding forward-looking statements

This presentation contains information that includes or is based upon forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Federal Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements give expectations or forecasts of future events. These statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. They use words such as "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "project," "intend," "plan," "believe" and other words and terms of similar meaning, or are tied to future periods, in connection with a discussion of future operating or financial performance. In particular, these include statements relating to future actions, statements regarding the separation and distribution, including the timing and expected benefits thereof, the formation of Brighthouse and the recapitalization actions, including receiving required regulatory approvals and the timing and expected benefits thereof, future performance or results of current and anticipated services or products, sales efforts, expenses, the outcome of contingencies such as legal proceedings, trends in operations and financial results.

Any or all forward-looking statements may turn out to be wrong. They can be affected by inaccurate assumptions or by known or unknown risks and uncertainties. Many such factors will be important in determining the actual future results of Brighthouse, its subsidiaries and affiliates. These statements are based on current expectations and the current economic environment. They involve a number of risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict. These statements are not guarantees of future performance. Actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements due to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors. Although it is not possible to identify all of these risks and factors, they include, among others: risks relating to the formation of Brighthouse and our recapitalization; the timing of the separation and the distribution, whether the conditions to the distribution will be met, whether the separation and the distribution will be completed, and whether the distribution will qualify for non-recognition treatment for U.S. federal income tax purposes and potential indemnification to MetLife if the distribution does not so qualify; the impact of the separation on our business and profitability due to MetLife's strong brand and reputation, the increased costs related to replacing arrangements with MetLife with those of third-parties and incremental costs as a public company; whether the operational, strategic and other benefits of the separation can be achieved, and our ability to implement our business strategy; our degree of leverage following the separation due to indebtedness incurred in connection with the separation; differences between actual experience and actuarial assumptions and the effectiveness of our actuarial models; higher risk management costs and exposure to increased counterparty risk due to guarantees within certain of our products; the effectiveness of our proposed exposure management strategy, and the timing of its implementation and the impact of such strategy on net income volatility and negative effects on our statutory capital; the additional reserves we will be required to hold against our variable annuities as a result of actuarial guidelines; a sustained period of low equity market prices and interest rates that are lower than those we assumed when we issued our variable annuity products; the effect adverse capital and credit market conditions may have on our ability to meet liquidity needs and our access to capital; the impact of regulatory, legislative or tax changes on our insurance business or other operations; the effectiveness of our risk management policies and procedures; the availability of reinsurance and the ability of our counterparties to our reinsurance or indemnification arrangements to perform their obligations thereunder; heightened competition, including with respect to service, product features, scale, price, actual or perceived financial strength, claims-paying ratings, credit ratings, e-business capabilities and name recognition; changes in accounting standards, practices and/or policies applicable to us; the ability of our insurance subsidiaries to pay dividends to us, and our ability to pay dividends to our shareholders; our ability to market and distribute our products through distribution channels; and our ability to attract and retain key personnel.

Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made, and we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which the statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as otherwise may be required by law. Please consult any further disclosures Brighthouse Financial, Inc. makes on related subjects in amendments to its registration statement on Form 10 and subsequent reports to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Non-GAAP financial information

This presentation also contains measures that are not calculated based on accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, also known as GAAP. Additional discussion of non-GAAP financial information is included in the Appendix to these slides.

Key members of senior management

Eric Steigerwalt
Chief Executive Officer
31 years experience

Select Experience
- Head of MetLife U.S. Retail from 2012 to 2016
- CFO of MetLife U.S. from 2009 to 2011
- Treasurer of MetLife from 2007 to 2009

Pete Carlson
Chief Operating Officer
30 years experience

Select Experience
- Chief Accounting Officer of MetLife from 2009 to 2017
- Deputy Controller of Wells Fargo in 2009
- Controller of Wachovia from 2006 to 2008
- Senior level accounting & finance roles at Wachovia from 2002 to 2006
- Certified Public Accountant

Anant Bhalla
Chief Financial Officer
17 years experience

Select Experience
- CFO of MetLife U.S. Retail from 2014 to 2016
- CRO of AIG Global Consumer from 2012 to 2014
- Treasurer and CRO of Lincoln from 2009 to 2011
  - Similar capacity at Ameriprise, including leading spin-off from AXP

John Rosenthal
Chief Investment Officer
33 years experience

Select Experience
- Senior Managing Director and Head of Global Portfolio Management of MetLife from 2011 to 2016
- Head of Core Securities of MetLife from 2004 to 2011
- Co-Head of Fixed Income & Equity of MetLife from 2000 to 2004

Brighthouse: A large insurance business with a well established retail platform

1. Major industry player with large in-force book of business providing immediate scale

2. Separation creates a more focused, nimble U.S. Retail franchise that can favorably adapt to market dynamics

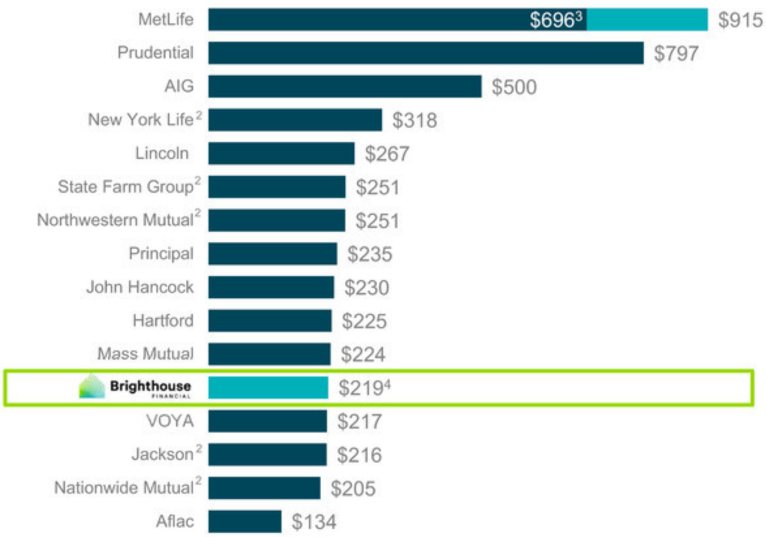
3. Strong capital base and financial flexibility

4. Robust risk management framework focused on protecting statutory capital

5. Cash flow approach to managing in-force Variable Annuity exposure

1 Brighthouse is one of the largest U.S. life insurance companies

Select U.S. insurance companies by assets ($B)[1]



Select BHF metrics

$11.2B[4]
Shareholders' net investment (ex. AOCI)

$219B[4]
Total assets

$195B
Total AUM

2.8M
Policies and contracts in-force

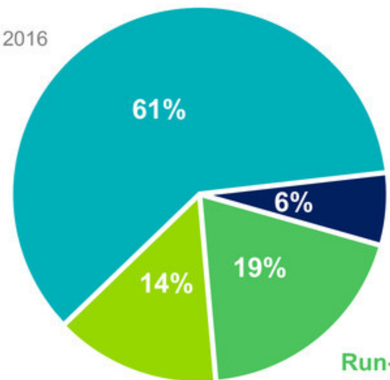
Note: Company filings, data as of 3/31/2017 unless otherwise noted
1. Source: Company filings, SNL financial
2. As of 12/31/2016
3. MetLife excluding BHF has $696B in assets
4. Pro forma for transactions associated with the separation of BHF including the unwinding of financings, completed and prospective financing transactions, reinsurance recapture transactions, legal entity adjustments and assumed cash distributions to MetLife

