

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

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EVOLUTION OF FINANCIAL REPORTING



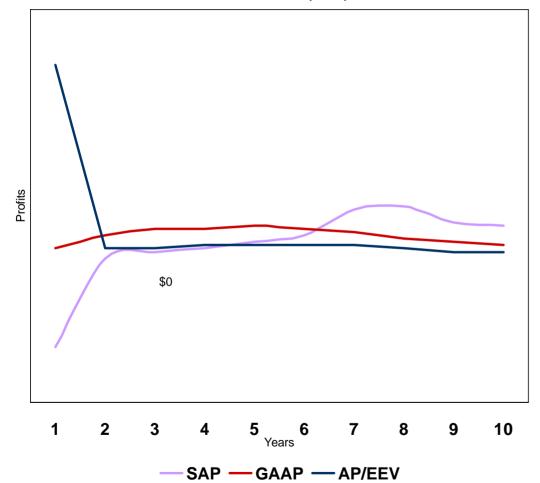
- Judgment and Principles → Rules
- Historical Cost → Market Value
- Consistency/Conservatism → More Volatility
- Materiality → Little or No Materiality
- Fundamental Purpose Remains:
 - Absolute Performance: better, worse or same?
 - Relative Performance: better, worse or same?



PROFIT SIGNATURES OF STATUTORY, GAAP AND AP/EEV BASES



Illustrative Fixed Annuity Policy



KEY POINTS

- Distributable income is negative in year one under SAP
- Profit emerges smoothly under GAAP
- New business value is realized up front under AP/EEV



KEY BENEFITS OF REPORTING METHODS



USING KEY ELEMENTS OF VARIOUS METHODS PROVIDES A COMPLETE PICTURE OF A COMPANY'S RESULTS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

- SAP
 - Cash flow
 - Capital generation and organic growth potential
 - Solvency
 - Investment detail
- GAAP/IFRS
 - L/T operating earnings trend
 - Comparability
 - Detailed footnote and business disclosure

- AP/EEV
 - Value added
 - Value of business overall
 - Capital management
 - Margins expected and achieved
 - Quantification of business risks



SIMPLIFIED MODEL OF VARIABLE ANNUITY RETURNS



| Mortality & Expense Fees | 1.25% |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Fund Management Fees | 0.45% |
| Policy Fees | 0.02% |
| Total Fees | 1.72% |

Acquisition Costs:

| PROFIT MARGIN | | 0.35% |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| | | |
| Return of Premium Death E | (0.05)% | |
| Administrative Costs | | (0.13)% |
| Acquisition Costs Over 8 Ye | ears | (1.19)% |
| Total Acquisition Costs | 9.54% | |
| Issue Costs | 0.19% | |
| Marketing | 1.85% | |
| Commission | 7.50% | |
| 7.094.01.101.1 000.01 | | |

Ratio 23.3% Investment Return on Capital 5.5% Pretax Return on Capital 28.8% After Tax Return on Capital 18.7%

1.5%

KEY POINTS

- Capital requirements based on AA rating
- Actual pricing based on detailed models
- Guaranteed benefits priced separately



CAPITAL

SIMPLIFIED MODEL OF FIXED ANNUITY RETURNS



| Gross Yield | 5.60% |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Investment Expenses and Default Costs | (0.35)% |
| Net Yield | 5.25% |
| Crediting Rate | (3.50)% |
| Gross Spread | 1.75% |

Acquisition Costs: Commission

| PROFIT MARGIN | | 0.81% |
|---------------------------------|-------|---------|
| Administrative Costs | | (0.14)% |
| Acquisition Costs Over 10 Years | | (0.80)% |
| Total Acquisition Costs | 8.04% | |
| Issue Costs | 0.19% | |
| Marketing | 1.85% | |

6.00%

6.5%

| 12.5% |
|-------|
| |
| 5.5% |
| 18.0% |
| 11.7% |
| |

KEY POINTS

- Capital requirements based on AA rating
- Actual pricing based on detailed models
- Crediting rate is annually renewable, subject to a 2% minimum guarantee



CAPITAL

VIEWS ON CAPITAL



- Multiple views of capital regulatory, economic, rating agency and actual by method
- Pricing based on "AA" rating agency capital
- Economic capital derived to support risk analysis and capital allocation
- EEV and IFRS returns relative to economic capital is current best practice in an ever-evolving process
- Economic capital for JNL is well below rating agency capital level
- Actual returns are good despite carrying significant levels of excess capital

CAPITALIZATION



JNL IS WELL CAPITALIZED, IS RETURNING CASH TO THE GROUP AND CAN SUPPORT A SIGNIFICANT LEVEL OF ORGANIC GROWTH

| (billions) | • | latory mum | | onomic apital | | tings ency |
|--|----|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Basis | F | CD | , | ٩A | , | ٩A |
| 31 December 2004 Actual Capital Required capital Excess capital | \$ | 3.4 0.6 2.8 | \$ \$ | 3.4 1.9 1.5 | \$ \$ | 3.4 2.7 0.7 |
| 30 June 2005 Actual Capital Required capital Excess capital | \$ | 3.8 0.6 3.2 | | | \$ \$ | 3.8 3.0 0.8 |

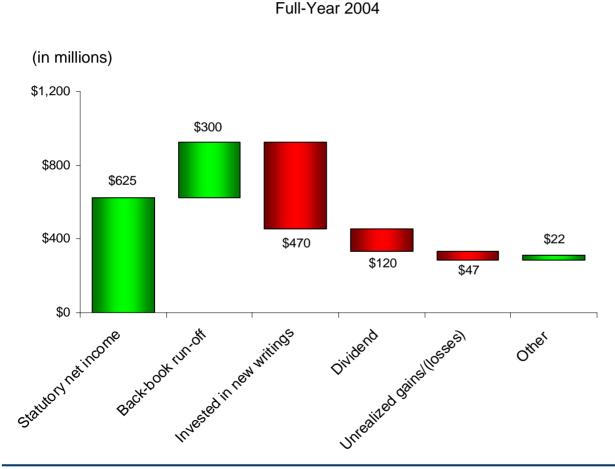
| Dividends to the Group (millions) | | ons) |
|-----------------------------------|----|------|
| 2003 | \$ | 85 |
| 2004 | \$ | 120 |
| 2005 (forecast) | \$ | 150 |



CAPITAL FORMATION



JNL IS ABLE TO FUND RAPID GROWTH IN THE US BUSINESS THROUGH STRONG STATUTORY EARNINGS



KEY POINTS

- JNL is investing close to \$500 million per year in new business writings
- Capital to support the new writings is derived from statutory earnings and capital that is freed up by natural run-off of the in-force book of business



EXPENSES / ASSETS (STATUTORY)



| | | 2004 | 2004 | 2004 |
|-----|-----------------------|----------|--------------|--------|
| | (4) | General | Average | Ratio |
| _ | (\$ millions) | Expenses | Total Assets | in bps |
| 1. | Jackson National Life | \$ 230 | \$ 53,238 | 43 |
| 2. | Nationwide | 664 | 104,174 | 64 |
| 3. | Sun Life (Keyport) | 350 | 52,712 | 66 |
| 4. | Hartford | 1,349 | 180,593 | 75 |
| 5. | AEGON (Transamerica) | 1,244 | 163,539 | 76 |
| 6. | Prudential | 2,076 | 249,875 | 83 |
| 7. | Allstate | 680 | 78,609 | 86 |
| 8. | Allianz | 331 | 36,779 | 90 |
| 9. | ING | 1,385 | 152,343 | 91 |
| 10. | AIG | 2,775 | 302,519 | 92 |
| 11. | Amex (IDS Life) | 588 | 63,111 | 93 |
| 12. | Pacific Life | 609 | 65,029 | 94 |
| 13. | Manulife (J. Hancock) | 1,233 | 124,881 | 99 |
| 14. | Jefferson-Pilot | 283 | 28,450 | 100 |
| 15. | AXA | 1,201 | 119,135 | 101 |
| 16. | Lincoln National | 887 | 87,014 | 102 |
| 17. | Genworth | 899 | 83,350 | 108 |
| 18. | MetLife | 3,258 | 297,526 | 109 |
| 19. | New York Life | 1,633 | 146,202 | 112 |
| 20. | Principal | 1,149 | 96,035 | 120 |
| 21. | Mass Mutual | 1,262 | 102,519 | 123 |
| | PEER GROUP AVERAGE | | | 92 |

KEY POINT

 JNL has the lowest general insurance expense to assets ratio compared to its peer group and continues to improve



SUMMARY



- Strong and improving financial results with excellent returns on annuities
- Strong capital position and disciplined pricing supports self-financing business model

Industry-leading expense advantage