Brighthouse FINANCIAL

1 Diverse in-force book and policyholder base to drive relevance, scale and growth

~$195B assets under management[1]

Variable annuities
- GMIB, GMWB, GMAB, GMDB
  - Ceased new GMIB in February 2016



Life
- Term, Whole, UL and VUL

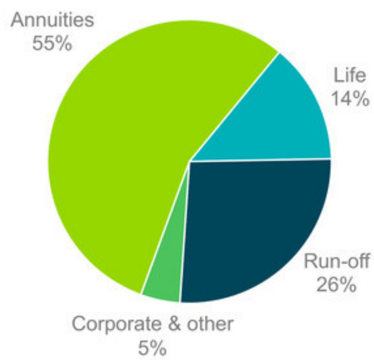
Run-off
- Includes ULSG

Fixed & index-linked annuities
- Fixed, income, index-linked annuities

1. As of 3/31/2017; includes $3.7B of assets under management from Corporate & Other; assets under management defined as sum of general account investments and separate account assets

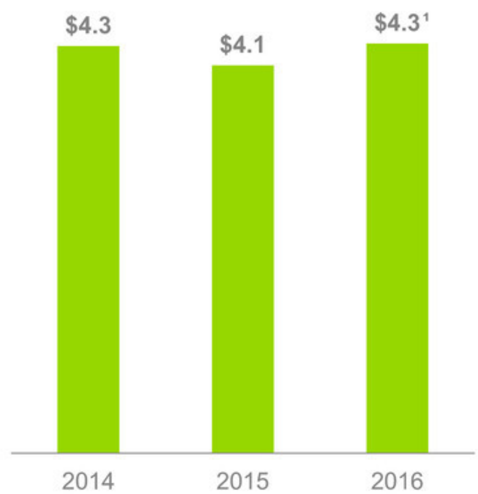
1 Significant fee-based revenues

Operating revenues



~$9.0B operating revenues for 2016

Fee income ($B)



Brighthouse FINANCIAL

[1] Includes approximately $0.3B higher fee income related to recaptures of single premium deferred annuity blocks in 2016

2 Brighthouse – a more focused, nimble U.S. retail franchise

- Focused on target market segments
- Simpler product suite focused on generating statutory cash flow
- Independent and diverse distribution network
- Emphasis on operating cost and flexibility

2 Attractive target markets

Brighthouse target markets represent ~45% of U.S. population

	Diverse and protected	Middle-aged strivers	Secure seniors
% of U.S. population	8%	23%	15%
Select attributes	• Diverse segment; relatively lower income and investable assets	• Early to late stage family formation; diverse across investable assets, life stage, age	• Nearing or in retirement, with investable assets >$500K
Product focus	• Life…annuities in future	• Protection…wealth, retirement in future	• Financial security

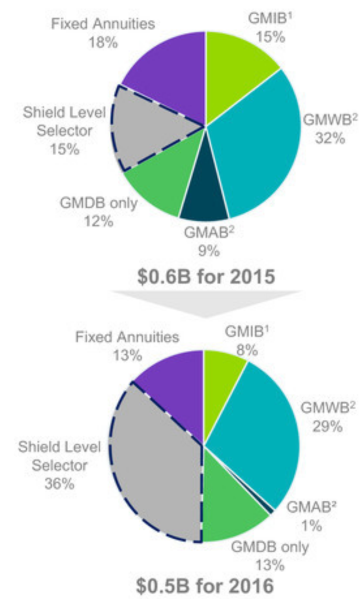
Drives disciplined product design

2 Disciplined approach to future sales drives diversification

Key highlights

- Primarily an annuity manufacturer diversifying into fixed / indexed
- $0.4B+ annualized new premiums ("ANP") by 2020
- Strong traction with Shield Level Selector[SM] (SLS) – indexed annuity
  - Risk offset to GMIB
  - No living benefit guarantees
- Selectively originate life insurance

ANP – Annuities



Brighthouse FINANCIAL

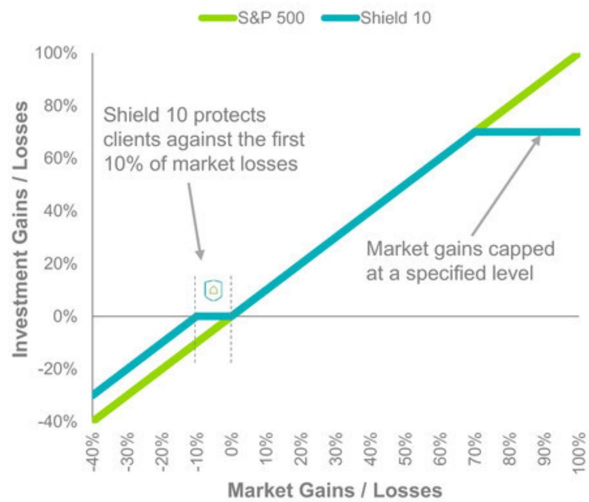
1. Ceased issuing GMIBs for new purchase in February 2016
2. The decline in sales of GMWBs and GMABs reflects the sales suspension by a significant distributor in 2016

2 Shield Level Selector[SM], our top selling product

Key highlights

- Broad distribution adoption
- Strong profitability and risk profile
- Risk offset for in-force book
- No living benefit guarantees
- Maintain spread through rate-setting

Shield Level Selector[SM] illustration[1]

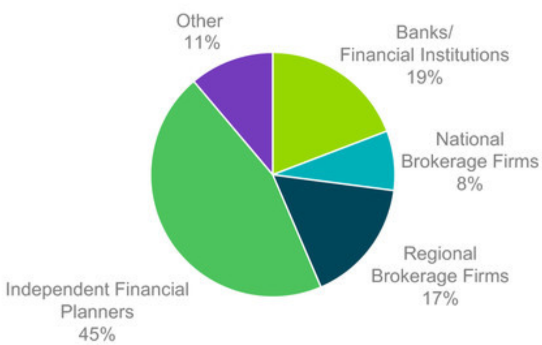


1. Reflects illustrative Shield Level Selector[SM] that provides a policyholder i) first 10% downside protection and ii) 70% capped upside for S&P index returns over a 6 year contract term

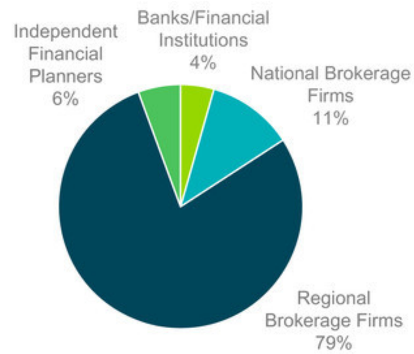
2 Diverse independent distribution network improves profitability and capital efficiency

- 400+ independent partners, including brokerages, banks and other financial institutions and independent financial planners
- Successfully built third-party distribution relationships since 2001

2016 distribution channels (% of ANP)



Annuities[1]



Life

Brighthouse FINANCIAL

1. Includes variable, fixed and index-linked products

2 Lean, flexible, cost-competitive operator post-separation

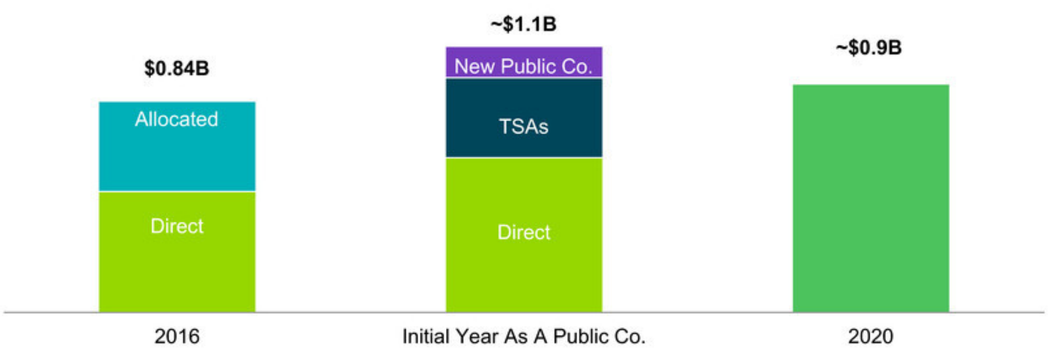
- **History of expense discipline**
  - Current management team cut $200M in expenses through 2015
  - Sale of career agency to MassMutual; resulting in 5,900 reduction in employee base
  - Consolidating 13+ support systems into 1 through multi-year outsourcing arrangement

- **Transition focus**
  - TSAs with MetLife in place effective as of 1/1/2017
  - Migrate off TSAs by end of 2019
  - Streamline / simplify operating processes

- **Continued cost savings discipline**
  - Focus on flexible, lean operations
  - Expected reduction of $150M in corporate expenses compared to our first year as a separate independent company

② Continued cost management discipline

Corporate expense[1] transition



Pre Separation

- Reflects operating model and partially-allocated expense structure of larger scaled organization

Post Separation

- Reflects TSA and new public company costs
- Cost effective wind-down of TSAs by end of 2019
- ~$175-$225M over 2016 levels

Full Transition

- Run-rate slightly above 2016 levels, absorbing new public company costs
  - Reflects re-engineered operations
  - ~$150M below initial year level
- Continued cost optimization

1. Includes public company expenses, functional department expenses, and retirement funding, and incentive compensation

2 Relationship with MetLife post-separation

- **"Established by MetLife" tagline**
  - Continue to use endorsement language for up to 18 months from separation date
  - Positive feedback from distribution
- **Transition services agreements**
  - Transitional period up to 36 months
  - Migrate off TSAs by end of 2019
  - Covers certain functional, operations call center and technology support services
- **Investment management agreements**
  - Brighthouse teams will manage the asset allocation process
  - Investment portfolio will be managed by MetLife on a day-to-day basis for 18 months following the separation
- **At separation, MetLife will own ≤ 19.9% stake in Brighthouse**

3 Robust financial management strategy

- Transparent risk appetite and target assets backing reserves & risk capital
- On balance sheet invested assets to fund target asset levels
- Hedging to protect target assets across market cycles
- Strategies that deliver sustained, long term statutory distributable earnings
- New business profile that diversifies risks of the in-force business
- Moderate financial leverage

Delivering sustained, long-term shareholder value, i.e. cash flows

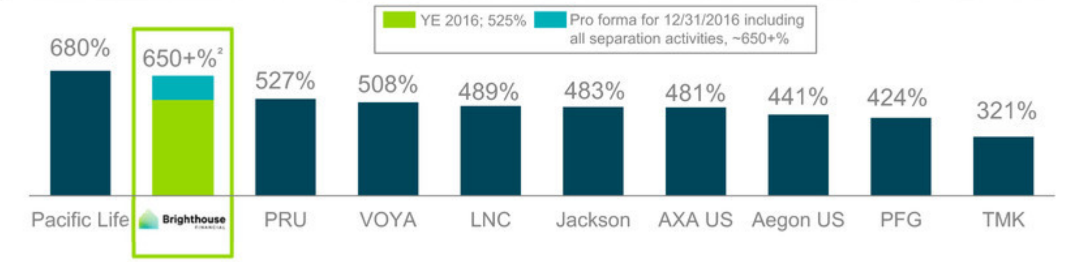
3 Pro forma capitalization of Brighthouse[1]

Sources	• $3.0 billion senior note offering (10 & 30 year) – historic debut life deal • $0.5 billion 3 year term loan • Formation of life captive reinsurer (BRCD[2]) • $2.0 billion back up credit revolver facility
Uses	• Strengthened Brighthouse Life Insurance Company capitalization by ~$2 billion in 2Q17 – Managing variable annuity business to CTE 95 across market cycles – Expect to be at $2.3 billion of assets above CTE95 at separation • Initial holding company[3] cash and liquid assets of ~$700 million • Proceeds to MetLife of $3.4 billion (~$2.3 billion at separation)

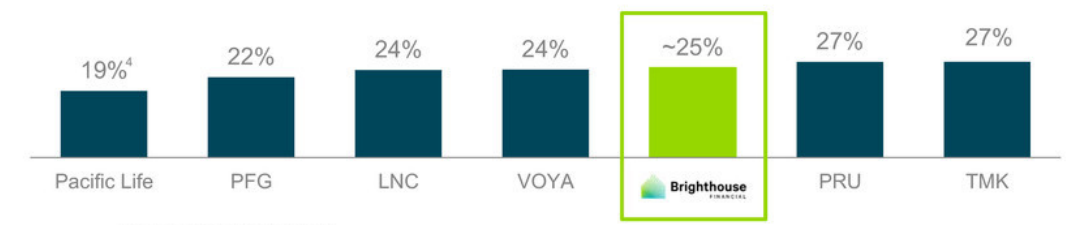
1. As presented in Brighthouse Financial Inc.'s registration statement on Form 10, as amended (the "Form 10")
2. Brighthouse Reinsurance Company of Delaware
3. Includes cash and liquid assets in Brighthouse Financial, Inc., Brighthouse Holdings, LLC and Brighthouse Securities, LLC

3 Strong balance sheet fundamentals

RBC ratios – CAL[1]



Leverage (ex. AOCI)[3]



Source: Company filings, SNL financial
1. As of 12/31/2016; reflects Combined Company Action Level (2 x Authorized Control Level) RBC
2. Pro forma as of 12/31/2016, includes ~$2B increase in total adjusted capital from the formation of *BRCD* and other restructuring and separation related transactions, including a capital contribution to Brighthouse Life Insurance Company
3. Leverage = financial debt / total capital as of 3/31/2017; Brighthouse figure represents expected leverage
4. As of 12/31/2016

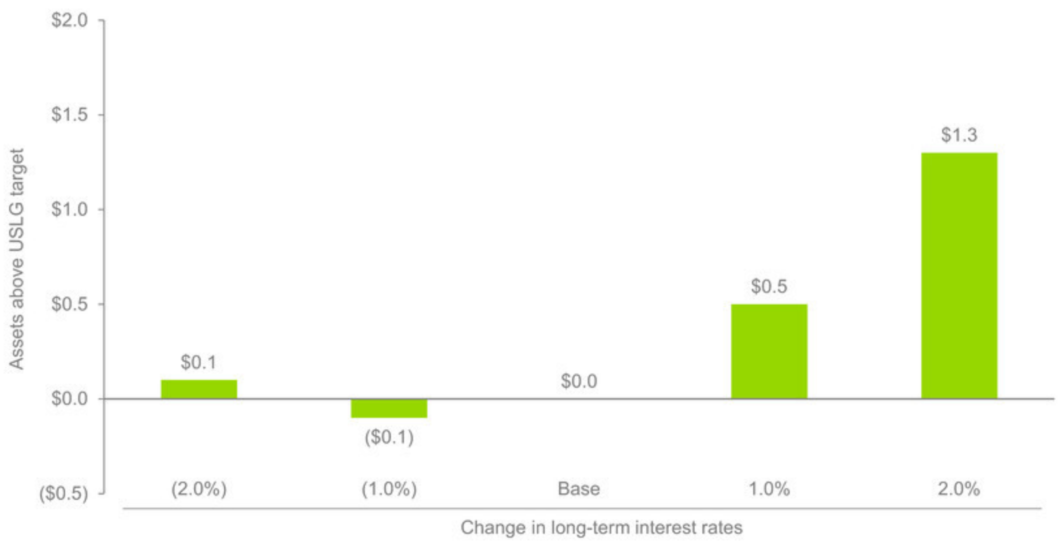
4 Robust risk management framework

- Continue strong ERM program leveraging controls and practices from MetLife
- Focus on protecting statutory capital across severe and extended stress environments

Primary risks	Mitigation actions
Market risks in VA	Robust total asset adequacy
Market risks in ULSG	Hedge exposure to down markets
Credit risk in General Account	Well diversified, high quality investment portfolio

4 Defeased downside interest rate risk for run-off ULSG block, retained potential for upside

Run-off ULSG assets vs. target – statutory basis ($B)



Note: As of 12/31/2016

4 Strong VA capital management approach across market cycles

- Target CTE95 across markets; additional $2.3B assets in excess of CTE95 pro forma for the separation, approximately CTE98
- Transparent VA capital and metrics across market cycles

	Normal Market Cycle	Across Market Cycles	Peak requirement year
Brighthouse FINANCIAL	CTE95 + $2-$3B (approximately CTE98 to CTE99)	CTE95	2026
Company A	CTE98	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
Company B	CTE95	Not disclosed	Not disclosed
Company C	CTE97	Not disclosed	Not disclosed

Source: Company public filings

4 Variable annuity exposure management

VA Funding Target	*CTE95[1] total asset requirement (TAR) across market cycles*

VA Hedging Strategy

Objective of the strategy is to protect statutory capitalization and maximize distributable cash flows

\$2-\$3B assets in excess of CTE95 to absorb modest market downturns	Hedging focused on mitigating the risk from larger downturns in capital markets	Retain meaningful upside from favorable movements in capital markets

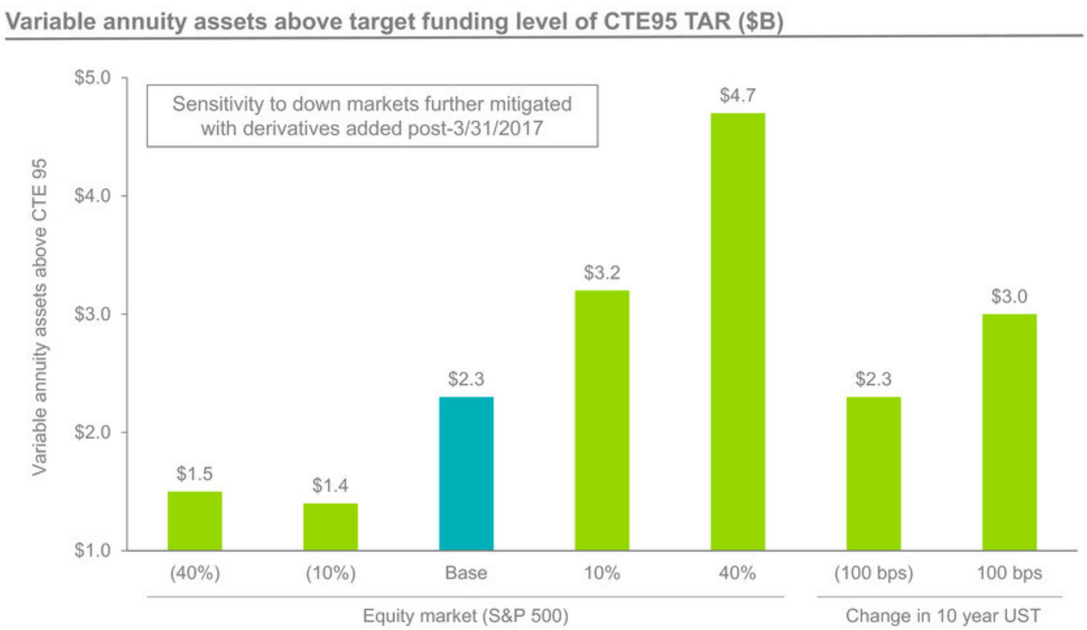
Base Case[2] VA Funding Level

Funding level increase funded through revenues, net of expenses and commitments, primarily from the existing VA block

2016	2021	2026
Funding level at 86% of peak	**Funding level at 92% of peak**	**Funding level at peak**

1. CTE95 defined as the average amount of assets required to satisfy contract holder obligations across market environments in the worst 5% of 1,000 capital market scenarios over the life of the contracts
2. Separate account return of 6.5% and mean reversion of 10 year UST to 4.25% over 10 years

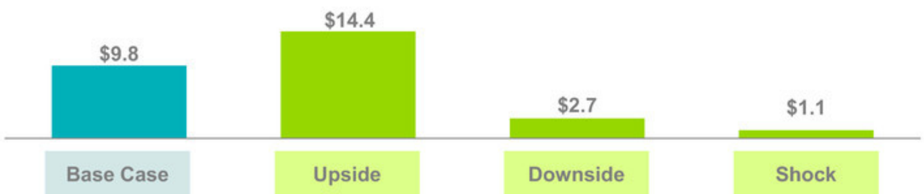
4 Protection of statutory capital in market shocks



Brighthouse FINANCIAL Note: As of 12/31/2016, except derivatives portfolio which is as of 3/31/2017

4 Positive VA cash flows over time under variety of market scenarios

Present value of lifetime cash flows of our in-force variable annuity block ($B)[1]



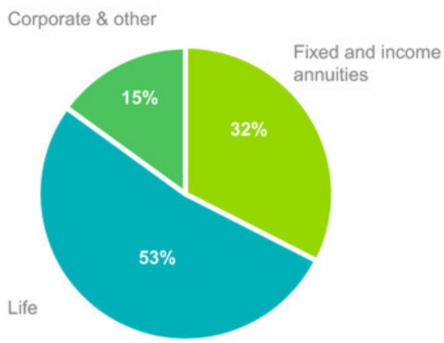
	Base Case	Upside	Downside	Shock
SA return	6.5%[2]	9.0%	4.0%	(25)% shock to equities, then 6.5% SA return
10 year UST	Mean reversion[3]	Mean reversion[3]	Forward curve[4]	Drop to 1%, then forward curve[5]

Only represents cash flows and value from VA in-force business; excludes value of other in-force, all new business, and corporate[6]

1. See the Form 10 for additional information on market scenarios and the present value presentation; the market scenarios presented here match with the Form 10 scenarios as follows: Base Case – Scenario 1, Upside – Scenario 2, Downside – Scenario 4, Shock – Scenario 5
2. Blended separate account return of 6.5% implies illustrative equity market return of 8.5% and illustrative fixed income return of 3.5%, gross of fees
3. 10 year UST to 4.25% over 10 years
4. 10 year UST follows the forward U.S. Treasury and swap interest rate curve as of 12/31/2016
5. 10 year UST drops to 1.0%, then follows the implied forward curve
6. Corporate includes taxes, debt, and other holding company costs

4 Non-variable annuity statutory capital and earnings

Total non-VA capital[1]



~$4.0 billion

Primary drivers of non-VA distributable earnings

- Investment earnings on the capital
- Earnings on ~$18B of fixed and income annuities general account assets

Brighthouse FINANCIAL 1. As of 12/31/16

5 Cash flow focused approach to managing in-force VA exposure

Variable annuity management strategy focused on protecting statutory capital and retaining upside for shareholders

- Required hedge payoff to meet risk targets to reduce over time…
  - Decreasing sensitivity of CTE95
  - Increasing use of VA assets above CTE95 for loss absorption
- …Consequently, driving lower hedge program costs
  - Less protection purchased
  - Further out-of-the-money instruments utilized

Emergence of distributable cash flow

5 Expected reduction in required hedge payoff…

Target funding much less sensitive to severe shocks as in-force seasons

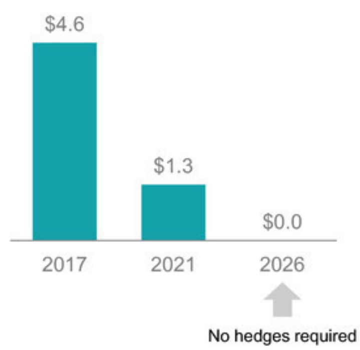
Impact of market shock on CTE95 (-25% equity market, -50bps interest rates)

$B

Assets above CTE95 increasingly cover remaining risk, reducing need for hedges

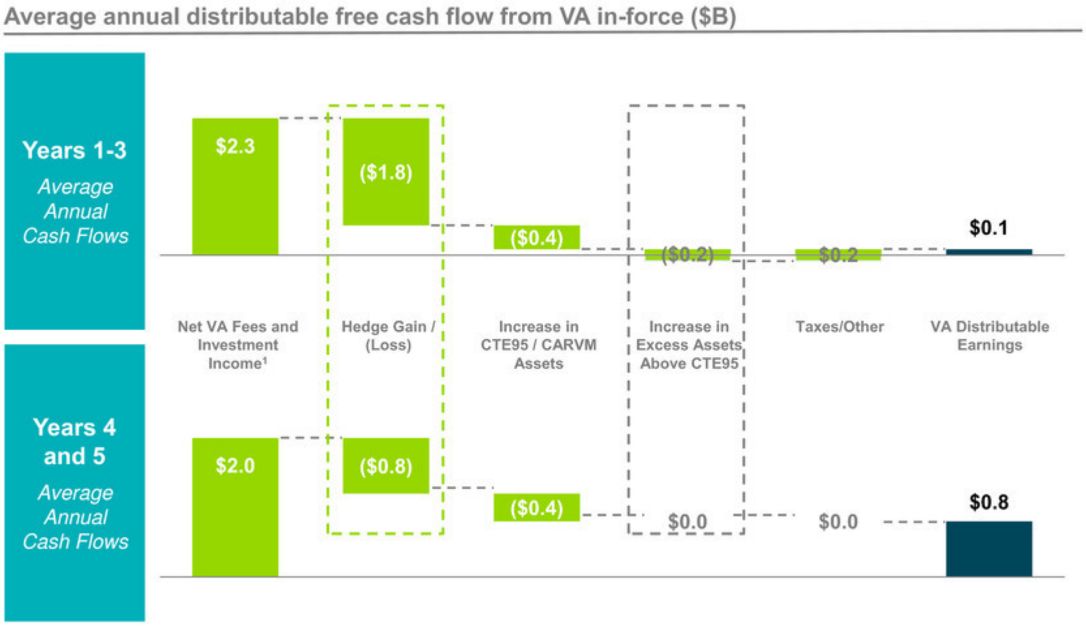
Hedge payoff required to cover market shock

$B



Dramatic reductions in expected hedge costs under Base Case assumptions

5 …Results in improvement in distributable cash flow in the medium term



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Note: Represents cash flows in Base Case scenario
1. Net VA Fees and Investment Income reflects the net impact of Fees, Rider Fees, Surrender Charges, Benefits and Expenses and Investment Income

Changes in operating earnings profile since 2015

Operating Earnings	2015	2016	1Q17
	$1.5 billion	$0.7 billion	$0.3 billion

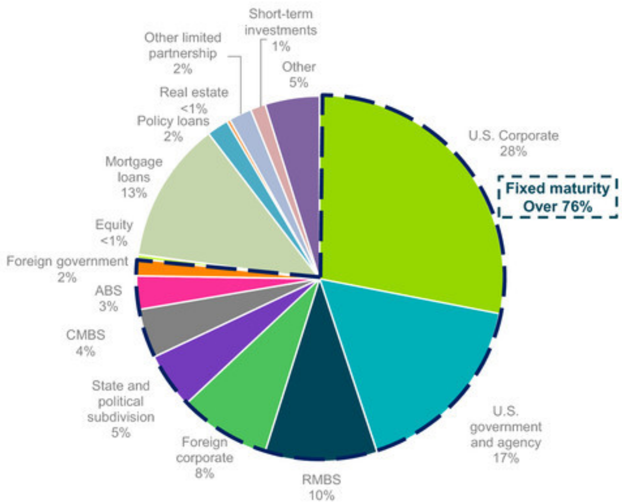
Earnings driver	Impact on earnings
No longer actively selling run-off products (e.g. ULSG and institutional spread lending)	2015 = $468 million after-tax (average ~$120 million/quarter) 1Q17 = $49 million after-tax
Senior note and term loan interest expense	2015 = ~$70 million before taxes Annual = ~$145 million before taxes
Public company / stand-alone expenses	2015 = no impact Initial year post separation = $175 to 225 million before taxes

Investment strategy

Objective	• Generate competitive returns during normal periods • Outperform in stress environments
Investment Philosophy	• Well-diversified portfolio • High credit quality • Sufficient liquidity • Strong ALM management • Focus on privately sourced assets • Disciplined risk management culture
Investment Process	• Team of seasoned professionals responsible for investment process • Assets directly managed by MetLife under IMAs • Longer term – likely use several external managers and potentially in-source select asset classes

Highly diversified investment portfolio

Portfolio composition as of 3/31/2017



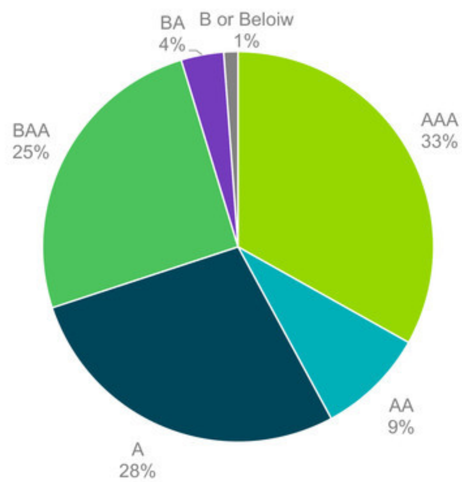
Key highlights

- $79B general account assets as of 3/31/2017
- Over 76% fixed maturities
- Approximately 36% in corporate credit

Note: MetLife Investment Advisors, LLC, a subsidiary of MetLife, Inc., will manage the investment of assets for Brighthouse Financial, Inc. post-separation with an initial term of 18 months

High quality fixed maturities portfolio

High quality fixed maturities portfolio as of 3/31/2017



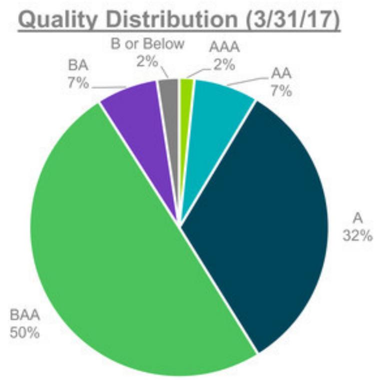
Key highlights

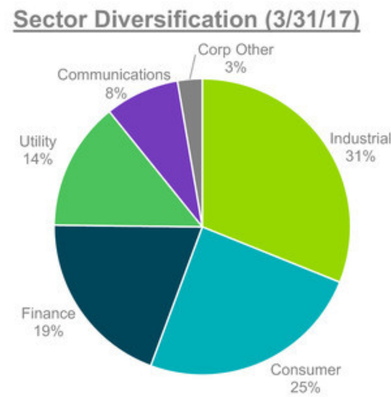
- $61B general account assets as of 3/31/2017
- Over 95% investment grade

Note: MetLife Investment Advisors, LLC, a subsidiary of MetLife, Inc., will manage the investment of assets for Brighthouse Financial, Inc. post-separation with an initial term of 18 months

Diversified corporate credit portfolio

- $28.7B portfolio of which approximately 91% is investment grade
- Diversified by sector
- Approximately 34% of private placement exposure



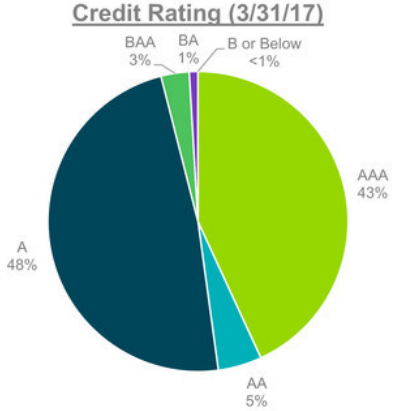


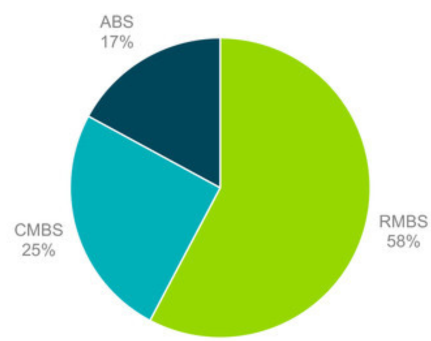
Brighthouse FINANCIAL

Note: MetLife Investment Advisors, LLC, a subsidiary of MetLife, Inc., will manage the investment of assets for Brighthouse Financial, Inc. post-separation with an initial term of 18 months

Strong structured finance portfolio

- $13.7B portfolio with 96% rated A or better
- ABS includes CLOs, consumer loans, and auto loans
- CMBS average credit enhancement of approximately 29%





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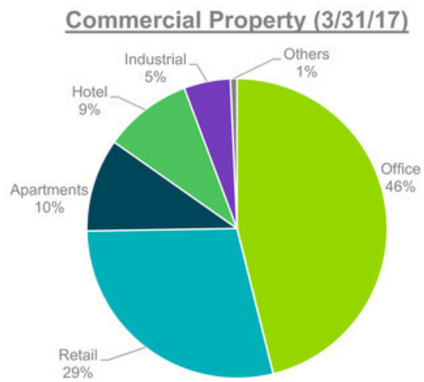
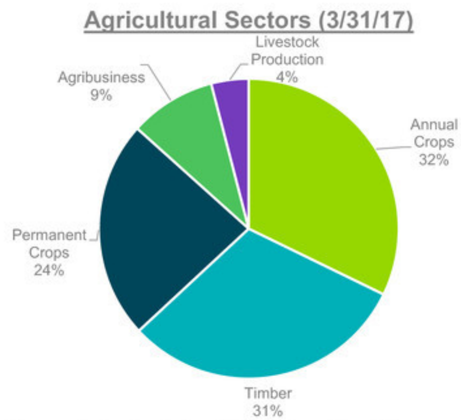
High quality mortgage loan portfolio

- Diversified portfolio of commercial ($6.8B), agricultural ($2.1B) and residential mortgages ($1.0B)
- Average LTV of 49% and debt service coverage of 2.3x for commercial mortgage portfolio
- Average LTV of 40% for agricultural loans
- Portfolios diversified by sector and geography





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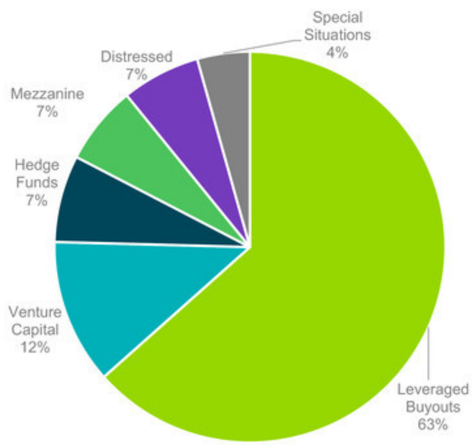
Note: MetLife Investment Advisors, LLC, a subsidiary of MetLife, Inc., will manage the investment of assets for Brighthouse Financial, Inc. post-separation with an initial term of 18 months

Private equity biased alternative investments portfolio

$1.6B in alternative investments as of 3/31/17



Key highlights

- $1 billion in private equity / leveraged buyouts
- Geographically diverse with over 44% in global and non-US funds
- High quality general partners

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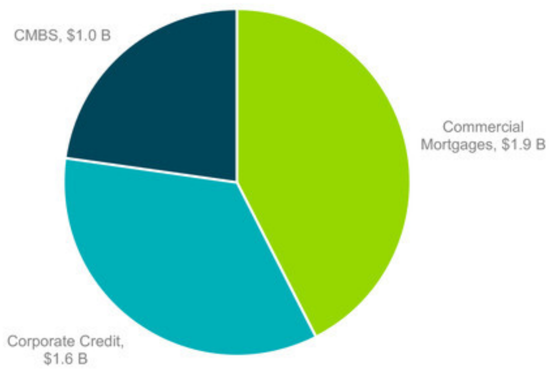
Note: MetLife Investment Advisors, LLC, a subsidiary of MetLife, Inc., will manage the investment of assets for Brighthouse Financial, Inc. post-separation with an initial term of 18 months

High quality retail exposure

$4.5B exposure to retail sector as of 3/31/17



Key highlights

Commercial Mortgages
- $1.9B, 29% of total commercial mortgage exposure
- Class A, well-occupied dominant centers
- Average 49% LTV and 2.2x DSCR

Corporate Credit
- $1.6B, 4.7% of total credit exposure
- 93% investment grade, 7% ($111 million) below IG

CMBS
- $1.0B, 7.5% of total structured finance exposure / 30% of CMBS
- AA1 / AA2 average rating[1]

1. Total CMBS portfolio

Note: MetLife Investment Advisors, LLC, a subsidiary of MetLife, Inc., will manage the investment of assets for Brighthouse Financial, Inc. post-separation with an initial term of 18 months

Targets focus on cash generation and operating earnings with concrete drivers

VA capital management	• Managing to CTE95 + $2-3B assets
Holding company cash & liquid assets	• ~$700mm at separation, >2.0x annual fixed charges over time
Cash flow conversion (cash flow to shareholders)	• 50-70%+ of operating earnings by approximately 2020
Operating EPS growth	• Mid-to-high single digits annual growth
Operating ROE	• Approximately 9% at separation and stable over time

Brighthouse: A large insurance business with a well established retail platform

1. Major industry player with large in-force book of business providing immediate scale

2. Separation creates a more focused, nimble U.S. Retail franchise that can favorably adapt to market dynamics

3. Strong capital base and financial flexibility

4. Robust risk management framework focused on protecting statutory capital

5. Cash flow approach to managing in-force Variable Annuity exposure

Appendix

Explanatory Note on Non-GAAP Financial Information

Non-GAAP and other Financial Disclosures

In this presentation, we present certain measures of our performance that are not calculated in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). We believe that these non-GAAP financial measures enhance the understanding of our performance by highlighting the results of operations and the underlying profitability drivers of our business. The following non-GAAP financial measures should not be viewed as substitutes for the most directly comparable financial measures calculated in accordance with GAAP:

Non-GAAP financial measures:	Comparable GAAP financial measures:
(i) operating earnings	(i) net income(loss)
(ii) operating ROE	(ii) return on equity
(iii) operating EPS	(iii) earnings per share
(iv) operating revenues	(iv) total revenues

A reconciliation of operating earnings to net income (loss) is included in this Appendix. Operating ROE and operating EPS are only presented in these materials as future financial targets post-separation. A reconciliation of these non-GAAP measures to the most directly comparable GAAP measures is not accessible on a forward-looking basis because we believe it is not possible without unreasonable efforts to provide other than a range of net investment gains and losses and net derivative gains and losses, which can fluctuate significantly within or outside the range and from period to period and may have a material impact on net income (loss).

Our definitions of the non-GAAP and other financial measures discussed in this presentation may differ from those used by other companies. For example, as indicated below, we exclude guaranteed minimum income benefits ("GMIB") revenues and related embedded derivatives gains (losses) as well as GMIB benefits and associated DAC and VOBA offsets from operating earnings, thereby excluding substantially all guaranteed minimum living benefits ("GMLB") activity from operating earnings.

Operating earnings and operating revenues

Operating earnings is a measure used by management to evaluate performance, allocate resources and facilitate comparisons to industry results. This financial measure focuses on our primary businesses principally by excluding the impact of market volatility, which could distort trends, and revenues and costs related to non-core products and divested businesses and certain entities required to be consolidated under GAAP. Also, this measure excludes results of discontinued operations and other businesses that have been or will be sold or exited by the us and are referred to as divested businesses.

The following are excluded from total revenues in calculating operating earnings, and referred to in this presentation as operating revenues:

- Net investment gains (losses);
- Net derivative gains (losses) except: (i) earned income on derivatives and amortization of premium on derivatives that are hedges of investments or that are used to replicate certain investments, but do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment ("Investment Hedge Adjustments"), and (ii) earned income on derivatives and amortization of premium on derivatives that are hedges of policyholder account balances but do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment ("PAB Adjustments");
- Other adjustments:
    - Amortization of unearned revenue related to net investment gains (losses) and net derivative gains (losses) and certain variable annuity GMIB fees ("GMIB Fees");
    - Certain amounts related to securitization entities that are variable interest entities ("VIEs") consolidated under GAAP; and
    - Revenues from divested businesses.

Explanatory Note on Non-GAAP Financial Information

(cont'd)

The following are excluded from total expenses in calculating operating earnings:

- Amounts associated with benefits and hedging costs related to GMIBs ("GMIB Costs");
- Amortization of DAC and VOBA related to net investment gains (losses) and net derivative gains (losses);
- Recognition of certain contingent assets and liabilities that could not be recognized at acquisition or adjusted for during the measurement period under GAAP business combination accounting guidance;
- Expenses of divested businesses;
- Amounts related to securitization entities that are VIEs consolidated under GAAP;
- Goodwill impairment;
- Costs related to: (i) implementation of new insurance regulatory requirements and (ii) acquisition and integration costs; and
- Amounts associated with periodic crediting rate adjustments based on the total return of a contractually referenced pool of assets and market value adjustments associated with surrenders or terminations of contracts ("Market Value Adjustments").

The tax impact of the adjustments mentioned is calculated net of the U.S. statutory tax rate, which could differ from our effective tax rate.

Consistent with GAAP guidance for segment reporting, operating earnings is also our measure of segment performance.

Operating return on equity and operating earnings per share

Operating return on equity and operating earnings per share are measures used by management to evaluate the execution of our business strategy and align such strategy with our shareholders' interests. Operating return on equity is defined as total annual operating earnings on a four quarter trailing basis divided by the simple average of the most recent five quarters of total stockholders' equity, excluding AOCI. Operating earnings per share is defined as total annual operating earnings on a four quarter trailing basis divided by the weighted average number of fully diluted shares of common stock outstanding for the period.

Explanatory Note on Non-GAAP Financial Information

(cont'd)

We present operating earnings in a manner consistent with management's view of the primary business activities that drive the profitability of our core businesses. The table below illustrates how each component of operating earnings is calculated from the GAAP statement of operations line items:

Component of Operating Earnings	How Derived from GAAP (1)(2)
(i) Fee income	(i) *Universal life and investment-type policy fees* (excluding (a) unearned revenue adjustments related to net investment gains (losses) and net derivative gains (losses) and (b) GMIB fees) plus *Other revenues* (excluding other revenues related to affiliated reinsurance) and amortization of deferred gain on reinsurance.
(ii) Net investment spread	(ii) *Net investment income* (excluding securitization entities income) plus Investment Hedge Adjustments, PAB Adjustments and interest received on ceded fixed annuity reinsurance deposit funds reduced by *Interest credited to policyholder account balances* and interest on future policy benefits.
(iii) Insurance-related activities	(iii) *Premiums less Policyholder benefits and claims* (excluding (a) GMIB costs, (b) Market Value Adjustments, (c) interest on future policy benefits, and (d) amortization of deferred gain on reinsurance) plus the pass through of performance of ceded separate accounts.
(iv) Amortization of DAC and VOBA	(iv) *Amortization of DAC and VOBA* (excluding amounts related to (a) net investment gains (losses), (b) net derivative gains (losses), (c) GMIB fees, (d) GMIB costs and (e) Market Value Adjustments.
(v) Other expenses, net of DAC capitalization	(v) *Other expenses* reduced by capitalization of DAC and securitization entities expense.
(vi) Provision for income tax expense (benefit)	(vi) Tax impact of the above items.

(1) Amounts related to divested business are excluded from all components of operating earnings.
(2) *Italicized* items indicate GAAP statement of operations line items.

Other Financial Disclosures
The following additional information is relevant to an understanding of our performance results:

- We sometimes refer to sales activity for various products. Statistical sales information for Life sales are calculated using the LIMRA definition of sales for core direct sales, excluding company-sponsored internal exchanges, corporate-owned life insurance, bank-owned life insurance, and private placement variable universal life insurance. Annuity sales consist of 10% of direct statutory premiums, excluding company sponsored internal exchanges. These sales statistics do not correspond to revenues under GAAP, but are used as relevant measures of business activity.
- Allocated equity is defined as the portion of total shareholder's net investment that management allocates to each of its segments and sub-segments.
- Cash flow to shareholders refers to distributions to shareholders, as well as common stock repurchases.

Brighthouse select combined financial data

Results from operations ($B)

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	1Q 2017
Fee income	$4.3	$4.1	$4.3	$1.0
Operating earnings	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.3
Net income (loss)	1.2	1.1	(2.9)	(0.3)

GAAP balance sheet metrics ($B)

As of	December 31,			March 31,
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total assets	$231.6	$226.7	$221.9	$223.2
Policyholder liabilities	70.0	71.9	73.9	73.6
Variable annuities liabilities	8.2	10.4	15.2	14.8
Non-variable annuities liabilities	61.8	61.5	58.8	58.8
Total shareholder's net investment, ex. AOCI	14.8	15.3	13.6	13.6

Reconciliation of net income to operating earnings

($B)	FY 2015	FY 2016	1Q 2017
Net income (loss)	$1.1	$(2.9)	$(0.3)
Add: Provision for income tax expense (benefit)	0.4	(1.8)	(0.3)
Net income (loss) before provision for income tax	**$1.5**	**$(4.7)**	**$(0.6)**
Less: GMLB Riders	(0.5)	(3.2)	(0.6)
Less: Other derivative instruments	(0.1)	(2.0)	(0.3)
Less: Net investment gains (losses)	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)
Less: Other adjustments	0.0	(0.3)	0.0
Operating earnings before provision for income tax	**$2.1**	**$0.9**	**$0.4**
Less: Provision for income tax expense	0.6	0.2	0.1
Operating earnings	**$1.5**	**$0.7**	**$0.3**

2016 Net income (loss) includes:

- Derivative gains (losses)
- Actuarial assumption review / model update (VA and ULSG)
- ULSG re-segmentation to run-off
- Separation-related activities including SPDA recapture

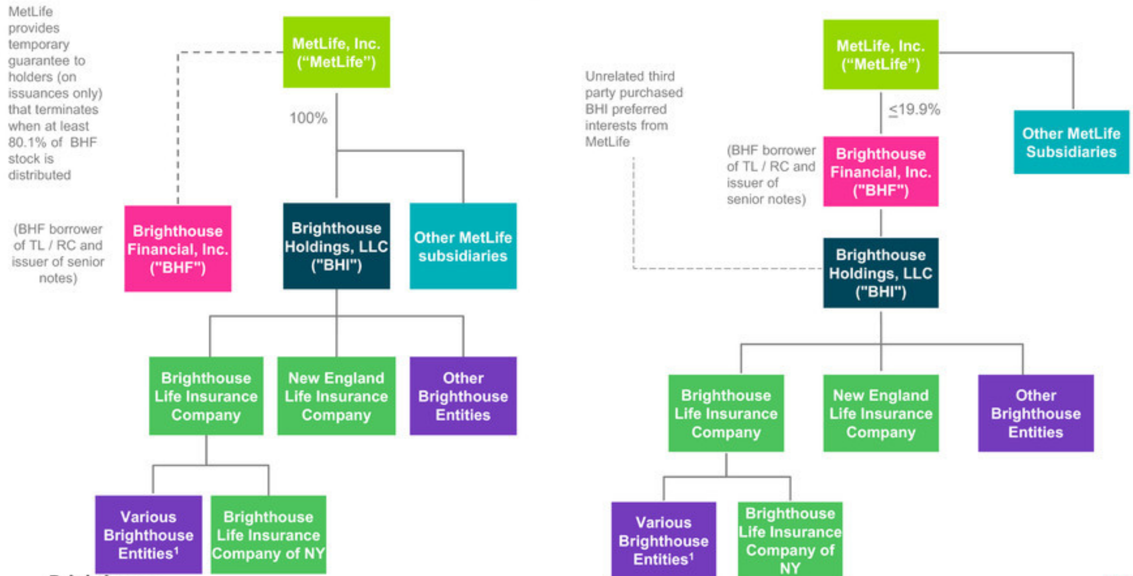
Reconciliation of total revenues to operating revenues

($M)	FY 2015	FY 2016	1Q 2017
Total revenues	**$8,891**	**$3,018**	**$965**
Less: Net investment gains (losses)	7	(78)	(55)
Less: Net derivative gains (losses)	(326)	(5,851)	(965)
Less: Other adjustments	62	(4)	(7)
Operating revenues	**$9,148**	**$8,951**	**$1,992**

Organizational structure

- On January 12, 2016, MetLife announced the plan to pursue separation of a substantial portion of its U.S. Retail business, later named Brighthouse Financial
- On August 4, 2017, MetLife, Inc. will distribute at least 80.1% of the shares of Brighthouse's common stock

Today | **Pro forma for separation**



Brighthouse FINANCIAL

1. Includes Brighthouse Reinsurance Company of Delaware and various Brighthouse entities